The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII........NO. 7057. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

A LIVELY DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SECRET CAUCUS OF THE DEMOCRATS—THEY THREATEN ALL MANNER OF THINGS—DEFEAT OF THE EMIGRANT TAX BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

Never, probably, in the history of the Legislature of New-York has there been expended such an amount of buncombe virtuous indignation as by the Democratic leaders of the House to-day in connection with the bill depriving the Aldermen of New-York City of the power of confirmation of the Mayor's nominations and reducing the Park and Police Commissioners to four members each. Messrs. Beebe, Weed, and Blumenthal vied with each other in the violence of their attacks upon the bill, and such adjectives as "vicious," "outrageous," "devilish," and "damnable," were flung about with the utmost recklessness. The matter came up upon a motion of Mr. Beebe to amend the bill making provision for the payment of further expenses of the local Government of New-York by substituting the act referred to in place of the second section. Mr. Blumenthal led off by claiming that the bill was in the interest of a political faction, who desired the control of the Police Department. In his opinion it would prove utterly detrimental to the Republican Party, if they pressed the measure through. Mr. Spencer moved the previous question, when Mr. Weed sprang to his feet and protested against the previous question being moved, declaring that the House knew nothing regarding the bill. Mr. Beebe called for the reading of the bill and amendment, demanding as a right of a representative of the people to know what they contained. The Chairman, Mr. Lincoln, ruled the point not well taken, when Mr. Alvord, to afford the Democrats an opportunity of getting rid of their bill and their rhetoric, appealed from the decision of the Chair, taking occasion at the same time to denounce the parliamentary tactics employed by the majority to pass their bill as "mean and dastardly." Mr. Spencer, in a few pointed and sensible observations, called the attention of the House to the fact that the Democrats were perfectly aware of the character of the bill, which had been fully discussed in the Senate. Mr. Alberger sustained the ruling of the Chair, and said that the object of the bill was to create non-partisan commissions. Mr. Beebe, in an address which probably was as fine a specimen of buncombe as was ever addressed to a legislative body, spoke against the ruling of the Chair, and said that to picture in proper colors the way in which the bill had been introduced one would require the pencil of a Hogarth painting a dragon from hell. The "eloquent" gentleman said a great deal more about hell, with which he seems to be very familiar, and characterized the bill as utterly monstrous. This kind of tall talk continued up to the hour of recess, Messrs. Coughlin, Daly, Davis, Waehner, and others putting themselves on record, as they phrased it.

THE POLICE BILL.

Until the meeting of the House speculation was rife as to the conclusion arrived at by the caucus, and all kinds of rumors were afloat. When the House met Mr. Batcheller moved to postpone the consideration of the subject. Meanwhile cooler counsels began to prevail among the Democrats, which developed at a later stage of the session in the offer of a resolution by Mr. Spencer that at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the House take up the Police bill as passed in the Senate and take a vote upon it. Mr. Weed said that the proposition was hardly practicable, but he remarked that when the bill came up to-morrow in its order the Democrats would offer no factious opposition to it. Speaker Husted, who was in the chair, ruled that the whole debate to-day had been out of order, the previous question having been moved before the appeal from the decision of the Chair was taken. Mr. Spencer then withdrew his resolution and the matter dropped.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats met in caucus immediately after the recess. Upon motion, Mr. Blumenthal took the chair. Messrs. Weed, Beebe, Waehner, and others addressed the caucus upon the situation of affairs. The majority of the speakers took the ground that, in the event of their being unable to defeat what they were pleased to designate the infamous scheme it was their best policy to resign. A motion to this effect was made, and gave rise to a protracted discussion. Mr. Beebe spoke strenuously in favor of the motion. Mr. Weed gave it a qualified support. Several of the New-York members spoke in its favor, urging that under a non-partisan Board of Police the chances of Tammany manipulations being practised at the polls would be sadly interfered with. Mr. Waehner said that if measures were adopted that would render the passage of the Supply bill impossible, Republicans interested in some of the appropriations would abandon the Police bill. Finally the motion that in the event of the ruling of Mr. Lincoln being sustained the Democratic representatives would resign and leave the House in a body was put, and each of the members signed a pledge to that effect. Mr. Daly said he thought some of the members of the caucus employed rather intemperate language. He advised them to adopt cooler counsels, and to hesitate before saddling upon the Democratic Party of the State the responsibility for blocking legislation essential to the State. Wiser counsels did subsequently to some extent prevail, and on motion a committee was appointed to wait upon the Republican leaders and seek to agree upon some compromise before adopting the last alternative, to endeavor to defeat the bill by filibustering speeches or requests to be excused from voting &c. A committee was appointed to see the Republican leaders with the view, if possible, of escaping the disagreeable and dangerous alternative of resigning. The caucus, then adjourned, after having adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Blumenthal, pledging themselves to keep their deliberations sacredly secret.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

The Senate has now reached that stage of the session when all its acts must be carefully watched, and every bill passed subjected to the closest scrutiny. At this morning's session no less than forty-two bills of minor importance were reported complete or referred to the different committees with instructions to do so. In this way much improper legislation may be enacted, and great harm done. Senators Robinson, Woodin, Lowery, and Bradley are doing their utmost to allow no bill of a doubtful nature to become a law, and it is hoped that by their efforts the Senate may retain to the end the good reputation which it has already earned. It is to be regretted that Senator Wood as necessarily absent in attendance at the sessions of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill. His services are much needed in the present crisis.

THE TAX ON EMIGRANTS.

The bill increasing the tax on emigrants to $2 a head came up on its third reading to-day. Senator King, from whom better things were expected, was the advocate of the job. It was ably opposed by Senators Ganson and Johnson, and, notwithstanding the efforts of a powerful lobby, lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Booth, Cole, Dow, Gross, King, Lord, Lowery, Madden, McGowan, Ray, Robertson, Thompson and Wellman—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Connelly, Dayton, Fox, Ganson, Johnson, Kellogg, Ledwith, Middleton, Moore and Wagner—11.

THE CANAL FUNDING AMENDMENT.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution which provide for funding the canal debt of the State coming up on their final passage to-day were lost. There was but little debate on the measure, it being a foregone conclusion that it could not pass. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cole, Dickinson, Dow, Ganson, Madden, McGowan, Middleton, Selkreg, Wagner, Woodin—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Connelly, Dayton, Gross, Johnson, Kellogg, King, Ledwith, Lord, Lowery, Moore, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Thompson, Tobey, Wellman—17.

THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The bill which incorporates the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company, and gives Henry C. Gardner, Sheridan Shook, Archibalt Bliss, and others the right to run a railway, and build warehouses at intervals along the entire water front of New-York City, passed the Senate without debate, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Booth, Bradley, Coe, Cole, Connelly, Dayton, Dickinson, Johnson, Lord, Madden, McGowan, Middleton, Moore, Parmenter, Ray, Selkreg, Tobey—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Dow, Ganson, Gross, King, Ledwith, Lowery, Robertson, Thompson, Wagner—9.

Subsequently Senator Ganson made a strong speech against the bill, contending that by its provisions the company named could run a railroad in every street in New-York. On motion of Senator Woodin the vote by which the bill was passed was then reconsidered, and it was recommitted to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to amend. It retains its place on general orders.

PERSONAL.

Senator Tobey, who has been seriously indisposed for the past week, was in his place this morning.

Among those who visited the Senate lobby to-day were Commissioner Van Nort, Hugh J. Hastings, Sheridan Shook, Col. McMurdy, and James R. Davies.

MESSAGE FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

The following telegraphic message was received by President Robinson, and read to the Senate this morning:

The public interests imperatively require the passage of the bill that has passed the Assembly relative to assessments in this City. The bill is necessary to put a stop to the operations of speculative lawyers, who made it a business for a percentage of the assessment to receive their vacation on technical grounds. This business has cost the City nearly a million of dollars per annum, and every consideration of public duty demands the passage of this bill to put a stop to it.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

THE EASTMAN RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The Senate Committee on Railroads last evening received the Eastman Rapid-transit bill, and gave a hearing to its friends this morning and evening. Those who advocate the bill have made no less than sixteen amendments to it, and Mr. Selkreg, Chairman of the committee, is of the opinion that it will be impossible to report the bill before the close of the session.

Mr. Eastman claims that the amendments proposed to his bill were made at the instigation of the Third and Fourth Avenue Railroad Companies for the purpose of killing it, and that if such amendments had not been proposed none would have been offered by him or his friends. Judge Field appeared in favor of the bill, and Mr. Vanderpool in the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

THE CAPITOL COMMISSION.

The Conference Committee on the Supply bill came to an understanding this evening. The Capitol Commission will be retained, but the Governor is given the power to remove any or all of them for cause, and upon due notice the Commissioners, with the consent and advice of the Governor, shall appoint a General Superintendent, who shall have entire control. The appropriation for the work is fixed at $1,000,000.

THE SARATOGA MONUMENT.

The State is pledged to raise $50,000 in aid of a monument to be erected on the battle-field of Saratoga. The money shall not be paid over, however, until an amount sufficient to complete the monument, which shall cost not less than $200,000, shall have been paid in from other sources.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated for the Buffalo Insane Asylum, $300,000 for the Elmira Reformitory, $112,000 for the Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, and $140,000 for the Hudson River State Hospital. The Governor is authorized to appoint two Superintendents, who shall have charge of the work on the four institutions named. Most of the extra allowances inserted by the Assembly were stricken out. The two committees have been in consultation throughout the entire day, and were it not for the earnest desire which exists for an adjournment to-morrow, it is not probable that an agreement would have been arrived at.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following officers: Archibald C. Powell, Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Spring; Allen Hine, Agent of the Onondaga Indians; Enoch L. Fancher, Arbitrator of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York; James L. Romeo, of Buffalo, to be Commissioner for loaning certain moneys of the United States for Erie County.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Appropriation bill came to an agreement this evening and resolved to strike out the item of $125,000 to the academies.

THE REGISTER JOB PASSED.

The *Daily Register* job passed the House this evening. The first vote taken on it resulted unfavorably, only sixty-four members, one less than the constitutional majority, voting in its favor. It was subsequently called up, however, and went through.

DEFEAT OF OLIVER CHARLICK.

The bill for the opening of Front street, Long Island, which Oliver Charlick has been fighting for years, and succeeded in defeating several sessions through the aid of "skilled talent," passed the House to-day.

THE WALLABOUT BASIN.

On the 10th of February Senator Coe introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the Kent avenue basin, Wallabout, at the expense of the property-owners. On March 18 Mr. Bennett, (Assembly,) of Kings, introduced a bill of nearly similar import, imposing half the expense on the city. By some chicanery Coe's bill was so amended in the Senate as to meet the provisions of Bennett's bill in all respects, and in this shape it was sent to the Assembly and passed, the majority of the members believing that they were voting for Coe's Senate bill as printed.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The bill making the Presidents of Irish and German emigration societies members in fact and not *ex officio*, as at present, was ordered to a third reading, after some opposition on the part of Mr. Fish and others.

THE NEW-YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY

The Governor has signed the bill to amend the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Company.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.

One or two of the Judges of the Court of Appeals having doubts as to the legality of some of the provisions of the bill which has passed the Legislature consolidating the City and County of New-York, Senator Robertson, after consultation with Gov. Dix and Charles O'Conor this evening, presented the following bill, which is intended to explain the act named:

Nothing in the act entitled "An act to Consolidate the Government of the City and County of New-York, and further to regulate the same," shall be construed to affect the election and appointment of County officers whose election or appointment is provided for by the Constitution of this State, the appointment of members of Assembly, or any other purposes for which the City and County of New-York is recognized in the Constitution as one of the counties of the State.

By unanimous consent, the bill was passed at once.

REPAIRS ON THE CANALS.

The evening session of the Senate was continued from 7 o'clock to long past midnight. Upward of fifty bills were passed and a great deal of routine business transacted. Among the bills passed was that which provides for extraordinary repairs on the canals.

THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE BILL.

The New-York Warehouse and Railroad bill was reported from the committee to which it was recommitted this morning, and passed by a vote of seventeen to twelve.

THE STATE ACADEMIES.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill have decided to report in favor of striking out the $125,000 appropriation for the State academies.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

MYSTERIOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE—REASONS FOR SECRET EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—THE BANK-NOTE PRINTING CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The sphinx of the day in Washington is the secret session of the District Committee yesterday, last night, and nearly all day to-day. The fact of the observance of strict secrecy has led to the formation of many rumors, and the memorialists who waited about the corridors are radiant and joyous. There are all kinds of surmises as to the developments, but some of them certainly do injustice to persons whose names have hardly been mentioned in the secret session. The reason for the examination of several persons privately is not at all in the character of testimony given by them, but as the desire of the committee to prevent complicity on the part of witnesses. Chittenden, everybody believed, had fixed up his testimony without any regard to truth, to fit the evidence given before he was called. Then he and his attorney were traced into company with Kirtland, and other persons with whom Kirtland had been, and by whom he had been concealed, were discovered. All these persons have been examined apart, and their testimony concealed, to prevent any possibility of the further perfection of a conspiracy to deceive the committee. Some of this testimony is in regard to statements made by Kirtland, and if the committee ever have him before them they want to have him testify without a knowledge of what sayings others have attributed to him. It would seem that by following up the statements said to have been made by Kirtland, another party before unnamed has been discovered to have shared some of the proceeds of the De Golyer notes on account of supposed and claimed influence with Gov. Shepherd. This person is not a member of the Board of Public Works nor an ex-member, as one rumor asserts. The committee is taking its own course to discharge its duty, which it gives promise it will do efficiently and honestly, and there is little disposition to embarrass its work by premature publication of its secret discoveries. If any venality exists in the Board of Public Works those who have been regarded as its friends and supporters will not less heartily than others approve of exposure and punishment.

THE PRINTING OF THE NOTES AND BONDS.

The contest between the bank-note companies for the contracts for printing Government notes and bonds to-day assumed a very curious phase. The attorneys of the Columbia Bank-note Company of Washington raised the ghost of the rebellion against all the New-York bank-note companies. It appears that after the firing on Sumter some of these companies were in correspondence with the rebel authorities relative to the engraving of the rebel Government's notes. Some letters were written at a period much later than the date when Fort Sumter was assailed from these bank-note companies to the Southern leaders, which showed that a quantity of notes had been printed for them, and that the question of war transportation had been considered. It happens that this correspondence has fallen into the hands of the Government, and that it is now among the mysterious rebel archives of the War Department. These letters were to-day produced by the attorney for the Columbia Bank-note Company here, and urged as an argument against giving the New-York companies any contracts. It was not explained whether or not the existence of these old letters would prevent the New-York Bank-note Companies from doing the work cheaper than it can be done by the new bank-note company organized here. There is a strong feeling developing in favor of having all the work done by the Government if proper checks against loss can be established.

THE UNION PACIFIC ACTS.

The Senate to-day in passing over the calendar reached the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee last month declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts. This bill provides that none of the acts named shall be construed to authorize the issue to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company or the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company of any United States bonds, or land patents as subsidies, for the construction of any extension of the road provided for in the thirteenth section of the act of July 1, 1862, in excess of 100 miles next to the Missouri River. This subject was investigated by the Judiciary Committee in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate a year ago, and the conclusions of the committee are embodied in the bill which the Senate is asked to agree to.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, after the expiration of the morning hour, and discussed a couple of hours by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Conkling, and Thurman. The latter made a motion to strike out the penal section of the bill. There was no division on the motion to take up the bill, though on the Democratic side all voted against the motion. The bill will probably be laid aside as soon as an Appropriation bill is ready for action, though it has many friends who will strive earnestly to pass it.

THE COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

The Senate had a long executive session to-day, when the nomination of Gen. McCook to be Governor of Colorado was discussed. His friends to-night claim that he will be confirmed.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

The House to-day further considered, without reaching action, the bill defining the status of American citizenship in foreign countries. Mr. R. S. Hale, of New-York, severely criticised that portion of the bill which defines certain regulations under which alone American citizens can reside abroad and retain their citizenship. He declared that the provision was antagonistic to the whole policy of our Government, and that it prescribes terms required by no European nations as to their citizens. He urged that the provisions affecting naturalized citizens when they should return to their own country were monstrous, and as are maintained by no country in the world, and he believed the bill was dangerous to the American nation.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS—PLEA FOR CIVILIZING THEM.

Mr. Loughridge, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, who has the Indian Appropriation bill in charge, in his opening speech in the House opposed the transfer of the Indians to the care of the War Department. He showed that the Modoc war cost the Government $6,000,000—enough to buy every Modoc a farm. He advocated the continuance of a pacific policy. Mr. Parker, of Missouri, spoke to the bill almost solely from the point of view occupied by the Indians. He believed that the Indians had been the sufferers from the encroachments of the whites. He believed that this annual appropriation was a portion of the penalty for the nation's bad faith and broken promises to the Indians. He earnestly advocated the peace policy, and opposed the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He estimated that there are now about 250,000 Indians, of whom 244,217 are on the reservations. He considered, however, that the present reservation system, which gives every Indian 700 acres, is too generous, and that the proper policy is to induce the Indians to accept smaller reservations and to engage in agricultural pursuits.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, reported, from the Committee on Commerce, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Among the items of the bill are $75,000 for Buffalo harbor, and for removing the obstructions in Hell Gate, $225,000.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

The attorneys representing both parties in the pending Arkansas dispute for the Governorship are now in this city, and have called on the Attorney General, to whom they will submit written arguments in support of their respective claims. The decision of the President will be made after a thorough consideration of the arguments thus presented upon the merits of the respective cases argued. Attorney General Williams will prepare an opinion for the Executive.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The joint special committee investigating the District of Columbia affairs, held a secret session this morning, and examined Edward B. Grayson and William F. Mattingly. The committee are reticent, and no facts relative to the testimony can be obtained, but it is alleged to have a bearing with reference to the mysterious whereabouts of A. B. Kirtland, who is Grayson's son-in-law.

The committee reassembled in executive session at 2 o'clock and examined Ira B. Holmes, of Chicago, who purchased the De Golyer and McLellan notes from B. Kirtland. At 3:30 o'clock the committee convened in public session, and proceeded to again examine Ex-Gov. Cooke. The witness stating he desired to visit Philadelphia on business of importance, the examination was deferred until his return. It is probable that to-morrow's session will be public.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $3,503,338; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,120,000; coin, $88,552,501; including coin certificates, $33,455,900; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Frederick G. L. Struve, of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Leghorn; Peter Whaley, to be Agent for the Flat Head Indians, Montana Territory; Keyes Danforth, to be Register of the Land Office in the Arkansas Valley Land District of Colorado; James L. Mitchell, Receiver of Public Moneys in the Arkansas Valley Land District of Colorado. Postmasters—Mrs. Catherine T. Smith, Walla Walla, Washington Territory; John Dietrick, Calvert, Texas; John M. Lewis, Boonville, N. Y.; Edward F. Rowell, Lowell, Mass.; Loren B Hurd, Springfield, Vt.; John W. Spaulding, Lancaster, N. H.; Mrs. Mary Card, Mason City, Iowa. Second Lieut. S. E. Blunt to be First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment Infantry. Charles Parker, of Illinois, to be reinstated as Captain in the Ninth Regiment Infantry. Moses C. Andross to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Visalia, California, vice Edwin D. Payne, removed. Robert Henson to be Chaplain in the Navy.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Mr. Conkling to-day presented to the Senate a memorial signed by the Presidents of the Atlantic, Mercantile, Sun, Pacific, Orient, Union, New-York, and Commercial Mutual Insurance Companies, and the Phœnix and Great Western Insurance Companies of New-York, protesting against the passage of Mr. Hamlin's bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage fees. The memorialists assert that the result of the passage of such a bill would be the immediate destruction of all existing State pilot organizations and regulations, so as to deprive commerce of every safeguard to life and property now supplied by skilled and experienced pilotage in and out of the ports of the United States. So violent and sudden a change, they say, would tend to cause untold loss and disaster. The systems of pilotage provided by New-York and other maritime States are, they say, the fruit of long experience and of many efforts to adjust between conflicting interests. It aims merely to so govern the service that, upon fair and equal terms, it may be available at all times and seasons and to all vessels. This end can best be accomplished by subjecting each incoming and outgoing vessel to its due proportion of moderate regulated expense of the general service; and what are termed compulsory or "half" pilotage fees are, in truth, the port charges requisite for the accomplishment of this great end. They are the reward of readiness which cannot be properly secured in any other way.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 30—1 A. M.—The storm on Tuesday night, central over the eastern portions of Virginia and North Carolina, has moved north-eastward off the coast to Maine. It was preceded by brisk and high east to north winds, rain, sleet, and snow from the north-eastward over New-England, the St. Lawrence Valley, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, which continue north and east of Massachusetts. The barometer has fallen from Missouri and Kansas to the upper lakes and the Minnesota, with increasing south to east winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley occasionally light rain. The Monongahela River, the Allegheny, and the Ohio about Paducah, have risen. The Mississippi, below Cairo, remained nearly stationary, and the Lower Missouri continued falling.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the winds will shift to north and west and diminish in force with rising temperature, and clear and clearing weather.

For the Middle States rising temperature, winds backing to westerly and southerly and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States rising temperature, clear weather, north-west to south-west winds.

For the lower lake region winds shifting to south and south-east, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and at night possibly rain over Lake Erie.

For the upper lake region, easterly to southerly winds, increasing to brisk, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and probably rain.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising temperature, fresh and brisk south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the former possibly rain at night.

For the Western Gulf States, rising temperature, generally clear weather, south-east and south winds.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, Iowa, and Missouri, high temperature, brisk south-east to south-west winds, generally cloudy weather, and probably rain.

A storm is apparently advancing eastward toward the upper lake region.

The Ohio River from Marietta to Evansville will continue rising. The Mississippi below Cairo will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, Eastport, Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	49°	33°	3:30 P. M.	60°	40°
6 A. M.	48°	33°	6 P. M.	55°	35°
9 A. M.	52°	34°	9 P. M.	51°	35°
12 M.	56°	40°	12 P. M.	48°	33°

Average temperature yesterday..........35⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........52⅜°

A CONTRADICTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—The friends of Prof. Swing request the Associated Press to contradict the statement of the Chicago *Times*, that he is to dissolve his connection with the Presbyterian Church, and not stand a trial before the Presbytery. He will appear on Monday next at the trial, unless prevented by illness, and has no thought of any other course.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South meets in this city on Friday next. Delegates are arriving on every train, and the attendance is expected to be larger than at any previous conference. Commissioners from the Northern General Conference will be present, with a view of making arrangements for a union between the two branches, if proposed. The conference, it is expected, will continue in session at least three weeks.

THE "LIBERALS."

THE BOSTON CONFERENCE.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE LEADERS—SOUND VIEWS ON THE FINANCES—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE INDORSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 29.—Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, are all here to-night, as the report which traveled round the country recently said they would be, but they protest that they are not here to hold a conference regarding the future of the Liberal Republican Party, as this same report said they would. White and Watterson are stopping at the Parker House, and Halstead and Bowles at the Revere, and it is declared they came by invitation to hear the eulogy of Carl Schurz. However this may be, they were all together late this evening at the Parker House, like a band of brothers, in Watterson's room. Mr. White, being called upon in reference to the report of the political significance of their gathering, immediately answered he would give authority for an unqualified contradiction of the statement. He said that the party of which he was a member was present at the eulogy on Charles Sumner, more by accident than by any preconcerted arrangement. Messrs. Watterson and Halstead happened to be in Washington, and, being desirous of coming further East, they had written to him to make up a little party for a visit to Massachusetts, and he had gladly availed himself of the opportunity thus presented for a pleasant trip, as he happened to have some leisure to dispose of. He further stated that if any conference should be held, the only question to be discussed would be the financial problem which seems to be the great bone of contention in political circles at the present time. He thought that it was the imperative duty of every newspaper in the country, of whatever party or faction, to educate the public mind up to a proper standard, so that every voter in the land might understand the merits of the financial questions which so persistently clamor for solution. The paper with which he was connected had taken a stand in the matter which he found coincided with the views of the other journals whose representatives are now in Boston, and it was proper, in his estimation, that they should take counsel together to see if anything additional could be done to relieve the country from the mass of irredeemable paper money under which it is groaning. In answer to a question he said that, personally, he was willing to accept every line of the President's veto message, and looked upon the recommendations which it presented as the first note toward the resumption of specie payment. Mr. White was here asked why it was that the people of the West had been deluded with the idea that they would be benefited by an inflation of the currency, and in reply he said that, in the first place, it could hardly be said to be true that a majority of the Western population favored a further issue of paper. He was willing to admit that the larger portion of the Western members voted for the Senate bill, but would not so readily acknowledge that in doing so they represented the views of their constituents. If the question were to be put before the people to-day on its merits, he was confident that the country would sustain the President's message, and that, while New-England and the Middle States would give large majorities, the Western States would require a little additional education. In that section the people have become so accustomed to paper money and its value that they look upon gold and silver as an incumbrance rather than as a benefit, and regard coin as the means by which the wealthy classes oppress the labor element. From the fact that these States are so sparsely settled, information on all great national questions does not circulate so rapidly or so thoroughly as it does in the East, and in order to change the prevailing sentiments and establish a wholesome public opinion, a thorough canvass would be required. In the West the labor element wields considerable power, and when the masses are led to believe that any system of finance will protect them from the domineering influence of the capitalists, it is hard to disabuse their minds, and requires an extra effort to remove the illusion. He referred to the last session of the Labor Council at Rochester, N. Y., and said that the President of that congress had issued a pronunciamento in favor of inflation, and while we must always distinguish between the laboring classes or the honest and thrifty farmers, and that restless wavering mass which is never contented except when denouncing something or somebody, that proclamation may do some mischief.

Mr. Watterson occupied the next room to Mr. White, and he was called upon next. He also said that so far as he knew the presence here of the band of "independent" journalists had no especial significance. He thought that the liberally-inclined had had a bitter experience at Cincinnati, although the connection of these journalists with that movement had been somewhat exaggerated; that they were in sympathy with the principles there laid down, and favored the reforms which they were intended to effect, was undoubtedly true, but they used no personal influence to bring about the result which was there consummated. If the "quadrangle" had taken charge of the wires, as it was alleged they did, Charles Francis Adams, and not Horace Greeley, might have been the standard-bearer of the Liberal Republican movement. He disclaimed any intention to take part in political deliberations during his stay in Boston, as his visit was wholly one of pleasure. He happened to be in New-York, and, as his friend, Mr. Halstead, of Cincinnati, was there at the same time, they concluded to make a trip as far as the "Hub;" and, as Mr. Bowles lived so near to Boston, they thought it proper to ask him to meet them and renew old associations. He referred to the unanimity which prevailed between their papers on all national questions, and particularly on the financial problem. That they all advocated a system of hard money was natural enough, and in doing so they only coincided with all the respectable daily papers of the country.

Efforts were made to find Mr. Halstead at his rooms, but he was always not in, and the last seen of him was entering the door of Mr. Watterson's parlor at the Parker House. What was said and done by the party there is not known.

A STEAM-SHIP BURNED—LOSS $300,000.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—This evening a fire broke out between decks in the iron steam-ship Mediator, of Lorillard's Line, of New-York, while lying at the foot of Callowhill street. She is 1,200 tons burden, and was loaded with general merchandise. She arrived here this afternoon on her first trip from New-York. She was built about six months ago by Jacob Lorillard, and is 225 feet long, 40 feet beam, has a screw with a single engine, and is worth $150,000. The cargo was worth about the same amount. It is not known how the fire originated, but it broke out in the engine-room. It is probable the cargo and interior will be entirely destroyed. She is now aground.

COTTON PREMIUMS.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Cotton Association of this city has decided to offer premiums aggregating $10,000 for cotton to be exhibited at the annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association next October.

THE FRUIT CROP PROBABLY INJURED.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 29.—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred last night, followed this morning by snow and rain, extending as far south as Dover, and over all that portion of the peach-growing region in which the fruit had not previously been killed, and much apprehension of injury to crops is felt. *Every Evening* to-day prints telegrams from a number of prominent fruit-growers which express the opinion that the fruit is not killed, but that it certainly will be if freezing weather follows the storm. The fruit region not injured before this storm was expected to produce 3,000,000 baskets. If a freeze comes, a total failure is feared.

THE SWOLLEN RIVERS.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The signal service reports for the past twenty-four hours show that during this period the Mississippi has continued to rise from La Crosse to Warsaw, fallen from St. Louis to Cairo, and risen thence to the extent of one inch only as far down as Vicksburg; while at New-Orleans it has fallen one inch. The Red River has risen one inch at Shreveport. The Arkansas has fallen at Little Rock, and the Cumberland at Nashville is still falling, being three feet lower than on Sunday last. The Missouri has fallen throughout its entire course, while the Ohio has risen from Pittsburg to Evansville, and fallen thence to its mouth. The crest of the rise appears to be at Louisville, where the change is three feet and a half. The Allegheny and Monongahela have both risen slightly, but not enough to seriously affect the Ohio.

THE RIVERS AND HARBORS.

BILL REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—ITEMS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The House Committee on Commerce have completed their River and Harbor bill. Owing to the financial condition of the Government the committee have concluded not to report in favor of new works, but confine their recommendations to the preservation and completion of those already commenced. Among the largest items of appropriations in the bill are the following: Harbor of Refuge, Chicago, $75,000; Harbor of Refuge, Calumet, Ill., $25,000; Michigan City, $50,000; Grand Haven, Mich, $50,000; St. Mary's Falls Canal, $200,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, $75,000; Toledo, $75,000; Cleveland, $30,000; Buffalo Break-water, $75,000; Harbor of Refuge, Oswego, $75,000; Falls of St. Anthony, $50,000; Upper Mississippi, $25,000; Des Moines Rapids Canal, $400,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, $50,000; improvements of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, $100,000; removing Red River raft, $50,060; improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, $130,000; Mobile Harbor, $75,000; James River, $30,000; Appomattox, $30,000; Cape Fear River, $100,000; Delaware River at Fort Mifflin Bar, $50,000; Schuylkill River, $20,000; Hudson River, $40,000; Passaic River, $20,000; White River, above Jacksonport, $50,000; Osage River, $25,000; Mississippi River, between mouths of Ohio and Missouri, $200,000; Ohio River, $150,000; improvement of the Great Kanawha, $25,000; Upper Monongahela, $25,000; Tennessee River above Chattanooga, $25,000, and below Chattanooga, including Muscle Shoals, $100,000; East River, Hell Gate improvement, $225,000; breakwater at Block Island, $20,000; Stonington Harbor, $20,000; Bridgeport Harbor, $20,000; Penobscot River, $20,000; Portland, Me., Harbor, $20,000; Boston Harbor, $100,000; Galveston Harbor, $60,000; Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, $300,000; Duluth Harbor, $10,000. The bill authorizes about forty surveys to be made, fifteen of them in the South. Provision is made for a survey from Randall's Island by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Hudson River. The entire amount of appropriations is $4,500,000, or $1,000,000 less than the amount in the bill reported to the House by the committee last year. An appropriation of $75,000 is made for surveys in addition to the appropriations already made.

ARKANSAS.

THE BELLIGERENT GOVERNORS STILL IN ARMS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—Everything has been rather quiet to-day. A considerable number of arrests have been made on both sides. The Brooks forces were drilled this afternoon inside the State-house grounds. Col. John M. Clayton, with his colored men, about 100, from Jefferson County, who reinforced Brooks a few days ago, left with his command for home this morning. Col. W. W. Reynolds, of Benton County, has been made Brigadier General by Baxter, and given command of the North-west. Business is almost flat. Notwithstanding the quiet state of affairs, a collision may occur at any time. The United States troops occupy their old position at the City Hall and at the United States Court-room. Baxter expected to-day one piece of artillery from below with 200 men from Hempstead County.

TENNESSEE COLORED STATE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29.—The Colored State Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Their proceedings were harmonious. The resolutions, which are very voluminous, take decided grounds in favor of equal rights and of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Among the resolutions are the following:

Resolved, That we will consider the omission of the Republican Party to enact the Civil Rights bill a base surrender of the rights of humanity to our insidious foe, that has contested upon the arenas of civil life every right we enjoy, as they did every right of freedom on the field of battle; and we will use our utmost effort to stamp upon every demagogue who seeks to betray the privileges of our children to their full and impartial enjoyment of equal privileges in the public schools the brand of the traitor Judas, as deserving politically a traitor's doom, with whom we will never, never join hands nor support; but will regard as our public and private enemy, more terrible to meet than the savage beast; more injurious than any catastrophe that could befall us or any calamity that could be deserved by any wicked criminal; but equal and impartial rights will secure to posterity their just and true relations; order will come from chaos; love will spring up where spite and hate exist; Ethiopia will in this fair country stretch forth her hands to God; peace will prevail; God will bless us, and we will walk hand in hand.

Whereas, Hon. Wm. G. Brownlow, United States Senator from this State, has declared himself opposed to the Civil Rights bill, or that portion of it which gives colored children the right to be educated in schools with the whites; therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate the departure from the principles of humanity and justice of one in whom we have so often reposed so much confidence as a true friend of the colored race.

The Convention also adopted a resolution to raise funds for the purpose of carrying the case of David Galloway to the Supreme Court of the United States. He is now in State Prison for marrying a white woman.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

NOTES FROM HALIFAX—FAILURE OF SHIP-OWNERS.

HALIFAX, April 29.—Messrs. Young, Kinney & Corning, of Yarmouth, ship-owners, have failed. Their liabilities are $400,000.

Steamer Falmouth sailed for Portland last night with eighty passengers.

Steamer Nestorian, from Liverpool, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, at 1 o'clock to-day, and sailed for Halifax at 3 o'clock.

The American fishing-schooner Riverdale, from the Western Banks, put in here to-day for repairs.

It has been raining here all day.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FOUR MEN KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—An accident occurred this morning near Cresson, twelve miles west of Altoona, Penn. Five raftsmen walking on the track toward Cresson were met by a freight train going east. They stepped on the other track, when the Pacific express going west struck them, killing four instantly, and seriously injuring the fifth. The names of the killed are Edward Pardee, Amos Pardee, Jacob Bowder, and E. S. Irwin. William Irwin was injured. They lived at Cherry Tree, Indiana County, Penn.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURF.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING—THE METROPOLITAN STAKES WON BY ROYAL GEORGE.

LONDON, April 29.—This was the second and last day of the Epsom Spring Meeting. The race for the Great Metropolitan Stakes was won by Royal George. Inquietude came in second, and Aldrich, (The winner of the City and Suburban Handicap, yesterday,) third. The betting just previous to the start was 4 to 1 against Royal George, 3 to 1 against Inquietude, and 5 to 2 against Aldrich. Six horses ran.

The summary is as follows:

The Great Metropolitan stakes, handicap, of twenty-five sovereigns each, fifteen forfeit, and only five if declared by noon Feb. 3, with 200 sovereigns added, the owner of the second horse to receive fifty sovereigns out of the stakes; about two miles and a quarter; forty-five subscribers, seventeen of whom pay five sovereigns each.

Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's ch. c. Royal George, by Toxophilite, dam (foaled in 1863) by Y. Melbourne, out of The Rescued, 4 years old.......... 1
Mr. Lefevre's b. f. Inquietude, by King Tom, out of Torment, 3 years old.......... 2
Lord Rosebery's b. c. Aldrich, (late The Teacher,) by Lecturer, out of Lady Lotty, 3 years old.... 3

GREAT BRITAIN.

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, April 29.—A magnificent banquet and ball were given to-night by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Among the distinguished persons present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The city was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the event.

COMPETITION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL STEAM-SHIP LINES—ENGLISH FARM LABOR DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, April 29.—A conference of owners and agents of the steam-ships which ply between Liverpool and New-York, is in session in the former city, and will end Friday next. It is reported that the close of the conference will be the signal for a system of vigorous competition between the various lines, and that freight and passenger rates will be reduced.

A meeting of farmers was held at Newmarket yesterday to consider the present difficulties with the agricultural laborers. Among the speeches delivered was one by a Mr. Wood, a native of England, but now a resident of Ohio, who offered to bring from that State any number of persons who were willing to work for fourteen shillings a week in place of the laborers now locked out.

FRANCE.

SIGNING OF THE FRANCO-AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, April 29.—The Franco-American Postal Convention was signed yesterday by the French Government. The Duke Decazes will submit it to the Assembly immediately on reconvening after recess, and request its immediate consideration.

SPAIN.

COMBINED MOVEMENT ON BILBOA IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 29.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Standard* from Bayonne denies that Portugalete and San Tuerco have been evacuated by the Carlists.

BAYONNE, April 29.—The latest dispatches from the seat of war at hand this morning state that Gen. Manuel De La Concha, with a body of Republicans, numbering 20,000 men, has moved from the sea-coast in the direction of Valmaseda, twenty-two miles south-west of Bilboa, for the purpose of striking the Carlists in the rear. Marshal Serrano, with a force equally as strong, is to make a simultaneous attack on the insurgents from the front. The Carlists are reported to be strongly entrenched.

TURKEY.

FLOOD AT BAGDAD—SEVERAL LIVES LOST AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—There has been a great flood at Bagdad in consequence of the overflow of the Tigris, caused by the heavy rains. A great amount of property was destroyed, and several persons were drowned.

CUBA.

A DECREE IMPOSING TEN PER CENT. ON INCOMES OVER $1,000—OTHER PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE REVENUE.

HAVANA, April 29.—A decree by Captain General Concha establishes an extraordinary contribution of ten per cent. on all incomes exceeding $1,000 annually. Only the army and navy is excepted. The contribution is payable in bank notes. The proceeds of the income tax is destined to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of the paper currency. Another decree establishes the payment of duties and taxes, one quarter in gold after May 1, and one-half in gold on the 1st of July, reserving the further increase of the gold share to some future time. The stamped paper, lottery tickets, and income tax continue payable in paper. Merchandise imported previous to May 1 is not subject to the aforesaid schedule of duties. At pleasure the Government will admit paper payment at a rate to be fixed as the equivalent of the gold share due in future. The Government reserves the right to make special laws regarding above for those parts of the island in which paper does not circulate. City taxes are subject to the same law.

HAYTI.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—DISTURBANCES FEARED—FIRE IN JACMEL.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 28, via HAVANA, April 29.—Advices from Hayti report that disturbances are feared during the approaching Presidential election. No Legislative Chambers are sitting to constitutionally elect a successor to the President.

A number of fine stores at Jacmel have been burned.

MEXICO

CITY OF MEXICO, April 20, via HAVANA, April 29.—Querino Rubio, another of the murderers of Rev. Mr. Stephens, has been condemned to death. Escobedo has resigned the Governorship of San Luis Potosi. The cold weather has killed the wheat crop in Michoacan. Lotero Lozano, a famous revolutionist, has been assassinated at Tezontepec. The Apaches are raiding in Chihuahua.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 29.—The Governor has approved an act of the Legislature providing methods of organizing private co-operations for the manufacture of almost every kind of goods, and for the erection of water and gas works, foundries, and industrial establishments under general laws in any part of the State. The departments are preparing blank forms of certificates for parties who wish to organize.

CUBA.

CONCHA IN OFFICE—HOPES, PLANS AND RUMORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, April 24, 1874.

Gen. Concha has now assumed command of the Island of Cuba, but in times most exceptional and dangerous for the "national integrity," and therefore it is expected that he will now use his best efforts to restore peace and prosperity to the "Gem of the Antilles." He finds before him, however, an insurrection which for nearly six years has managed to keep up with various fortune, and holds out against the most strenuous efforts of Spain and her wicked soldiers. This insurrection is even stronger in its elements now than ever, although it has lost many of its leaders, such men as gallant Agramonte, adventurous Varona, and Cespedes, the man of the 10th October, 1868, the lauded hero and patriot, the initiator of the "grito de Yara," and the first President of the Cuban Republic, who was deposed from his office, and met his death at the hands of his enemies while wandering near the coast, and awaiting an opportunity to escape. Yet the Cuban insurrection still finds in its ranks many brave men who have staked their all upon this attempt to achieve independence. To put down this insurrection and crush forever the hopes of the Cubans, the fulfillment of which for forty years past has been continually deferred in expectation of this independence, is the task now set by Spain before Captain General Concha, and for this purpose he has been invested with ample and extraordinary powers.

But—and in this case the *but* is a strong one—it is said that Gen. Concha has not fully realized the magnitude of this undertaking; that, in his eagerness to get again into the chief office of this island, for which he has intrigued for years past he has been too prone to make promises, which he now finds impossible to keep. He also finds the treasury of the island with a heavy debt resting upon it, and, virtually, in a bankrupt condition, while the currency is so much depreciated that a paper dollar is worth but forty cents. To counteract this last evil, and re-establish and improve public credit, it appears that the decrees which are expected to bring about this desired result are already drawn up, and are only awaiting the necessary authorization from Spain for their official promulgation. For the prime and principal evil, the rigid enforcement of the decrees of the 7th February, by Jovellar, for the organization of volunteer and Militia battalions, and those of Concha of April 10, for the formation of battalions of freedmen, will, it is expected, prove a valuable remedy.

The Captain General on Wednesday last reviewed the forces of firemen or "bomberos" of the reserve division, temporarily quartered in the Cabaña fortress, which they left yesterday morning for Cienfuegos, where the battalion is to be strengthened by men of the same arm from different juridictions. It will then be sent to discharge important duties at the Trocha from Moron to Jucaro. The Captain General was accompanied by the Segundo Cabo, by the chief officers of his staff, the Political Secretary, and other officers, and he took occasion to compliment the troops upon their appearance and patriotism. The numbers of the quota which was sent off yesterday, as above stated, were 136 men. Squads of slaves from the various jurisdictions of Havana, Vegas, Bejucal, Guanabacoa, and elsewhere, are daily coming in. All these slaves appear to be sound and strong, and are quartered temporarily in the Cabaña until a sufficiently large number is collected together, when they are sent to the Trocha.

The *Voz de Cuba*, which is ultra in its Spanish declarations, states that it has seen letters from Madrid in which considerable surprise is expressed that no telegrams had been received at that capital expressive of enthusiasm at the appointment of his Excellency, the Marquis of Habana, as Governor General of Cuba. And the *Voz* explains "that motives of exquisite delicacy toward the outgoing authority, (Gen. Jovellar,) forced the immense majority of the Spaniards of this capital to preserve a prudent and dignified attitude, even to the extent of countermanding the great preparations with which it was intended to receive his Excellency." The *Voz* further declares that it was the first to suspend the preparations it had arranged in the field of journalism for the reception of the Captain General, and that, like all good Spaniards who had but the honor of Spain and the salvation of Cuba at heart, it held in complete indifference the absurd and mendacious rumors spread by the *laborantes* in Madrid in regard to the appointment of Gen. Concha. The *Voz*, according to its custom, has commenced the publication of a series of letters of advice to the Captain General. Its last effusion in this line treats of the premium on gold, and the ruinous intrigues of speculators to force its price upward. The exchange offices of this city are regarded by the *Voz* with considerable animosity, as being the cause of all the trouble arising on this account. The quarrel between one of these establishments and several brokers which has been carried on for some time through the newspapers, and with considerable acerbity, is still kept up, and in nowise helps the exchange offices. The prejudice against them among the volunteer element is deeply rooted.

Rumor has it that one project of Captain General Concha is a forced contribution or tax levy of 20 millions, and rumor, too, is busy regarding movements in the field of operations; but nothing official is known or can be arrived at.

The United States steamer Wachusett, Capt. Taylor commanding, arrived from Key West Monday last, and sailed on a cruise the following day. The Colorado, Capt. Ransom, which has been for several days past in Matanzas, came into port this morning, and will probably sail for Key West to-morrow. While in Matanzas the officers visited the sugar plantation of Don Juan Poey, called "Las Cañas."

GEORGE O. EVANS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The counsel for George O. Evans has filed a petition in Harrisburg, Penn., applying as an insolvent debtor for the benefit of the bankrupt act. His petition states that his assets are valued at $49,833 but, with the exception of about $500, at which sum his household furniture is valued, have all been pledged as collaterals for money advanced. A list of creditors is appended to his petition, from which it appears that he owes the sum of $199,415 32 to various individuals, including the judgment recovered against him by the State. Mr. Evans also gives a list of his losses, which appear to be as follows, viz.:

Losses in real estate	$62,000 00
Investments in patents	72,000 00
Expenses of agency	14,000 00
OLD DEBTS PAID.	
H. Lewis	$4,000 00
First National Bank, Washington	8,000 00
J. N. Walker	520 00
R. W. Hutter	500 00
Henry Ashley	5,500 00
M. McGranaghen	400 00
Morgan, Ostrand & Co.	2,339 62
DISBURSEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.	
S. P. Brown	$20,000 00
J. C. Forney	6,000 00
J. R. Dunglison	2,500 00
Extraordinary expenses with prosecution	12,000 00
Family, traveling, and business expenses for seven years	75,000 00
Total	$306,739 62

Commenting upon these figures, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "We have no desire to follow a broken-down, bankrupt convict like this man. Had he stood alone in his misdeeds it might, perhaps, be felt that he had already had punishment enough. But no one believes that this $300,000, filched from the State, was left to melt away into nothing in his hands. We cannot be asked to believe that public officials, journalists, and others, sacrificed their own professional and personal reputations, forever, to cover up the tracks of this dishonest transaction, if nobody but Evans and the two or three people named in this petition were partakers of the spoils. The thing is altogether improbable. A man is taken up worth $17,000 worse than nothing, and put forward as the tool to steal $300,000 out of the State Treasury. As the end of seven years he comes forward and virtually swears that he has spent or lost the whole amount, and is in debt besides $169,415 32, including the judgment recovered by the State. He has paid off the $17,000 that he owed when he embarked in this business, and now has $49,883 to show as nominal assets, all pledged for moneys advanced him. Will the true history of this nefarious transaction ever be known to the public? Evans, with a Spartan heroism which the world always admires, no matter what may be the cause in which it is exercised, has thus far sacrificed himself and kept the secret of his principals."

TRIAL OF THE EX-TREASURER OF BROOKLYN.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE EXPERT ACCOUNTANT — NON-APPEARANCE OF RODMAN.

The Sprague trial was resumed yesterday in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, but was even more uninteresting than on the two preceding days. At the opening of the proceedings the attendance was very small, and as the trial progressed but little interest was manifested in the case, as matters of account were chiefly the subject of investigation. Any excitement which there was in connection with yesterday's proceedings arose out of the fact that the ex-Deputy Treasurer, M. T. Rodman, did not appear for examination when his name was called. Still, as Mr. Rodman's name was called more than half an hour before the time at which it was understood he would be required, there is not much occasion for wonderment at his absence. His failure to answer to his name led to a premature adjournment of the court until 10 o'clock this morning. The earlier portion of the day's proceedings was devoted to a re-examination of Mr. Warren on the part of the prosecution, in the course of which two checks were offered in evidence, one of which—a check on the Brooklyn Trust Company on the Nassau Bank, payable to the order of the defendant, and indorsed by him, as well as by Judge Alexander McCue, and relied upon as being the same in amount as the deficiency between the receipts and deposits of the Treasurer on the 11th of November, 1870—led to some discussion. Mr. Barnard, on the part of the defendant, objected to the introduction of this check as evidence with the view of compelling the prosecution to elect on which of the thirteen charges made against the defendant they intended to proceed. It was argued on the part of the prosecution that counsel for the defendants had gone into a defense of the whole thirteen charges, feeling their way, as it were, up to the present point. Finding now, counsel argued, what they deemed a weak point in the case of the prosecution, they endeavored to compel an election on this particular count. Judge Moore, while admitting that the question presented great embarrassment, said he would permit the testimony to be given, for the reason that not being entirely clear on the point, if he was wrong, the defendant had his remedy, while if he were to rule adversely the prosecution would have no remedy. In a case of such grave moment he held it to be his duty so to decide that the question could be passed upon by a court of final appeal. After this ruling defendant's counsel gave notice that they should object *pro forma* to the introduction of evidence, as it was presented on the several remaining charges. Mr. Van Cott here referred witness to the personal account of Mr. Sprague with the Brooklyn Trust Company, running from June 16, 1869, to Aug. 14, 1873. An objection of the defense to the admission of the evidence having been overruled, Mr. Van Cott called the attention of witness to his previous testimony, in which he stated that on the 14th October, 1870, the deposit to the city's credit was $2,500 short. A check for that amount was then shown to the witness, drawn on the Nassau National Bank, and payable to the order of C. A. Sprague, and was signed by E. S. Mills, President, and M. T. Rodman, Secretary. It was also indorsed: "Payable to the order of J. B. Murray." He was next referred to the account of the Long Island Club, and testified that on the 16th January, 1871, there was a sum of $10,000 credited to that club. He was then shown two tickets of deposit of the same date, one for $10,000, and the other for $756, the latter being made up of eight different items. The tickets, he said, were those of the trust company, and were in the hand writing of M. T. Rodman. Witness then testified to the fact that a number of checks (handed to him) were indorsed by Sprague. Other checks were also shown him, and all this portion of the testimony was objected to, and admitted subject to exception. Mr. Warren's evidence was then brought to a termination. Gen. James McQuade, President of the Jefferson Car Company, testified that he was on intimate terms with Mr. Sprague, and that any checks passed to the company were given in payment for stock purchased by the defendant. The total amount given by him for such stock was $33,300. Witness wished it to be distinctly understood that the company had never used any of the city's money. T. J. Woolsey, a bookkeeper of the trust company, was also examined. He testified, among other things, that the business of the Treasurer's office was transacted by Mr. Rodman. William R. Bunker, the present Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company; J. A. Newsen, Cashier of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn; Edgar T. Jones, Cashier of the Nassau National Bank, and Edgar M. Cullen, counsellor at law, who acted for Mr. Sprague as his attorney in closing a purchase of real estate, were examined, but their testimony was uninteresting. Finally, in consequence of the absence of M. T. Rodman, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE HISTORY OF M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "M. Clément Duvernois, whose arrest in Paris in consequence of his unfortunate connection with "the Territorial Bank of Spain" is just announced, appears by his antecedents adapted rather for a niche in the curious pantheon of French celebrities depicted by the late Lord Lytton than for a place in sober history. Not many years ago he was known as a leading member of the ultra-Red faction who plotted secret war on the Empire; and readers of Gen. Cluseret's narrative of the Fenian conspiracy will remember that he was among those specially consulted by the hero who was to have made, had Ireland properly supported him, Home Rule a practical reality. Probably his reputed ability made M. Duvernois appear to the Secret Police so dangerous as to be well worth buying over; for not long after he was suddenly invited to take office under the Empire, accepted the invitation and threw over his Republican comrades with the utmost readiness. Unfortunately for his future, the star of Napoleon III. was then already declining, and the startling events of 1870 put a decisive end to the political greatness of M. Duvernois, who, as a traitor to his old party, found himself effectually shut out from all employment under the Government of the 4th of September. Since the war he has devoted his talents to the Stock Exchange and to financing, and his last adventure seems for the present to have brought an end to his varying fortunes, at least for a time."

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Some curious extracts from the correspondence of Frederick the Great are published by the *Westphalian Gazette*. A Protestant having been ill-treated by the Catholics at Cleves while a religious procession was passing through the town to pay its devotions to the Virgin, the King wrote to the Chapter of the Cathedral as follows: "I have heard of the disturbance caused by your last procession. If you wish to continue these ridiculous promenades, I advise you not to insult any one belonging to a different religion, as otherwise I shall be compelled to put a stop to such follies, and the guilty will be severely punished." He was equally unsparing in his admonitions to the Protestant clergy. In a letter to the preacher at Stargard, who had violently denounced the members of other religions in his sermons, Frederick wrote: "If you do not put a bridle on your tongue, you will be dismissed." Referring to a work on the priesthood, in which the author opposed the notion that the clergy hold their office direct from God, the King declared that "the ideas of the clergy as to their divine mission are as irrational as that with which Kings are flattered, that they are the representatives of God upon earth. Even if I succeeded in making all my subjects happy, I should only have done this on a very small portion of the earth; how, then, can I venture to compare myself with the Being who rules the whole world and keeps it in order?" In another letter he says: "The priests, who claim to be supreme over the consciences of men, and only recognize the Pope as their Sovereign, have more power over the people than their King, and the skill with which the cause of God is mixed up with the ambition of man has often led to disputes between Kings and Popes which have nothing whatever to do with the province of the Church." A letter from Voltaire to the King contains the following prediction: "The dominion of the Pope and the monks will certainly come to an end. * * * The Catholic powers will refuse to recognize any viceregent of Christ any longer. Each State will appoint its own religious head, national councils will be assembled, and one country after the other will separate itself from the universal Church."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Tha Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that a few days ago a lad at Fort Montgomery, attempting to gain access to an ice-house, climbed the elevator and crept in through a sliding. He stepped on what he supposed to be a platform, which gave way, and he was precipitated to the layer of ice below, a distance of thirty-six feet, where he lay unconscious for nearly forty-eight hours. When his senses came to him he found that both feet were frozen, but no bones were broken. Nearly dead, he dragged himself along over the ice to the side of the house, where, with a piece of board, he rapped against the siding till assistance arrived, and he was rescued. It is feared that one of his feet will have to be amputated.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 29

SENATE.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the vote of yesterday by which the bill to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennett, of Maryland, was indefinitely postponed, be reconsidered, and that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, the same action was taken upon the bill to relieve the political disabilities of A. S. Taylor, of Maryland.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bills to remove the political disabilities of David A. Telfair, of North Carolina, and Charles M. Fauntleroy, of Virginia, and they were placed on the calendar.

At the request of Mr. RANSOM, of North Carolina, the bill to relieve the political disabilities of David A. Telfair, of North Carolina, was taken up and passed.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a memorial of citizens of New-York protesting against the passage of the bill to abolish compulsory pilotage, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to constitute a quorum and to regulate the proceedings of the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that a majority of the Judges shall constitute a quorum, and that no judgment shall be rendered without the concurrence of such majority.

COMPENSATION OF PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, introduced a bill to repeal that part of the Pension Act which allows Pension Agents thirty cents for each voucher prepared and paid by them. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill in relation to salaries and the civil service, providing for a reduction from and after the 1st day of next October of ten per cent. in the compensation of all officers and employes of the Senate, including the Capitol police, except the Secretary, Chief Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Assistant Doorkeeper, and excepting the clerks of committees, whose pay it proposes to cut down thirty per cent. The bill also proposes to repeal the law of March 3, 1871, under which the Civil Service Commissioners were appointed and now hold office, and provides that clerks shall be appointed to the various executive departments subject to such examinations as the heads of the respective departments may prescribe, the bill, however, providing that the clerks in each department shall be classified geographically to correspond with the Congressional districts, and that when a vacancy occurs it shall be filled from the district which has the least representation, until the clerkships, &c., shall be equally divided among all the Congressional districts.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were passed; The House bill to amend the thirty-first section of the act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national Militia; the House bill for the relief of James Long; the Senate bill amendatory of the act for the restoration to homestead entry and to market of certain lands in Michigan, approved June 10, 1872; the House bill for the relief of Joab Spencer and James R. Mead, for supplies furnished the Kansas tribe of Indians; the House bill for the relief of William N. Williams, late Second Lieutenant of Volunteers; the Senate bill approving the action taken by the Secretary of War, under the act approved July 15, 1870; the Senate bill for the relief of Washington L. Parrin and Henry G. Green, late Captains of California Volunteers; the House bill for the relief of Elias C. Boudinot.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate bill, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1866, was read, but objection was made to its present consideration, on the ground that it caused debate, and should not be considered in the morning hour.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that, as the bill was of an important nature, he would move to take it up.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, at the expiration of the morning hour, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 1, known as the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Agreed to.

The amendments made by the Judiciary Committee were concurred in, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, said he desired to submit some remarks on the bill, but was unable to do so to-day on account of a severe cold. He would be glad if the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen) would speak to-day, if he was prepared, and he (Mr. Norwood) would go on to-morrow.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN explained the provisions of the bill, and said he invoked for it the calm, impartial, unpartisan consideration of the Senate. He asked its passage only as it should commend itself as consistent with the Constitution and with justice to all classes of society. He would be glad if he who was the author of the measure (Mr. Sumner) was here to put the copestone upon the structure he was instrumental in erecting. The bill was intended to secure equal rights to the white people as well as to the colored race. It did not touch the point of social equality, as that was not an element of citizenship. The white race is the dominant race in this country, and will always rule it. The strength of the strong should inure to the benefit of the weak, the wealth of the rich to help the poor. The colored people now produced every year about $100,000,000 worth of cotton. They had done much to develop the resources of the country, and should be vested with all rights. Might it not be that it was the design of Providence that these people should become educated in the principles of republican government here, and then themselves sow the seeds of free government and pure religion in the wilds of Africa? The Trustee of a public school who would deny admission to the school of any child because he was a German, who had been naturalized, would violate his duty, and Congress has a perfect right to make it a criminal offense to exclude any child for such a cause. The same law to protect the German should protect the African, as all were citizens. He quoted at some length from decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to the late amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and argued that Congress had full power under the Constitution to pass the bill and make any violation of its provisions a penal offense.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved to strike out the second section of the bill. This section imposes a fine of $500 for any violation of the act, to be paid to the person aggrieved, and provides further that the party violating the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. He argued that the punishment provided was monstrous, and that besides the section provided for a double punishment.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said if the Senator thought the punishment too large he could offer an amendment reducing it. The punishment was for wronging a man on account of prejudice—a prejudice which had been pretty effectually trampled out in blood upon this continent forever. There could be no excuse pleaded on account of anger, insolence, drunkenness, or any other cause, which oftentimes induce men to the perpetration of wrong.

DAMAGES FOR DETENTION OF THE NUESTRA SENORA DE REGLA.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill providing for the settlement and payment of damages arising from the seizure and detention of the steam ferry-boat Nuestra Señora De Regla by the authorities of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate at 3:10 P. M. proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the act for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. EAMES, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to amend the National Currency acts, and to establish free banking.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The House then took up the bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, said the bill met with his unqualified condemnation. He was satisfied that in almost its entire scope it was an undesirable measure. He looked upon it as not consistent with the obligations which the Government owes to its own citizens, or with the principles of international law. It departed unwisely from the provisions of American statutes in some respects, and it unwisely changed in other respects the principles of international law. In the latter regards its effects would be prejudicial to the dignity and character of the United States, and to the rights and safety of its citizens in other lands. He did not believe it to be desirable that the great body of principles called international law should be codified and reduced to the inflexibility of statute law. He preferred that it should remain, as the common law of England, a flexible body of principles applicable to all circumstances. If Congress attempted to modify the international law by statute, it would bind the hands of the American Government and bar the door to the appeal of its citizens, and Congress could not change the rules prevailing among the nations of the earth; and this bill, instead of effecting a desirable change, would to a certain extent reduce the American Government to a rank below its just position and deprive it of the right of assertion against foreign nations. He did not believe any such administration of the power of the American Government was desirable. This bill would put the United States in the attitude of disclaiming, rejecting, throwing aside, that very "pearl beyond price," the right to assert everywhere and against everybody the rights of its citizens, be he ever so humble, or even ever so unworthy. Coming down to the details of the measure, he criticised the provision in regard to foreign-born women marrying American citizens abroad, and asserted it to be the invariable rule of international law that the married woman adopts the nationality of her husband wherever he dwells and irrespective of residence, domicile, or other consideration. This statute, however, cut her off from her right of protection and her right of citizenship, and therefore she stood indeed a woman without a country—an outlaw, outside the protection of any nation. So, too, with regard to the children of American citizens born abroad while their parents were residing abroad. This bill put up a bar against such children, and that was a departure from the provisions of existing statutes. As to the citizens declared in the bill not to be subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, he had no objection to the first category, namely: Those who become naturalized as citizens or subjects of another State; but he objected to that provision as to the next category, namely, those who enter into the civil, naval, or military service of an foreign prince or State, or any colony, district or people foreign to the United States; this would exclude from citizenship Americans now in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, or would have excluded Mr. Burlingame, who took service under the Chinese Government, and it would be necessary for such persons to become renaturalized on their return. The next exception was open to still graver objection—that was, United States citizens domiciled abroad unless registered. He was astonished at such a proposition. Such was not the doctrine of the European States. He had no objection to the next category, namely: naturalized citizens who may by the terms of any treaty be regarded as having resumed their original nationality. The next category he understood the committee to consent to be struck out, and, therefore, he would not discuss it. That was, naturalized citizens who, on returning to their native country, may be convicted of offenses against the laws of that country, committed prior to their arrival in the United States; but he characterized as monstrous the last exception in the bill, namely: naturalized citizens becoming domiciled in the country of their nativity unless when otherwise regulated by treaty. That would cast upon them the burden of proof that they did not intend to remain permanently under such a provision. Louis Agassiz, if he had returned to Switzerland and been domiciled there a few weeks, would have lost his American citizenship unless he gave proof that it was not his purpose to remain. It made a distinction between the right of native born and naturalized citizens, and no such distinction could be made without disgrace to the United States. He believed it not desirable for the House to undertake to perfect the bill. He believed it to be a bill fraught with danger to the American nation, through its citizens; for what endangered the meanest citizen endangered the character of the nation. He, therefore, gave notice that at the proper time he would move to lay it on the table.

The bill then went over until to-morrow.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, and Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, who had charge of the bill, proceeded to give a résumé of its provisions. His speech was mainly directed to the history of Indian wars in order to prove that they were generally provoked by the troops, and consequently that it would be bad policy to place the Indians under the control of the War Department. The estimates of the cost of Indian wars during the last forty years was an aggregate of over $500,000,000, and he had no doubt of the correctness of that estimate. With such a record before the country it was difficult for him to see on what ground the policy of turning the Indians over to the War Department could be sustained. The true policy was to civilize the Indians and to get rid of the necessity for troops to keep them in order.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, followed with a speech in the same general direction. At the conclusion of his remarks, the committee rose.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

SHOOTING OF MICHAEL McNAMARA.

TRIAL OF DETECTIVE PATRICK J. LEAHY—CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION—EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of Detective Patrick J. Leahy, for the killing of Michael McNamara, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The proceedings attracted unusual interest among the members of the Police force, and a large number of officers and detectives were in attendance during the day. The evidence for the prosecution was resumed, and Detective Philip Reilly was recalled. He repeated the testimony he gave on the former day relative to the shooting of McNamara, and added that he knew that Dutch Harmon, for whom they were in search, was a reckless, dangerous man.

Dr. Shine described the character of the wound which resulted in the death of McNamara, and the dying statement of the latter, which has been published in these columns, was placed upon the record.

The case for the prosecution here rested, and Mr. Howe, on the part of the prisoner, stated that the defense would be accidental shooting by officers in discharge of their duty.

Evidence respecting the good character of the prisoner was introduced. Police Capt. Tynan stated that Leahy was always an energetic, intelligent, and discreet officer. On one occasion, when he was assaulted in Eighteenth street, the witness reprimanded him for not using his club or pistol. Capts. Mount and Irving testified that Leahy's reputation was signally good, and that Dutch Harmon was known to the Police as an escaped convict and a notorious thief. Capt. McCaffrey stated that Dutch Harmon was three times in his precinct for felonious assault, and possessed wonderful ability for escaping justice. He escaped from his precinct after they had arrested him, and altogether he considered him the most surprising thief he had ever known. Several officers were examined to show the character of Dutch Harmon, when Judge Brady interfered, saying that the evidence was simply cumulative, and that Dutch Harmon deserved the name of the American Jack Sheppard. The prisoner was then placed upon the stand, and testified that he joined the Police Department in April, 1864. He resigned in 1870 to engage in business in the West, but resumed his connection with the department in 1872. For some years past he knew the general reputation of "Dutch Harmon," and he believed him to be a bold, desperate man, who would shoot on sight. After the murder of the watchman on the Hudson River Railroad Capt. Irving detailed him to arrest Dutch Harmon in connection with that crime. It was in accordance with that instruction that, in company with Officer Reilly and the other detectives who were to be examined, he proceeded to the house of McGovern, in Twenty-ninth street, to arrest Dutch Harmon, who he believed was then there. On entering the house they placed detectives at the rear and front entrances to prevent the escape of Harmon, and himself and Reilly went up stairs to Harmon's apartments. There they found his mistress stretched on a sofa, and she informed them that she had not seen him for a week. They then went to an upper floor, and after knocking at some vacant rooms Reilly rapped at McNamara's rooms, at the same time saying that they were officers, and directing them to open. Voices were heard inside, but no response was given, and Reilly placed his shoulder to the door to force it open. A man inside used force to prevent his entrance, but in a short time the door was partially shoved back and a man was seen inside with a shovel in his hand. Reilly made some exclamation and pulled back, falling against the witness, who was behind. He (Leahy) held his pistol in his left hand, and as Reilly fell back it went off. They then entered and found the deceased standing against the wall with a shovel in his hand. McNamara said he was shot, and when he was asked why he did not open the door, he said he did not know, and that he could not account for it. He was then very much agitated. When resistance was offered, and when the door was refused to be opened, the witness became satisfied that Dutch Harmon was inside, and that as soon as the door was opened he would fire. It was to be prepared for such an emergency he held the pistol in his hand, but its discharge was purely accidental. In reply to the District Attorney, he said that he did not believe that the man he saw with a shovel in his hand was Dutch Harmon, but he was satisfied at the time that Harmon was one of the four men who, they were informed, entered the house a few minutes before. He was sure that the deceased did not refuse to go with them to the hospital because he did not think they were officers, and his evidence in this regard was not quite in accord with that of Officer Reilly.

Detective Woolsey, who accompanied Leahy on his search for Dutch Harmon, stated that Reilly posted the men when they entered the house of McGovern, and that Leahy and Reilly went up stairs to prosecute the search. After Leahy and Reilly went up stairs he shouted up that four men had entered there a short time before them, and that they had better take care. He heard the pistol, and was afterward informed that McNamara was shot.

Detective Williamson testified that he was with Leahy and Reilly at the time they attempted to enter McNamara's rooms. After they knocked they heard whispers inside, and when Reilly attempted to shove in the door a person inside, whom he subsequently saw with a shovel in his hand, tried to keep them out, and when the door was partially opened a shot was fired. He did not know who fired it until he heard Leahy say, "My God! it went off sooner than I expected." He believed then that Dutch Harmon was inside, and he distinctly heard Reilly say, "Open the door; we are officers; do not be afraid." Officer Mullin gave corroborative evidence, and the defense closed. The court then adjourned.

INTEREST ON CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

The Controller announced yesterday that the interest on the stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York will be paid by the Chamberlain on Friday, May 1, as follows: On bonds and stocks of the City, $84,938,276 79, interest amounting to $2,373,676 19. On stocks and bonds of the County, $21,160,395 53, interest amounting to $674,731 31. Total amount of stocks and bonds, $106,098,672 32. Total amount of interest, $3,048,407 49. Of the above amount there is held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund $24,644,745 12, interest amounting to $585,454 29.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A BRUTAL BIGAMIST CONVICTED.

A coach-driver named Gustave Goethe, a native of Prussia, was placed on trial for bigamy in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett. District Attorney Rollins, who represented the prosecution, claimed that the prisoner had been married on the 13th of February, 1869, to Sophia Zimmerman, and had subsequently married a woman named Babetta Wagner, during the life-time of his first wife. The first marriage was proved by Sophia Goethe, the first wife; Rev. Herman Ragener, Pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, who performed the ceremony, and Theodore Engels, a witness. Rev. James Henry Bertholf, a clergyman of the Reformed Church, testified that on the 29th of April, 1873, he married Gustave Goethe, whom he believed to be the prisoner at the bar, and a woman who gave the name of Babetta Wagner. The witness produced the voucher of the marriage certificate, which bore the signature of the prisoner. The record, as well as the testimony of the prisoner at the preliminary examination, were put in evidence. The prisoner, in his own behalf, denied that he had ever been married to Babetta Wagner, but admitted that he had been intimate with a woman whose first name was Babetta. The jury, without leaving their seats, found Goethe guilty, and he was sentenced to four years in State Prison, the Recorder stating that he believed the prisoner had been guilty of perjury as well as bigamy. On being taken to the prisoner's box, Goethe stood in front of his first wife, Sophia, who had testified against him, and struck her a forcible blow in the face with his clenched fist. The brutal ruffian was immediately overpowered by the court officers, and by direction of the Recorder was again placed at the bar. For the cowardly assault on his wife, the Recorder sentenced the prisoner to an additional year in State Prison, making the sentence five years' imprisonment. On his way to the Tombs Goethe stated to the officers in charge that if he had had a pistol he should have shot Recorder Hackett.

A PENITENT THIEF.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, a curious swindling case came before Justice Morgan. Graham & Haines, hardware merchants, at No. 88 Chambers street, were the complainants, and John Collins Isaacs, alias John Collins, the defendant. The firm had employed Isaacs for eighteen months as their shipping clerk. A short time ago they found that somebody was stealing their goods. They intrusted the case to Detective McDonald, of the Third Precinct, and he discovered that Isaacs, or, as he was known to the firm, John Collins, had been robbing them steadily for the past year. His method had been to enter upon the shipping-book goods in the name of well-known parties of good standing and credit, but not transferring these entries to the ledger. These goods would be marked and sent to the freight depot. Then Isaacs would go to the depot where the goods had been sent, and, telling the freight agent that he was the shipping clerk of Graham & Haines, from whom the goods had been forwarded, he would efface the direction pasted upon the goods at the store, and redirect them to parties whom he would order to keep the goods until he should call or send for them. Detective McDonald found in Cornwall, N. Y., $1,700 worth of goods, and in Oxford, Orange County, N. Y., $600 worth. On Monday he arrested Isaacs on Chambers street. Upon searching him the detective found a large bundle of shippers' receipts for goods, subject to be called for by him or his order. In his boarding-house, at No. 138 East Fifteenth street, he also found $825 worth of goods and a quantity of notes and papers. When Isaacs was brought before Justice Morgan yesterday and confronted by his employers, he wept bitterly, and made a full confession of the entire robbery. He promised to do everything in his power to restore the stolen property to its owners. Isaacs said that he is of a respectable family, and had formerly been a school-teacher. He married, but found that he could not live upon the salary which had been paid him, $12 a week. He then had conceived the plan which he had carried out successfully for a year, robbing his employers of a large amount of property. Four complaints were made out against him, and he was committed in default of $4,000 bail, $1,000 on each complaint.

THE BRAZILIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY CASE.

The case of Alexander De Castro, Imanuel U. Harb Lengrulier, and José D'A. Bastos against Wm. Garrison, Daniel B. Allen, Cornelius K. Garrison, R. James M. Motley, Mortimer Ward, and John M. Carrere came up yesterday on demurrer before Judge Blacthford in the United States Circuit Court. This is a suit in equity for accounting brought by the plaintiffs, who are subjects of the Empire of Brazil, against the defendants, who had been shareholders in the Brazilian Steam-ship Navigation Company. Defendants demur to the bill on the ground that the plaintiffs have no standing in equity. It appears that the Brazilian Government granted the defendants a contract for a line of mail steamers to run between Rio Janeiro and Para, with a subsidy of $300,000 a year. A company was formed, including both plaintiffs and defendants. The latter formed the New-York branch, and subscribed for 10,000 shares of the capital stock, which they claim to have paid for by transferring to the company for its use steam-ships procured by them in Europe, and also by their services in procuring the subsidy from the Brazilian Government. The plaintiffs maintain that the terms of the original articles of association between the parties were that ten per cent. of the par value of the shares should be paid by the defendants at the time of subscription. The case is still at hearing.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT.

Mr. Richard Hecksher, residing at No. 74 Irving place, reported yesterday to Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, that he had been robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel to the value of $5,000, by a servant girl named Louisa Winters. Mr. Hecksher stated that the girl had been in his employ but a few days, and left the house very early last Sunday morning, without giving any notice of her intention to leave. After her departure the following articles were missed: One ring containing sixteen diamonds, set in silver; two solitaire diamond diamond rings; one cluster ring, with large centre diamond and eight small diamonds; one cameo ring, surrounded with pearls; one opal ring, a ruby surrounded with turquoise; a seal-skin jacket; a black silk skirt; a large traveling shawl; a large locket set with pearls; a pair of sleeve-buttons marked H.; a black cashmere polonaise; a gold hunting-case watch; a watch set in chatelaine of oxidized silver and several other articles. The value of the property carried off is over $5,000. The girl who stole them is described as nineteen years of age, rather tall and slender, with very pleasing features, hazel eyes, auburn hair cut short, handsome teeth, and had on when she left the house a dark green dress, black felt or velvet round hat, gray black sack. Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg have been detailed to search for the girl and the property.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Welsh and Elizabeth Cody pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were sent to State Prison for two years....Edward Kane also pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. ....Benoni Roseball, against whom two indictments for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods had been found, pleaded guilty to one, and was sent to State Prison for four years....William Raftery pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was committed to the House of Detention to be used as a witness against the receiver.... James Kelly and Francis Hammil, two of the notorious West Houston street gang, indicted for highway robbery, in having on the 28th of March assaulted Jacob Scheller on Houston street, near Varick, threatening to club him if he did not deliver up his money, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and were each sent to State Prison for five years....The Grand Jury having concluded their labors were discharged with thanks, and the court adjourned for the term.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF WILLIAM L. HAWES.

Mr. William L. Hawes, twenty-eight years of age, a native of Boston, Mass., was engaged in the lumber business, and lived at No. 205 West Forty-third street. On Monday evening about 6:30, while he was examining a pistol in his bedroom, it exploded, the contents entering his side in the region of the kidneys. His family heard the report of the pistol, and hastening to his room found him on the bed with the revolver beside him. On Tuesday he died, and Coroner Woltman held an inquest over his remains yesterday. No post-mortem examination was made, as the testimony of the two physicians who had attended him was conclusive as to the effects of the shot. No motive for suicide could be deduced from the testimony at the inquest. Mr. Hawes was not married, but lived with his father, mother, and sister. His business had been lucrative, and all his surroundings betokened luxury and wealth. Also, just before he died, he declared that the shooting had been purely accidental. The jury deliberated two hours, and then returned a verdict of death by accidental shooting by a pistol in his own hands.

THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, application was made on behalf of E. S. Clinch, a creditor of the South-side Railroad, for the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the company. The application was opposed on the ground that a Receiver had been already appointed in another suit, and that the application was in violation of a stipulation not to apply for any order affecting the mortgaged property of the company. To this answer was made on behalf of plaintiff that it was not proposed to interfere with the mortgaged property of the company, but merely to ask for a Receiver generally. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

SHOOTING OF OFFICER GIBNEY.

STORY OF THE QUARREL AS TOLD AT THE INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The inquest into the cause of the death of John Gibney was held by Coroner Croker, yesterday, in the Coroner's Office, at Houston and Mulberry streets. The principal testimony was by Adam Halk, who was the only witness of the shooting. Halk testified that he lives at No. 326 Pearl street, and is employed by the Dock Department as a watchman between Pier No. 1 and Castle Garden, on the Battery. On Saturday night, the 25th of April, between 9 and 10 o'clock, John Gibney, a policeman attached to the First Precinct, entered the watch-house office, near the stone pier, wringing wet. He asked me to lend him a rubber talma. I gave him the talma, and about this time my partner, John Given, came in. He gave Gibney a woolen jacket, which the policeman put on. Gibney then said: "I have not much time," and putting his hand into his pocket he drew out a five-dollar bank note, which he handed to Given, adding, "John, you get something for it." Given said that I had better go, and I went out and soon after returned with a pitcher of beer and some hot bread. Then I saw that Gibney had gone, leaving Given alone. We took a glass of beer and some lunch. About three quarters of an hour afterward Gibney returned to the office, and sat down by the stove, laughing about being so wet. I handed him a glass of beer and something to eat. My partner, John Given, and he were talking together very friendly and sociable. Afterward they were visited by several harbor policemen, who drank beer, chatted sociably, and went away. After they had sent out twice more for beer Gibney wanted to give my partner a drink. He refused it, saying, "Gibney, I don't want it." Gibney insisted upon Given's drinking beer, saying, "Take a little; don't get mad." Given pushed the glass away, spilling some of the beer over Gibney. Some of the beer spattered upon the lamp, extinguishing it. Then Gibney exclaimed, "It's twenty minutes of twelve," and a knock was heard at the door and another harbor policeman was admitted, I think by myself. He staid but a few moments, and then both the harbor policemen went away. They had been gone but a short time when I heard Gibney and my partner, Given, talking politics. Suddenly both men jumped to their feet, and, seizing each other, began wrestling furiously. I pulled them apart, when Gibney said to Given, "Johnny, if you are not satisfied, I will put one hand behind my back and throw you again" I then said to Given, "For —— sake, Johnny, stop that wrestling in there, or you will smash everything in the room." But they went at each other again, and, after throwing Given, the policeman said to him, "Johnny, are you mad?" Then casting his eyes at the clock, he added, "Johnny, I've got to go, my relief will be at the post." Both went out together. Suddenly the door flew open, and my partner rushed into the room and threw off his coat. I begged him to keep quiet, saying, "You will be sorry afterward." John Gibney was standing outside, close by the door. My partner, Given, after having taken off his coat, went out, and soon both men returned to the room and clinched each other. My partner threw Gibney upon the table. I again parted them, and after they got to their feet both rushed out of the door, pushing and shoving each other. When they had been outside a few moments I heard my partner cry out with pain. Then he entered the room again and pulled out a six-shooter, a Colt's revolver, from the drawer. I said, "For God's sake don't do anything like that; if you do, you'll see what a difficulty you'll be in in the morning." But he could not be persuaded. The policeman opened the door to come in again. I heard the report of a pistol, and saw Gibney fall. At this time the two men were about three feet apart. I took a club and rapped for help, shouting "Police!" I then lifted Gibney up, putting his head on a pillow. He wished to speak, but could not. He had no revolver upon him. Given ran out and called "Murder! Police!" Officers soon afterward appeared and took Given to the Liberty Street Police Station. Gibney was afterward taken there, and thence in an ambulance to the Park Hospital. The other witnesses who testified told only the particulars of the arrest of John Given and the taking of Gibney to the Park Hospital. Affidavits were read by the Coroner of the surgeons of the Park Hospital, stating Gibney's condition upon reaching the hospital, his death, and an account of the post-mortem examination. The Colt's revolver with which Given is said to have shot Gibney was exhibited by the Coroner, and identified by the witnesses as the weapon used that night in committing the deed. After the testimony had all been taken the jury retired, and in a few moments returned and delivered their verdict: "That John Gibney came to his death on the night of Saturday, April 25, 1874, from the effects of a pistol-shot in the head, the pistol being in the hands of and fired by John Given." Given attended the inquest, and sat surrounded by four lawyers, whom he has employed as counsel. He manifested no surprise or other feeling at the rendering of the verdict, and was as calm as if the whole affair did not concern him. The Coroner ordered him to be committed to the Tombs, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, now in session. Adam Halk was also committed to the Tombs without bail. He is the most important witness in the case, and the Coroner deemed it wise to be certain of his appearance before the Grand Jury. The testimony in the case was at once sent to the District Attorney's Office at the close of the inquest, and there is to be no delay in bringing the case before the Grand Jury.

THE ABDUCTION OF TERESA SMALL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, a return was made to the writ of habeas corpus served on Police Superintendent Matsell and Capt. Williams, in connection with the seizure of Teresa Small, aged twelve, and her removal from her mother's residence, No. 15 First street. A similar writ was served upon Commissioner Gardner, who will make the following return:

To the Honorable the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

I produce herewith, in obedience to the command of the within writ, the body of Teresa Clifton, called in the said writ Teresa Small, and I respectfully return as the cause of the detention of the said prisoner that, prior to the 28th inst., I had received information which I believed, and still believe reliable, that the house No. 15 First street, in this City, had been and was at that time a house of prostitution, and what is known as a "panel house;" that the same was kept by one Annie Small, and that the prisoner, a girl twelve or thirteen years of age, was kept and employed there by the said Small for the purpose of prostitution, and as a decoy to bring into said house persons upon whom the species of robbery known as the "panel game," was to be practiced; and that the prisoner was not in anywise related to or lawfully in the charge of the said Small. That believing that so young a girl could not be entirely depraved and corrupted. I thought if I took her from her infamous occupation and associations I might be able not only to accomplish her reformation, but to secure such evidences as would lead to the suppression of the house. Acting on that belief, I went to said house on the 28th inst., and took said child from the custody of said Small and committed her to the charge of the Matron at Police Head-quarters until I should have been able to obtain her statements as to the character of said house and its uses as a panel-house, and with a view of placing her in charge of some proper and reputable guardian.

Whatever disposition the court may direct to be made of her. I sincerely hope that this proceeding will not result in her return to her late occupation.

Very respectfully, HUGH GARDNER.

THE WORKING MEN'S DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED.

The demonstration projected by the Turn Hall Trades-Union Convention in reference to the Tompkins square riot, and which was to have come off at the Cooper Institute last night, did not take place as projected, notwithstanding a call for the same, conspicuously published in the German working men's paper. The committee appointed by the convention a week ago to make the necessary arrangements has concluded to postpone the same for an indefinite time—at least for three or four weeks—and to agitate the matter in the meantime in the different trades-unions. The object of the intended demonstration is to give the working men of New-York an opportunity to express their dissatisfaction and disappointment at the ill-success of the proceedings of the convention against the Police Commissioners, whom they hold responsible for the Tompkins square outrage, and whose removal and impeachment was aimed at.

THE CASE OF REV. DR. KENDRICK.

Rev. T. T. Kendrick failed to appear by counsel yesterday before the Referee appointed by Judge Neilson to take evidence on the issues raised by the members of the Grand Street Church against their Pastor. The defendant does not object to the Referee but to the order of the court restraining him from officiating at the church pending the trial of the issues raised. An appeal from that order will, it is said, be taken by Mr. Kendrick's counsel.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

Matthew Vassar's birthday received its annual celebration last evening at Vassar College. The young ladies had worked for days making evergreen wreaths, which were festooned the whole length of the main corridor. Edward Everett Hale delivered an oration, and members of the Philharmonic Society from New-York played during the promenade that followed the banquet.

THE LOBBYING SUIT.

In the Battery extension suit between Chas. P. Shaw and David Babcock, the particulars of which have appeared in THE TIMES, the jury failed to agree yesterday, and were discharged. It was stated by some of the jurors that they stood eight for plaintiff and three for defendant, one juror having been excused on account of sickness.

THE SUIT AGAINST JAY GOULD.

The application for an injunction in the suit of Simpson against Jay Gould and other stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, to restrain the transfer of stock, which was to have been argued before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, was postponed until to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE IRON AND STEEL INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The room of the Committee of Ways and Means was crowded today with gentlemen representing the iron and steel interests.

D. D. Dana, of Boston, stated the views of those who ask for a modification of the tariff on steel, so that the duty be made specific. They give, among other reasons for this request, that English steel is indispensable to the successful prosecution of their several industries, as the quality of the steel produced in this country is not such as to enable them to manufacture the first quality of axes, saws, scythes, chisels, pens, and other articles that will successfully compete with those of foreign rivals, or that will satisfy the consumer; and further, as regards many articles, they are totally cut off from any export trade by the excessive cost of the only grade of steel that they can use and sustain their reputation, and as regards other articles for which there is a foreign demand, their business in them is restricted by reason of the present duty on the raw material.

George Barnes, representing the firm of Barnes & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., engaged in the manufacture of knives and sickles for mowers and reapers, said the firm use 300 tons of steel a year, and employ 300 hands. When they made a contract for steel, it was for a year ahead. The difficulty being as to price, the agreement with manufacturers was based on the probable variations of duty. If Congress would give a specific and reasonable tariff on steel, so that they might know exactly the cost of the raw material, they could, owing to superior American skill, compete with those in foreign countries who pay no duty. American steel is generally a dead failure. In his opinion the production of steel was not so much a matter of skill as of method; but in course of time we would produce as good an article as the foreign. We have made as good cutlery as the European, but this was an exception to the rule. The prejudice here was so much against American steel for knives that their customers bound them to make the knives of English steel.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The entire cast-steel manufacturing interests of the country are represented by gentlemen from Pittsburg and New-Jersey. They will be heard in opposition to the consumers of steel.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day held a special meeting for the purpose of hearing a delegation headed by Mr. Reeves, President of the Iron and Steel Association, in advocacy of the repeal of the ten per cent. reduction clause of the Tariff act of 1872. The statements and arguments presented were substantially the same as those submitted by the delegation to the Ways and Means Committee yesterday.

NAVAL NOTES—INTERESTING FACTS.

Dispatches to the Navy Department from Capt. E. R. Calhoun, commanding the Asiatic Station, dated March 14, report the following movements of vessels at that station: The Hartford remained at Hong Kong; the Lackawanna at the time of the last report remained at Shanghai making some necessary repairs.

Capt. Calhoun writes:

"The Lackawanna remains at Nagasaki for the present. The Iroquois is still at Hong Kong awaiting instructions from the department. The Saco still remains at Yokohama, as a vessel is required at that place at all times. The Yantic in my last report was ordered to return to Hong Kong. She sailed from Singapore on the 13th ult. on her way north. I received a telegram from her dated the 9th inst., that the north-east monsoon being very strong, she had put into Saigon for coal. I have received no information of her movements since, but look for her arrival at his port (Hong Kong) daily. The Ashuelot will leave Yokohama on a cruise about April 1. The Monocacy in my last report had reached Saigon, Cochin China. Commander Kautz reports that he visited the Governor and Senior Naval Officer at that place, and was received very courteously. The present Governor, Dupres, an Admiral in the French Navy, is in bad health, and returns to France this month. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Krantz.

The Monocacy left Saigon the 12th ult., arriving at the entrance of the Meinam River on the night of the 15th, and on the 16th proceeded to the City of Bangkok. Commander Kautz reports that on the day after his arrival he, with the Consul, called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the next day visited the First King of Siam with his officers, and that the audience was of a pleasant character. On the 19th they visited the Second King, and were kindly received. The First King expressed a wish to visit the Monocacy, and, in compliance with his request, she went up the river to the palace, where the King was received on board with the honors due to his rank. With his Majesty and suite on board, the Monocacy steamed up the Meinam River thirty-five miles, and sent a target on shore, the King being very desirous of witnessing the performance of the Gatling gun. It was fired at a range of 300 yards, and its result was highly appreciated, as well as the regular target practice with great guns which followed. The King then took his departure, expressing himself much gratified with what he had seen, and the Monocacy steamed down the river for the palace of the Second King, who visited the ship the next day.

Commander Kautz states that the visit of the Monocacy to Bangkok has had the effect to increase the respect the Siamese entertain for the American Government, she being the largest man-of-war that has ever visited Bangkok, and is the only national war vessel that has ever been visited by the present King and his Ministers. On the 27th ult. the Monocacy sailed from Bangkok, arriving at Singapore on the 3d inst., and will leave that place about the 10th inst. for Manila. The Palos remains at Nagasaki. The Idaho will be sold at public auction on the 14th inst."

Capt. T. S. Fillebrown is ordered to duty as Executive Officer at the navy-yard at Norfolk; Lieut. B. D. Hitchcock is ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Master Albert Ross is ordered to the Lancaster; Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Acting Carpenter John T. Thomas is ordered to the Swatara; Acting Sailmaker Charles C. Freeman is ordered to the Ticonderoga; Commander E. R. Owen is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Chas. M. Thomas is detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Ajax, at Key West; Surgeon Delevan Bloodgood is detached from the Hartford as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Squadron and ordered to the Richmond, at San Francisco; Surgeon Thos. W. Leach is relieved from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the North Pacific Squadron and ordered to the Hartford, and as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station; Sailmaker A. A. Warren is detached from the Ticonderoga and placed on waiting orders.

JAPAN.

INSURRECTION ON THE ISLAND OF KIOO-SIOO—THE REVOLT SAID TO BE SUPPRESSED.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Capt. Calhoun, in his dispatch to the Navy Department, dated March 21, says that he had received information that an insurrection was raging at Saga, on the Island of Kioo-Sioo, and that it was reported that a number of insurgents were marching on Nagasaki; that measures were being taken to protect all foreigners, and that the British gun-boat Ringdove and the Russian corvette Bogatyn were at that place. He says: "I at once ordered the Lackawanna to proceed to Nagasaki without delay. She arrived on the 26th ult., and Capt. McCauley reported the excitement abating. He again reported to me, under date of March 3, that on the 27th ult. the Imperial troops gained a victory over the insurgents, and on the 28th entered Saga, capturing the castle, and that the insurrection was quelled." Saga, where the insurrection took place, is about forty miles from Nagasaki. It was thought that the whole province of Fizen, in which Saga is situated, together with the provinces of Higo and Satsuma, the three most powerful provinces in Kiusin, were in revolt against the Government, as they were said to be seriously disaffected, but the revolt was quickly suppressed by the Government forces. The insurgents were composed chiefly of the Samura class, formerly retainers of the Daimaios, and were said to be trying to restore the Daimaios to their former authority, and to make war upon Corea.

THE COLLINSVILLE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 29.—The man arrested here yesterday, on suspicion of being connected with the burglary in Collinsville, gives his name as George Rodgers. He was taken to Hartford last night, in charge of Detective Flynn, of that place, and lodged in jail there previous to examination. The jimmy he had when arrested here was broken at the point. The point has since been found near the safe in the bank at Collinsville, and upon being brought here was found to fit exactly, leaving no doubt concerning the connection of Rodgers with the burglary. Two Bridgeport officers were included in the official escort of the prisoner to Hartford. He is a stout, burly man, and was very reticent during his confinement here.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

UNITED STATES OBSERVING EXPEDITIONS.

A SLOOP-OF-WAR TO CONVEY THE ASTRONOMERS—VARIOUS POINTS FROM WHICH THE TRANSIT WILL BE OBSERVED BY AMERICAN SCIENTISTS—PROPOSED EXPLORATIONS.

The most important expedition that has ever been sent out by the United States is nearly ready to start, its object being the observation of the transit of Venus, which occurs on the 8th of December next. The last observations of the transit of Venus were made on the 3d of June, 1769, and by these observations the distance of the sun from the earth was first determined. One observation was made in the north of Lapland, the other in Otaheite, in the Pacific Ocean. The expedition to Otaheite was commanded by the celebrated Capt. Cook, and the entire expense was defrayed out of the private purse of George III. The accurate determination of the distance of the sun from the earth is of the greatest importance, because every astronomical measurement depends upon that as a basis of calculation. From the researches and investigations of astronomers and scientists it has been made certain that the estimated measurement of the distance of the sun from the earth, that is 95,500,000 miles, is not correct, and that calculations which have been made upon that basis are inaccurate. An error of 3,000,000 of miles is believed to exist, and this error is thought to be due to a mistake in the observations made in North Lapland. This has caused astronomers and scientists of all nations to look forward to the next transit of Venus as the opportunity to determine accurately the sun's distance from the earth. There are two transits of Venus, with an interval of eight years, and then the phenomenon does not occur until after a lapse of 105 years. A curious fact, too, is that these transits alternate—that is, both of the last transits occurred in June; those near at hand will be in December, and the next, after 105 years, from 1882 will be in June again. The observations of astronomers, and their debates upon the coming transits, led the Astronomer Royal of England to believe that the transit of 1874 would not be as favorable for the observations and calculations that were to be deduced as the one in 1882. Consequently no preparations were made until quite recently, when it has been proved that the transit of 1874 will be far more favorable for the application of the proposed method of calculation than that of 1882. When this was made certain England, France, Germany, and the United States determined at once to take the necessary steps to pursue the investigation in December next, and afterward their observations are to be compared for the benefit of the science of the entire world.

The United States Government appointed a commission of scientists to observe the transit at such places and from such points as might be deemed best. They have decided to send out an expedition to the Southern Indian Ocean, and others to extreme points in the northern hemisphere. At a meeting in Washington on the 23d inst., in the National Academy of Design, Prof. Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, a member of the Commission on the Observation of the Transit of Venus, detailed the work already completed by the Commission, and the plans decided upon for the observations in December next. Eight parties are to be sent out from the United States, and, as above noted, arrangements have been completed to compare and exchange their results with the experiences and observations of the German, French, Russian, and English expeditions. Three of the parties are to be established in the northern, and five in the southern hemisphere. The observations in the northern hemisphere are to be made at Wladwotok, in Siberia, under charge of Prof. Hall, of the navy. Another party will proceed to Asia, and there they will divide. One party, under Prof. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, is to make its observations at Nagasaki, Japan. The other, under Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will proceed to Pekin, China, and there make their observations of the transit. The corps who are to observe the transit of Venus in the southern hemisphere are to sail from New-York in the United States sloop-of-war Swatara.

This vessel has been docked at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and is being thoroughly prepared for the long voyage she is to make. Her upper decks have been entirely rebuilt, and her guns taken ashore. On the upper, or spar deck, eight large state-rooms have been built for the accommodation of the scientific gentlemen of the expedition. The after part on each side of the stern has been built out, making two large windows, and enlarging the Captain's room materially. Below, on the next deck, a ward-room pantry has been built under the Captain's room, and six fine large state-rooms have been built on each side of the ward-room for the accommodation of the Swatara's officers. A partition has been run across the vessel, dividing the ward-room from the steerage. On each side of the steerage five state-rooms have been built for the use of the petty officers of the vessel. Still further forward is the berth-deck, where the men are to sling their hammocks, and quarter. Below this deck are the engines, which are new and compound acting. The boilers are new and are fitted with all the modern appliances and improvements. Below, also, are to be stored the supplies of all kinds, coal, and the magazine. The Swatara is about 200 feet long, and has about 40 feet breadth of beam. She is ship-rigged, and can cruise about, making good time, without the aid of steam. She is to have but one gun for defense, a 60-pound Parrott, which will be mounted upon the forecastle. She is to be provided with a carronade for purposes of salute, but her usual armament is not taken on board, to give more room to the members of the expedition. Yesterday the painters, riggers, and other workmen were busy at work, hurrying forward the preparations for her immediate departure. It is expected that the Swatara will go into commission on the 4th or 5th of May next, and she will depart as soon as possible afterward. Capt. Chandler, who is to command the Swatara, arrived in the Navy-yard recently from Washington. There he had a long conference with the Government authorities and the officers of the navy, and his plans are fully completed. He has detailed the following officers for the Swatara on this expedition: Lieut. Commander Charles J. Barclay, Executive Officer; Lieut. G. F. Wilkins, Navigator; Lieuts. C. H. Stockton, Wm. McLittle, John J. Hunker, and J. E. Pillsbury, Watch Officers; Surgeon, Edward Kershner; Passed Assistant Paymaster, George W. Long; Chief Engineer, Thomas J. Jones; Passed Assistant Engineers, J. Brown and J. W. Gardner; Acting Boatswain, Thomas W. Brown.

After the Swatara sails from New-York she will proceed first to Rio Janeiro, and making a short stay there will cross to Cape Town. At Cape Town the last preparations for the comfort of the expedition will be made, and stores will be taken on board to last until the vessel reaches New-Zealand. From Cape Town the Swatara will proceed to a group of islands called Crozet's Islands. There a party of observers under Capt. Raymond, of the Army Engineer Corps, are to be landed, and the Swatara will return for them on her home voyage. The largest of these islands was first discovered by Capt. Crozet in 1772. He communicated the fact of his discovery to Capt. Cook, who visited them in 1775. He found that the group consisted of four islands, the largest of which he named Prince Edward, and the two next in size he called Marion and Crozet, after two French navigators, who had previously visited them. The eastern island of the group called East Island, is located by Sir James Ross in latitude 46° 27' south, longitude 52° 14' east. These islands are rugged, mountainous, and utterly barren. The most remarkable phenomena about these islands is the terrible surf, which Capt. Chandler says breaks so fiercely upon the rugged, precipitous shore that he may be compelled to wait three or four weeks before he can effect a landing of the expedition who are to observe the transit there. After landing the party upon Crozet's Islands, the Swatara will proceed to Kerguelen's Land, or Desolation Island. There another party of scientists are to be landed under Lieut. Commander Ryan, United States Navy. The south point of Kerguelen's Land, Cape Saint George, is in latitude 49° 54' south, longitude 70° 10' east. It was discovered by Kerguelen, a French navigator, about the year 1772, but was not explored until the third voyage of Capt. Cook around the world. Capt. Cook had heard of Kerguelen's discovery, and sailed from Table Bay to verify it, and, if possible, to explore the island or ascertain whether, as he suspected, it was a part of a southern or Antarctic continent. He reached Kerguelen's Land about the 24th of December, 1775, and at once recognized it from the description which had previously been given him by Capt. Crozet. He searched for a harbor and on Christmas Day found a small land-locked inlet, which he named Christmas Harbor in honor of the day. From a distance he had been led to believe that the island might be thickly covered with trees and vegetation. But when he went on shore he could not find even a shrub. What he had supposed to be trees and vegetation proved to be only a sickly spreading kind of lichen and moss. The only animals he could find were a kind of ursine seal. But birds covered the whole island in large flocks, and there were immense numbers of penguins. Some navigators have called this island "the Rendezvous," because they found such an abundance of wild fowl. These kinds evidently gather on this barren island for the purpose of depositing their eggs. After thoroughly exploring the entire island the naturalist of the party could find only sixteen varieties of plants, [illegible] sage brush. Capt. Cook circumnavigated the island, and found it to be about 100 miles long, and about fifty miles wide at its broadest part. Kerguelen's Land or the Island of Desolation has been visited but seldom since Capt. Cook's time, and nothing more has been learned of its barren surface except that a few years ago a navigator explored the rock for precious metals, but was unsuccessful in his search. He found a blue, hard, flinty rock, and nowhere were there any signs of valuable or useful minerals. There is ample field, however, for Lieutenant Commander Ryan and his party, who will doubtless make many interesting discoveries about this almost unknown land. From the Island of Desolation, Capt. Chandler is to proceed to New-Zealand, by way of Sidney. At Tasmania he will leave a party under Lieut. Peters, United States Navy, to make observations of the transit and other scientific explorations. From Tasmania the Swatara will go to the Chatham Islands in the Southern Indian Ocean, and there Capt. Chandler will land another party, under Prof. Smith, of the Coast Survey.

The reason for selecting so many places of observation is the uncertainty of the climate in the Southern Antarctic region. The importance of making correct and thorough observations of this transit of Venus can hardly be exaggerated, and every precaution that human foresight can suggest is to be taken to secure the greatest possible success. While these observations are being made at the different stations, Capt. Chandler is to take the Swatara and sail to a group of islands hitherto unexplored, which are situated about 300 miles south-east of New-Zealand. This exploration is to be the work of the rest of the expedition during the observation of the transit of Venus. After the exploration has been finished, the Swatara will return and take on board the parties who have been left at the different stations. Whatever specimens they may have collected will be taken on board and carefully preserved. The parties left at Sidney are to return to the United States at their own pleasure, by steamer, as the Swatara will not return to that port for them. After all the other parties have been taken on board, the Swatara is to proceed to an island in the Japan Sea, hitherto almost unknown, and thoroughly explore every part of it. Another great object throughout the voyage of the Swatara is to make careful observations of the variations in the compass. Capt. Cook, in his narrative of all his voyages, says that he noticed frequent variations of a point and more that were believed to be due to polar influences. After the exploration of the island in the Japan Sea, the Swatara will turn homeward. She will sail to Aden, and passing through the Suez Canal, will call at several of the Mediterranean ports. Thence passing Gibralter she will proceed across the Atlantic to New-York. Capt. Chandler expects that the entire voyage will consume about fourteen months.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

Many of the Southern journals seem to be having a peculiarly hard time now. One of the Alabama papers lately published figures to show how small the aggregate circulation of those best known is, and the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* appears with about three columns of its advertising space vacant except with the significant announcement in large type that the space is "to let."

The Rochester *Express* is now better printed than ever before, and is, moreover, a very lively and readable paper. The *Democrat* and the *Union*, of the same city, are carrying on a vigorous war over the subject of their respective circulation, and the *Democrat*, speaking for itself, says: "As the only morning paper between Syracuse and Buffalo, we have a broad field all to ourselves. The *Union* and the *Express* compete for the lead as afternoon papers. It is probable that with the enlargement of the latter and with the employment of a larger editorial force, it has gained somewhat at the expense of its evening contemporary."

Col. J. W. Avery, late editor in chief of the Atlanta *Constitution*, has joined the editorial staff of the Atlanta *Herald*. He has purchased an interest in the paper, and in his "greeting" to its readers says: "The grand political need of the day is return to constitutional Government. The pæan of its gladdening restoration is sounding over the land. As the vindictive slogan of war prejudice fails to awaken its ghastly and responsive echoes in the heart of a once divided but now reunited and fast fraternizing nation, so the spirit and principles of constitutionalism are resuming their native and beneficent sway. The *Herald* will help the grand revolution in public sentiment, and boldly and proudly champion the great cause of private right and public liberty."

That the quarto form is the popular shape for newspapers seems to be generally accepted everywhere. Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati have adopted the idea permanently, and New-England appears to have at last comprehended the theory that the eight-page form is the most convenient shape. Several of the weekly papers are now printed in this form; and of the daily papers thus issued, the Boston *Globe* is at once the most prominent and attractive. Of its last issue, which has come to our notice, quite two-thirds of the entire paper is devoted to advertising, and this patronage argues a steady growth of circulation. At this rate, triple sheets will be as frequent in Boston as they are in New-York. This gradual spread of the eight-page plan shows how thoroughly New-York sets the fashions, and how surely, however slowly, Boston and other cities accept them.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 4th inst., says:

An article was published in the *Russian World* the day before yesterday which makes people rub their eyes and doubt whether they are really in Russia. The article touches upon ground which has hitherto been regarded by Russian journalists as sacred; it actually ventures to discuss the question whether the present form of Government in the Empire is one suitable for the Russian nation—a subject which not many years ago would have consigned the newspaper to speedy extinction and the writer of the article to a long term of imprisonment. In the present case, the *World* has not even received a warning, so that it seems the Government does not object even to the discussion of its own *raison d'être*. It must be admitted, however, that the writer treats his delicate subject with due caution. He begins by supposing that all the nations of Europe, except the officials, are suddenly moved into another planet. As there are dominant parties everywhere, which prefer a particular form of Government to all others, the *status quo ante* would probably be introduced among the constitutional nations. But what, continues the writer, would the Russians do, among whom no political parties as yet exist, and who have no public opinion to declare what form of Government it desires? If the masses of the people were asked, their answer could not be doubtful, as to them the supremacy of the Czar means the same thing as the supremacy of the law. The Russian people do not believe in the sacredness of a political principle, but in that of the dynasty. But this does not settle the question, for there are different kinds of absolutism. The sovereign, in reorganizing the State, would be able to make his choice between a bureaucracy and a Parliament; and if, as in the case supposed, the people had a voice in the decision, it is quite certain that the majority would be strongly opposed to the revival of the bureaucracy as it now exists in Russia. Some twenty years ago no one dreamed of depriving the bureaucracy of its power, but since then the nation has got out of the leading-strings in which it was then held. During the reign of the present Emperor, the middle class has been called to free action; it has passed through its education with complete success, and has every claim to be emancipated from pupilage. As matters at present stand, there is no Russian body politic—only a Russian State. But, under the protection of a strong Government like that of Russia, the transition could be effected with the least possible disturbance. The process should not, however, be delayed too long. The more rapidly the unconnected individualities are united into a political whole, a living nation, the better for Russia.

PETTY COUNTERFEITERS.

United States Detectives Benson and Pender have succeeded in capturing a gang of counterfeiters in Crawford County, Penn. The number of bogus nickels that were being put in circulation in that section of the State attracted the attention of the authorities, and tracing them to their source, they were found to come from a drinking-saloon in Union City, about twenty miles from Erie. A man testified to having received in change at the bar of that place a number of counterfeit nickels. They were returned to the saloon-keeper with the information that they were spurious, and he at once redeemed them. Having been satisfied that this man was in the plot, if not a manufacturer of the spurious coins himself, an information was made before United States Commissioner Force, of Erie, against Thomas Earll, the bar-keeper. He was arrested, and, finding that the proof against him was positive, he "gave away" the principals in the business, for whom he was acting as agent. Acting on the information furnished by him, the detectives went down to Bloomfield, Crawford County, where two men and a woman were captured. These were John Earll, John Eaton, and the latter's wife. With these were taken the stamps, dies, and machinery for counterfeiting, and about a bushel of the bogus coins, which were found in their house. Their trial will come off at the next term of the United States Court, in Erie.

AT THE FALLS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that some parties on the Canadian side of the river in the vicinity of "Table Rock," do not look very favorably on the proposition of the Canadian Government to establish a police force at that point, and say "they will do just about as they please, anyway." The proprietors of Whirlpool Rapids are making extensive improvements for the comfort and safety of visitors. A firm wall of masonry is in process of erection between the elevator and the rocks, to prevent any danger from the slides of shale, such as happened there at the close of last season. The lower elevator landing is extended twelve feet, thus doing away entirely with the stairway, a paved pathway leading directly to the river's edge.

A STROKE OF FORTUNE.

UNEXPECTED RECEIPT OF $20,000 BY PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS.

The employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, are happy over a stroke of good fortune growing out of their terms of settlement with the company at the close of the long strike of 1870. The circumstances are thus described by the Scranton *Republican*: "Prior to the strike the miners were giving the company 2,240 pounds for a gross ton. One of the demands made by the company when the men were about to resume work was that 2,540 pounds should constitute a gross ton. This the men looked upon as being rather too much, but after a few days' reflection they conceded, with the proviso, however, that if this number of pounds should be found to exceed the net weight of a ton, all the surplus should be returned to the men. This was mutually agreed upon in May, 1871, and at the close of the year ending May, 1872, it was found that instead of there being a surplus the net weight fell short of 9,000 tons. The company then demanded that fifty pounds more to be added to the gross ton, making it 2,590, and the men again acquiesced with the proviso before mentioned, that any surplus over the net weight should go to their credit. This seemed satisfactory, and everything went on smoothly. Last Saturday afternoon, John Barnes, E. C. Courtright, Owen Griffith, Thomas Brown, and James Donahoe, a committee representing the Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners, were informed that a surplusage of 29,233 tons had already been placed to the credit of the men in the company's employ, equivalent in round figures to about $20,000. The news was an astonishing surprise, and was discussed with an avidity that gave rise to the very best of feeling. The prevailing sentiment so far is that the money should be deposited intact as the nucleus of a fund for the relief of orphans, widows, and crippled miners. The company encourages such a scheme, and, it is understood, will render it material assistance. A delegate meeting of the company's men will be held on Saturday, the 2d of May, for the purpose of discussing the matter. A fund for the relief of disabled miners, and the benefit of the wives and orphans of such as are killed in the mines would be of incalculable value, and any honest scheme that would give it a substantial assistance is laudable and deserving of the encouragement of the entire community throughout the coal regions."

FIFTY YEARS A PAUPER.

The Troy *Press* relates the following: "In Midwinter, some forty-seven or forty-eight years ago, a man by the name of Loomis died in Pawlet, Vt., after a long sickness, leaving a wife and two children. Expenses of sickness and loss of the wages for daily labor made inroads upon the scanty stock of money and provisions, and the widow was compelled to ask temporary assistance from the town. The high official refused her request, took her little all and threw her and the children upon the town as paupers. In those days they were bid off by citizens to the lowest bidder, but they now have a town-house. Mrs. Loomis, with a broken heart, and worn out by attending to her husband during his long sickness, gave up long-cherished wishes, and remarked that the town of Pawlet should not want for a pauper for fifty years. She is now ninety-seven or ninety-eight years of age, and on her last birthday made her annual visit from the town house to Pawlet, a distance of one and a half miles, on foot, to visit her old friends and neighbors, and she laughingly remarks she will make good her word, having to live only two years more to do it. Her children became respectable and good housekeepers, and oftentimes offered her a home, but she utterly refused to accept their assistance. She had many offers of marriage, but refused them all, saying that she would not swap off the town of Pawlet for any man living. On making the remark that the town of Pawlet would not be without a pauper for fifty years, she said she belonged to a family who never died short of 100 years, and the majority lived years beyond that.

SAD DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

The Ellenville (Ulster County) *Journal* tells a sad story of the death of Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, in that village. He was engaged to be married to Miss Mary Talmage, of Napanoch, in the same county, and reached there late at night of Tuesday last, after having been detained a long while in a rain-storm. He complained of feeling unwell, but insisted that he should be all right after a night's sleep. The next morning a physician called to see him, and found one lung badly congested, and all the symptoms were threatening. At first the doctor refused to allow him to think of leaving his bed that day, but as 12 M.—the hour set for his marriage—drew near, he seemed so much relieved, that the physician gave a reluctant consent to his going to the church, but stipulated that the services should be as brief as possible. The bride was Miss Mary Talmage, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. R. Talmage of Napanoch. The only thing that marred the services was the evident suffering of the groom, whose strife for breath was seen and heard all over the church. After the ceremony Mr. Mershon went immediately to bed, while the small company of relatives and family friends partook of the quiet wedding dinner spread in the dining-room of the parsonage. Dr. Bevier passed the night in close attendance upon his patient, and on Thursday called in Dr. Scoresby, of Ellenville, in consultation, but they found little to encourage their hopes. On Friday Mr. Mershon persuaded himself that he was better, and insisted upon being dressed and sitting up two hours. He passed a restless night, and on Saturday at 11 o'clock P. M. he died.

THE TROY IRON WORKS.

The Troy *Times*, of Monday evening, says: "The Bessemer Steel works recently succeeded in manufacturing more steel in one week than had been accomplished in any similar institution in the world. Last week the men employed rolling steel rails at the Rensselaer mill were given permission to do their best, and have succeeded, like the steel works, in beating the world. They worked nine furnaces, each furnace making six heats, and turning out thirty-seven rails per day. All the furnaces manufacturing 333 rails every twelve hours, the product for the week was 3,663 rails, weighing 1,012 tons and 1,169 pounds gross. Every rail was first quality, and was severely tested before being allowed to pass, and no rail was lost by reason of imperfections. The average working time of the day turns was eight hours seventeen minutes; average working time of the night turns eight hours thirty-nine minutes. Average working time each day sixteen hours fifty-six minutes. Total working time ninety-three hours eight minutes. We regret to add that the works were indefinitely closed on Saturday night for want of orders, the product of the last week being rolled for 'stock.' The same state of affairs exists at the steel works, all the departments of that establishment having been shut down, except the 'bloom' mill, which will also be shut down next week. The steel works depend to a certain extent upon the Renssalaer Works, for all steel is now manufactured into rails, and if there are no orders for the latter it would be useless to stack up steel 'ingots' of all sizes and weights. Mr. Babcock, Superintendent of the Renssalaer Works, in speaking of the probable effect of the President's veto on the iron trade, says that it does not alter materially the condition of affairs. Trade will be dull as long as the railroad corporations are in so uncertain a condition as they are at present, and consumers will only purchase what they want for immediate use. Corning's Star Forge and all of Burden's mills will start up as usual to-night. Corning's 'old mill' will not be in operation this week."

SURVIVING NORTH CAROLINA EX-OFFICE-HOLDERS

The are now only four men living who have held the office of Governor of North Carolina. These gentlemen are William A. Graham, of Hillsboro; David S. Reed, of Wentworth; Zebulon B. Vance, of Charlotte, and W. W. Holden, of Raleigh. Gov. Graham still practices his profession of the law, although nearly seventy years old. There is no man living in the State who has held the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, except the present incumbent, Richard M. Pearson. There are only two living, outside the present incumbents, who have served as Supreme Court Judges. These are Hon. William H. Battle, of Raleigh, and Hon. M. E. Manly, of Newbern.

THE "RING" INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

James H. MacGregor, Inspector of Buildings under the "Ring" regime, seems to wield a powerful and mysterious influence over some of the gentlemen who act on the Grand Juries of the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer. It will be remembered that a few months since two indictments were found against MacGregor for defrauding the City while in office, and he was arrested and compelled to give bail for his appearance in Court. It was stated at that time that sufficient evidence of fraud had been discovered in connection with MacGregor's administration to justify the finding of twenty additional indictments against him. The officials in the District Attorney's office have laid the facts in their possession before the different Grand Juries in session since that time; but, strange to say, MacGregor has on each occasion had friends in the grand inquest, whose exertions and influence have saved him from indictment. The matter was brought before the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, who were yesterday discharged and evidence was produced which beyond all doubt convinced a large number of the gentlemen on the Grand Jury that MacGregor had swindled the City out of $25,000 on one transaction alone, and had, in addition, supplied his private residence with ice for eighteen months at the expense of the City. Notwithstanding that the evidence was conclusive, and that a number of jurors were in favor of finding an indictment, MacGregor's friends on the Grand Jury would not consent to the finding of a bill against a man who is known to have been one of the most corrupt of the "Ring" officials, and contended that his subordinates were the thieves and not him.

NEW-MEXICO AS A STATE.

CAPACITY AND RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY.

THE ATTEMPT TO GAIN ADMISSION AS A STATE—HOW IT IS RECEIVED BY THE INHABITANTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Wednesday, April 15, 1874.

The announcement that the Committee on Territories has decided to report favorably upon the bill for the admission of New-Mexico as a State, develop a variety of sentiment among the people of this Territory. It does not appear that the larger class is in favor of such a measure, but prefers to have the distinction, whatever that is, of being the oldest Territory of the United States. It would seem that the Spanish or Mexican element, which constitutes five-sixths of the entire population, is opposed to admission chiefly for two reasons: First, because it would increase taxation, and second, because it would probably invite a large American immigration. If there are two things that more than any other the natives don't like it is innovation and the Yankee. The old way of doing things, however slow, costly, and ineffective, suits best. If the traveler would see contrasts of civilization he has but to visit these contiguous Territories, New-Mexico and Colorado. The former's settlement and civilization date back centuries, the latter only a few years. They are about equal in area, natural resources, advantages of climate, and population. Yet New-Mexico is without public schools, Protestant churches, railroads, manufactures, or any of the elements of a prosperous community, while Colorado has all of these things.

The effort to secure Statehood for New-Mexico dates back several years. In fact during the twenty-five years that she has been an American Territory there have been repeated efforts to gain admission. This has been engineered generally by the American citizens of Sante Fé, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Elizabethtown, and others of the larger settlements, and gradually the wealthy and more enterprising Mexicans have fallen in with the idea. Four years ago a State Constitution was adopted by the Territorial Legislature, together with a memorial to Congress for admission. The last Legislature, which adjourned in January, was quite unanimous for Statehood, and not only passed a memorial, but sent to Washington several prominent citizens to co-operate with Delegate Elkins in urging the matter upon Congress. It was thought then that Colorado would ask for admission through her Legislature, and the two Territories could help each other; but the political revolution in the latter Territory, consequent upon the removal of Territorial officials, had the effect to kill the memorials for Statehood that had been drawn up, and were pending before the Colorado Legislature, and New-Mexico was left to press her claims alone.

The State Constitution which is proposed for New-Mexico provides, among other things, that "emigration shall not be prohibited; no distinction shall be made by law among resident aliens and citizens in reference to the possession or the transference of property; and any person will be disqualified to hold any office during the time for which he may have been elected or appointed, who shall have given or offered any bribe, or threat, or recompense in order to obtain his election or appointment."

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State are to be elected for a period of four years.

POPULATION, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, AND CLIMATE.

The present population of this Territory is variously estimated at from 110,000 to 135,000. Of this the American population numbers about 8,000; the wild Indians (Navajoes, Apaches, and Utes) 15,000, and the balance are Spanish in descent and habit. The Territory has an area of 121,201 square miles, extending an average of 352 miles north and south, and 332 miles east and west. Of this area there are surveyed 189,493 acres in the military reserve; 1,302,960 in the Indian reserves; 3,860,582 in confirmed private grants, and 3,248,463 acres in townships subdivided.

The general face of the country is constituted of high level plateaus traversed by a range of mountains. The rivers of the Territory form parts of the water systems of both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes; those on the eastern side of the dividing range emptying into the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Canadian and Mississippi Rivers, and the Rio Grande del Norte; and those on the west flowing into the Gulf of California by way of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. The Rio Grande waters the central parts of the Territory; the Pecos and its tributaries the south-eastern parts; the Canadian and its tributaries the north-western; the Rio San Juan the north-western, and the Gila and San Domingo the south-western.

The climate of New-Mexico is milder than that of Colorado. The atmosphere is pure and dry, and except in the higher latitudes of the more northern part there is scarcely what may be called Winter. The salubrity of the climate is remarkable, there being an evenness of temperature, and no malaria or epidemic diseases are known. From the signal service report it appears that at Santa Fé last year the highest thermometer was 88°, the lowest 5° below zero, and the mean 48°. Total rain-fall for the year, 9.87 inches; mean of barometer, 29.835. It appears from official Government reports that the death-rate from tubercular diseases is lower in this Territory than in any other State or Territory. The census of 1870 gave twenty-five per cent. in New-England; fourteen in Minnesota; five to six in the more favored Southern States, and three in New-Mexico. Phthisis, asthma, and bronchitis are invariably relieved, and many astonishing cures are reported. The altitude of the Rio Grande Valley at Santa Fé is 6,840 feet, over 1,700 feet higher than Denver. At Albuquerque it is 5,026 feet, and at El Paso 3,800.

HOT SPRINGS.

Additional to the attractions of pure, bracing air, and sunny skies are the numerous hot springs. At the Pagosa Springs, on the San Juan, near the Utah borders, the water is so hot that the inhabitants in that neighborhood commonly cook meat in it by a few minutes' boiling. The famous hot springs, Ojos Calientes, near Fort McRae, on the Rio Grande, burst out from the foot of a Mesa and form several large natural bathing-pools. They have a temperature of about 136° Fahrenheit, and contain soda, lime, magnesia, and other chemical ingredients; and they have great repute throughout the Territory for their medicinal properties—many remarkable cures of scrofula and other cutaneous diseases being reported from the use of the waters. There is a group of twenty or thirty hot springs beautifully located in the Valley of Gallinas Creek. The temperature varies from 80° to 140°. The water is as clear as crystal. It was analyzed by Mr. Frazer, of Prof. Hayden's surveying party, and found to contain carbonate of soda, carbonate of potash, and chloride of sodium. The proprietors talk of establishing a resort for invalids here; but at present the springs are put to a different purpose by the poor washerwomen of the neighborhood, who have found that the water makes excellent suds, and extracts the dirt from clothes with remarkable ease.

AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY.

The agricultural capacity of New-Mexico is greater than that of Colorado. Streams are more abundant, and there is a larger area that does not require irrigation. It is only an occasional scarcity of water that prevents the most arid portions of the Rio Grande Valley from producing abundant crops. The chief products are Indian corn, wheat, barley, and oats, while all the vegetables and fruits, such as apples, peaches, apricots, and grapes grow luxuriantly. For grapes there is no part of the country that appears to combine so many advantages of soil and climate. Many large vineyards along the valley of the Rio Grande and elsewhere through the Territory attract the attention of the trader for their thrift and enormous bunches of grapes. They are cultivated in the old-fashioned rude way, and yet so abundant are the results that wine-making is getting to be one of the most profitable industries in New-Mexico.

In grain, vegetables, and fruit New-Mexico is more than self-supporting, and large quantities are furnished to the military posts of the plains, while wheat, corn, and wine are freighted into the adjoining Territories.

THE STOCK-RAISING BUSINESS AND WOOL PRODUCT.

Stock-raising will probably always be the chief industry in this Territory. The plateaus, valleys, and hill-sides are covered with various indigenous grasses, furnishing the best of pasturage for sheep and cattle. There is what they call the gama grass, which grows rapidly during the rainy season of July and August, ripens in the Autumnal suns, and dries upon the stalk, furnishing nutritious food for Winter, while the mild weather and slight snow-fall during that season render shelter for cattle and sheep unnecessary. There are many wealthy Mexicans who count their cattle by the tens of thousands. The lower classes who are generally but little else than slaves, are employed as herders at a small pittance. In fact, there is no part of Uncle Sam's domain where greater inequalities exist than here. There are scarcely what we call the middle classes. The rich and the poor are here, the former fairly reveling in wealth and carrying more power than the old slave-masters of the South, and the latter living from hand to mouth, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." These poor Mexicans, ignorant and degraded, are of vicious natures and commit many of the crimes in Southern Colorado and New-Mexico that are attributed to Indians. They have also been the cause of the recent outbreaks in the sections south of here, where the laws have been set at defiance, and the Governor called upon by the citizens for protection.

The wool product of New-Mexico is of greater importance than is generally supposed. In the absence of any statistics on this subject it is impossible to give anything like the true facts, but it is certain that the herds scattered throughout the settled parts of the Territory east of the Rio Grande number millions. A single family in Bernanilla County, the Armigos, who have been in the sheep business for centuries, foot up their different herds at half a million. They drove over 40,000 head northward into Colorado last Summer and sold them. They sold over 200,000 pounds of wool last year, netting the snug sum of $41,000. The large and increasing exports of wool to the East via Pueblo and Denver, or Granada and Los Animas, are becoming significant, and are counted a very important part of that great traffic which the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, the Texas Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railways are so eagerly bidding for by the race, now fairly begun, to see which shall reach the heart of New-Mexico first.

THE MINING INTERESTS OF THE TERRITORY.

The mining interests of this Territory, though not of any great importance as yet, are no doubt destined to become as valuable as those of Colorado. The trouble with Indians and the great expense of getting machinery into the mines is the principal drawback. As the country becomes settled with the enterprising and daring American, and the Indians are content, and remain on their reservations, we may look for large results. The only districts at present worked with regularity are the Cimmaron, on the Maxwell grant, where an English company are at work, and several private American mining operations are carried forward, and Silver City. The frequent receipts of bullion at the Denver branch mint, and the rich assays made show highly satisfactory results.

Years ago, doubtless, extensive mining operations were carried on in different parts of the Territory. Old shafts and tunnels are frequently found in the Taos mountains and elsewhere. Prof. Richardson relates that one of these old shafts, sunk on a silver lode near the old town of Abiquieu, is very deep, with levels excavated 700 feet in one direction, and that the records of this ancient mine, as found in the archives of an old church near by, show that the ten per cent. in tithes collected from it for the benefit of the church amounted to $10,000,000. The total yield, therefore, must have been $100,000,000. The numerous old dumps in the Cerillos and Pandia Mountains, from fifteen to thirty miles south of this city, are very rich in silver. In fact, it is claimed by the sanguine that Santa Fé is built on a silver bed. It is certain that ore was dug up in one of the streets, a few months ago, that assayed $250 per ton.

It is a part of the history of this Territory that in 1704 the Spanish people entered into a compromise with the Pueblo Indians, by which the former, who had been driven out of the country, were permitted to return upon the express condition that they should not open or operate the mines. This agreement was kept, and up to about the time of the Pike's Peak stampede, fifteen years ago, the work of mining in New-Mexico was entirely suspended. And since that time work has been carried on only at intervals and at great risk. Nearly all the mining done now is by English Americans in the regions about Elizabethtown, Silver City, Pinos Altos, Socoro and Jaquirilla. Silver City, where the most activity exists, lies in the north-west corner of the Territory, 420 miles from Santa Fé. Several fine stamp mills and reduction works have been erected. The silver deposits are claimed to be very extensive and rich. The most of the miners operating there are from Colorado, California, and Arizona. Prof. Richardson and others who have traversed the region state that the mineral belt covers a vast extent of country containing gold, silver, copper, iron, and other minerals. Copper mines are being worked near Silver City. The ores are mostly carbonates, easy of reduction, and contain no refractory substances. The Pinos Altos gold quartz and placer mines, eight or ten miles north of Silver City, and the Socoro silver mines in the Magdalena Mountains, 150 miles north of Santa Fé, are points where mining operations are also being carried forward successfully. The Santa Rita copper mine, in the Pinos Altos district, Grant County, has produced as high as 3,000 pounds of copper per week.

THE COLONIZATION OF THE COUNTRY—THE RAILROADS.

The settlement of New-Mexico by colonies will probably be undertaken as soon as the means of reaching the Territory are better and less expensive. The methods adopted in Colorado three or four years back seem to have been entirely satisfactory, and the advantages of colonization would be all the more apparent in this Territory where by banding together supplies could be the more economically obtained and the attacks of Indians or treachery of the natives guarded against. The final settlement of the status of the old Spanish grants will also remove a great obstacle to immigration. As it now is, most of the available lands, in vast areas, are held by a few. The Cienequilla grant in Taos County covers 80,000 acres; the Encines, Chama, and others in Rio Arriba County include over 200,000 acres; the Armigo, Catholic, and San Cristobel, in Santa Fé County, over 60,000 acres; the Baca, in Santa Ana County, 100,000 acres. The Belen grant, in Valencia County, the Maxwell, in Colfax, the Junta, in Mora, the Baca and Pablo, in San Miguel, and the Armardins, in Socoro County, cover hundreds of thousands of the best acres in the Territory.

This Territory is shortly to derive great advantage from the completion of railways within its borders. The Denver and Rio Grande is graded in its proposed extension from Pueblo to Trinidad; and will be completed to the latter point during this Summer. This brings the line so near our Northern borders that the road will probably be extended within the Territory during the year. Its proposed route involves the opening up of the famous San Luis Park, the Maxwell placers, the quartz and placer deposits near the head-quarters of the Rio Grande, the Costilla estate, the rich Moreno gold mines, the Taos Valley lumber region, the hot springs and invalids resorts of the Ojo Caliente, the Chama Valley, with its abundant herds, Santa Fé, and the surrounding fertile region, and the lower valley of the Rio Grande. Along this route, at the base of the Zandia Mountain, several veins of coal have been opened, resembling the anthracite of Pennsylvania. Coal has also been found near Fort Craig, 200 miles south of Santa Fé, and also on the Rio Grande south of Albuquerque. So it will be seen that the completion of the first railroad into New-Mexico will serve to develop important interests, and furnish a market for our gold, silver, copper, coal, lumber, wool, cattle, and we might add corn and wine, for the lower Rio Grande Valley for over 300 miles, filled with little towns, villages and ranches, and containing the bulk of the population of New-Mexico, produces large crops of corn and vegetables and grapes in enormous profusion. The vineyards begin at Bernalillo, twenty miles north of Albuquerque, and extend at intervals to El Paso. Large quantities of wine are made. Peaches, apricots, pears, and other fruits are raised, rivaling those of California in size and flavor. As Colorado with its growing population raises but little corn and no fruit as yet, it is easy to see upon the completion of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway through this Territory what a stimulus will be given to these two industries by exports to that Territory alone. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad is also aiming for this Territory, and it is said that work will shortly be begun upon the extension from Granada, in Colorado, up the Los Animos or Purgatoire to Trinidad, and thence to the Cimmaron region. The Texas Pacific in its westward extension will pass along our southern borders through the Silver City mining regions.

The prospect then, with the early completion of these railways is highly favorable to the rapid development and growth of this Territory. Whether a State Constitution or State rule would in any way accelerate its progress may be thought doubtful. Though it must be admitted that the name of being a State generally helps at first in securing immigrants. It may be well to consider these facts, however: That the Territory has a debt of $80,000; that, while it is rich in natural advantages and resources—mineral, pastoral, and agricultural—and has population sufficient to entitle it to Statehood, yet its people are behind the age, have no public school system, few churches, but one small daily paper and half a dozen weeklies, but two or three banks, no manufactures, no railroads; and that the great mass of the people are neither in sympathy with the outside world nor in harmony with the spirit of the age.

A WISCONSIN EARTHQUAKE.

TREMBLINGS IN JACKSON COUNTY—MILLS AND HOUSES SHAKEN—QUEER THEORIES.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives, under date of April 24, the following account of earthquake shocks, which, he says, had been felt for some days previous in the vicinity of Wrightsville, Jackson County, Wis., a town on the West Wisconsin Railroad, about eight miles above Black River Falls: "The reported shock was felt on Friday last; again with greater force on Sunday last; and several times since that time, with greater or less force. Your correspondent on yesterday, in company with Hon. C. C. Pope, Dr. H. B. Cole and four other gentlemen, took the afternoon train and repaired to the place to see for ourselves the truthfulness or falsity of the statements made. We arrived on the ground at 2 o'clock, and repaired to the large grist mill of Messrs. J. W. Cole & Co., the place where the greatest shock was felt on Friday and Sunday, and more or less each day since. We found intense excitement among the people, and during our stay of three hours we had several demonstrations of what they had before experienced the past five days, but of a lighter character. The mill is a large four-story building, built on a solid rock foundation. On Friday and Sunday this large structure shook and trembled, and the water in the pond went into convulsions, as though the very foundation was giving out and coming to the surface. At the same time a sound was heard, as the rumbling of thunder in the distance; only it appeared to be under their feet. Had this been confined to the mill and the pond alone it might have been accounted for by some action of the water underneath: but the same shock was felt four miles from there by Seth Putman, a merchant of Merrillon, who also heard the sound—jumping out of bed in the night, in great alarm, thinking the world was surely coming to an end. But the greatest demonstration was around or near the mill, on the west side of the creek. In this direction the shock was felt half a mile from the mill, at the hotel. The rattling of the windows and doors was plainly perceptible, and the peculiar sound referred to. No wind was stirring, I questioned several men in relation to these commotions—first, George Wright, an old citizen of the place and a very candid man. He informed me that on Sunday night he felt it first at his house. The fore-part of the night the house seemed to shake from its foundations; windows and doors rattled, and continued to do so at intervals during the night, and on several occasions since. The family of Mr. Wright are in no wise superstitious, but they were all fearfully alarmed. The same demonstration was felt at the residence of Mr. Martin, the miller, whose residence is a short distance from the mill. Your correspondent then, in company with C. C. Pope and two others, visited the house, a short distance from the mill west on a higher shelf of land. This house had been vacated. The demonstration was so strong the family left it, declaring the house was haunted. And here your correspondent and those with him experienced a shock similar to the one that had driven the family out of the house. The building trembled, windows and doors rattled as though the whole structure, with the ground underneath, was being lifted up by some mysterious and unseen power. While I stood there I remembered many things I had read in relation to spiritual manifestations and spirit-rapping. Of one thing we were all convinced. There is some mysterious power to work in that house not to be accounted for by any of the laws of nature; but what, we could not say. We spent over an hour in the mill and carefully watched to see if we could account for the wonderful phenomena. For a short time all was perfectly still; then you would feel the building begin to shake, the windows rattle; one window would cease, and in an instant those in another part of the building would commence shaking, and even the machinery. Doors would fly open, no one being near them, demonstrating to those present that they were in the presence of some mysterious power. We returned home unable to account for the presence of the power manifested. We saw and felt, but cannot in any way account for what we saw and felt. Quite a number of our people have gone up to-day to investigate further. The Postmaster of Wrightsville is of the Advent persuasion, and declares it to be a real earthquake, and a warning to the people to prepare to ascend in July next."

LIVINGSTONE'S SERVANT.

The London *Telegraph* correspondent, writing of the arrival of the African explorer's body at Southampton, supplies the following sketch of the faithful attendant of the deceased: "The main interest centred in a short, stout negro lad of five feet one or two, with intelligent countenance of a rather superior African type, though its symmetry was somewhat spoiled by being swollen about the mouth from the accidental blow of a flying rope during the gale. He was neatly dressed in blue serge jacket, with short trousers, shooting-boots, and round felt hat, and soon became the centre of a knot of gentlemen, all anxious to make or to renew his acquaintance, and all shaking him cordially by the hand. First, Rev. Horace Waller congratulated him in words which will probably be indorsed by most Englishmen. 'Every one thanks you, Jacob, for what you have done. You are a good, noble fellow,' said the reverend gentleman, whose heart warmed toward the faithful servant of his deceased friend. Then Mr. W. Oswald Livingstone, introduced as a son of the doctor, shook hands with the lad, who, though youthful in appearance, is said to be twenty-one years of age, and half a dozen other gentlemen followed suit. At last Mr. H. M. Stanley, the gentleman to whose good offices Dr. Livingstone was indebted for the Nassick boys, who have rendered such essential service in bringing back the body of the great explorer to the coast, came up and accosted his old servant with 'Well, Jacob, do you remember me?' Dressed in half-mourning costume, with a high hat and black hatband, Mr. Stanley must have presented a very different appearance to what he did when the lad last saw him in his sun helmet and suit of African flannels at Zanzibar, and for a moment the youth's recollection was imperfect. But his searching glance was aided by the sound of Mr. Stanley's voice, and when, speaking again, Mr. Stanley put a question about their parting in Zanzibar, a gratified smile of recognition stole over Jacob's sable countenance, and he respectfully but eagerly grasped the hand which his former master extended to him. An animated and interesting conversation then took place between them, Jacob speaking excellent English, and demonstrating an amount of intelligence very creditable to the gentleman who trained him. Mr. Stanley asked who had lost the sword overboard just as they went on board the dhow at Zanzibar for the mainland for the relief of Livingstone. A sly smile showed that Jacob remembered the act of carelessness which had called forth a sharp reproof from Mr. Stanley, and he answered promptly, 'Why, John, Sir,' and added, in response to further queries, that the said John had died on the last journey near Ghisa. Replying to Mr. Stanley's questions about the last expedition of the Doctor, and the subsequent passage after Livingstone's death to the coast, Jacob said that they lost no men between Unyanyembe and Zanzibar, one man only being sick at Okimbo. They got through Ugago all right by paying, but he believed it was only owing to the people there not being aware that they had the body. At this point of his narration there was an interruption, for Rev. Horace Waller brought up Admiral Hall, and introduced Jacob to him, again expressing the opinion that every one in England would thank him for what he had done. The gallant old officer spoke to the lad very kindly, giving, *sotto voce*, to his surrounding friends a word of good advice—not to spoil him. Again Mr. Stanley engaged the boy in conversation, putting questions about persons and respecting the topography of the country passed through, which were all answered with readiness and intelligence, showing that under the skillful cross-examination of some of the members of the Royal Geographical Society Jacob Wainwright may be able to throw much light on the final journey of Livingstone. He was clear in his replies that all the rivers they had crossed ran into Lake Tanganyika, and that the doctor nearly up to the last had taken observations. After being seized by his mortal illness, said the lad, the doctor used to ride one of the donkeys which Mr. Stanley had sent him, but from his extreme weakness he was not able to remain mounted for more than an hour perhaps; then the boys would carry him for a time, and after rallying a while he would mount the donkey again."

As to the authenticity of the remains, the *Telegraph* says: "We have authority to state that soon after the arrival of the remains of Dr. Livingstone at the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, an examination was made by Sir William Fergusson, in the presence of Dr. Kirk; Dr. Loudon, of Hamilton, a former friend and professional attendant; Rev. D. Moffatt, Rev. Horace Waller, and Mr. F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey. The remains were much decomposed, but the condition of the left arm bone, in which there had been an ununited fracture, the result of a bite of a lion over thirty years ago, was so clear that the identification of the body was placed beyond doubt. At the special desire of the family no others than those above-named, with the exception of [illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 29@$1 30 for No. 1 Spring; $1 25 for No. 2 do., spot, cash; $1 27¼, May; No. 3 do., $1 18¾@$1 19; Rejected, $1 10. Corn active and higher at 64¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 63⅝c.@64¾c., May; 65⅞c.@66c., June; Rejected, 62c.@62¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 46½c. for No. 2, cash; 46⅝c., May. Rye in fair demand and higher at 91½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Pork active and higher at $16 25@$16 30, cash or May; $16 45, June. Lard advanced and in fair demand, at $9 75@$9 80, May; $9 95, June. Bulk Meats steady: sales of Shoulders at 6½c., July; Short Rib Middles, 8½c., spot. Bacon steady; sales of Sugar-cured Hams canvassed, packed, at 12½c.@13½c. Whisky, 95c. Freights—To Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Kingston, 9½c.@10c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

BOSTON, April 29.—Manufacturers continue to purchase as wanted, and there is a fair demand for desirable lines of Wool at steady prices, but any grade that is not really wanted holders could not force off except by concessions. Fine fleeces are used up pretty close, and the stock is now in the hands of a few houses, but supplies of fine foreign continue to arrive from different points, and, with only two months to bridge over, there is no apprehension of running short of this description. California comes along slowly, and early arrivals of the new clip would meet with a ready sale. Combing Fleece is scarce and in fair demand, and for good and choice lots of Pulled there is a fair inquiry. The sales of Choice Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been sold at 55c.@57c.; Michigan and Wisconsin, 50c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 57c.@62½c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled at 45c.@57c. Very good and choice Supers, including Eastern and Maine, 50c.@57c.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Flour steady. Wheat—Spring in fair demand, at $1 26@$1 26½ for No. 2; Winter dull at $1 38 for No. 3 Red. Corn active and higher at 68½c.@69c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track and in elevator; 68c.@68¼c., June. Oats a fraction better at 52c.@52½c., on track and in elevator. Barley firm at $1 35@$1 45 for No. 3 Spring. Rye lower to sell. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork dull and lower at $16 30 @$16 50. Dry-salted Meats lower; small business; Clear Rib Sides sold at 8⅝c., May. Bacon slow and unchanged; Clear Sides sold at 9¾c., last half of June. Lard—Only a peddling trade. Hogs lower at $4 45@$4 80 for light; $5@$5 25 for Bacon; $5 25@$5 50 for heavy. Cattle quiet; little doing; native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4 25; prime to choice Steers, $5@$6. Receipts—23,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 3,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 20,715 bushels; Corn, 28,800 bushels; Oats, 31,500 bushels; Peas, 2,450 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 19,200 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 53; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 45@$1 47; Red Winter, $1 50@$1 55; White Winter, $1 60@$1 73. Corn active and stronger; sales, 16,000 bushels High Mixed, in store, at 79c.@80c.; 8,000 bushels new, in store, at 78c.@79c. Oats quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels at 58c. Barley dull; Canada held at $1 85@$1 90; No. 3 Western, $1 55. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 29.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; one car No. 2 Red Michigan at $1 62; two cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 75; one car Extra do. at $1 85. Corn steady; sales, 5,600 bushels at 83c.; new Toledo at the close offered at 82c. Barley dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 75. Corn-meal—$1 75 for Bolted and $1 70 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—19,000 bushels Corn, 312,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Clover-seed quoted $8 50 @$10 50. Timothy held at $2 75. Flaxseed wanted at $2 38¾. Flour, limited demand for best grades; others not wanted; Superfine, $5 25; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red, $1 65@$1 75; Amber, $1 80@$1 83; Choice White, $1 90. Rye dull at 98c. Corn steady; Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 84c. Oats unchanged; White, 62½c.@65c.; Mixed, 60c.@61c. Petroleum held at 15⅞c.@16c., spot and first part of May for refined; crude, 11½c. Whisky firm; Western, in iron, 99c.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 32 for No. 1; $1 28¼ for No. 2; June, $1 29¼. Oats firm and in fair demand at 45¾c. for No. 2. Corn firm and scarce at 64½c. for No. 2 mixed, fresh. Rye steady at 90c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 55 for No. 2 Spring; $1 35 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $16 25 @$16 50. Hams in pickle, 10½c.@11c. Lard, 9¾c.@10c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour and 95,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 30,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, April 29.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 65 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 50 for No. 3 do.; $1 61@$1 62 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 49½ for Amber Michigan; May, $1 49¾; June, $1 53; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 48. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash and May, 74c.; July, 72¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 56c. for No. 2; 55c. for Michigan. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, 85c.@86c.; Southern Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, New, 83c.; Old, 86c. Oats dull; Southern and Western, 60c.@63c. Rye dull at $1 03@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $17 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 10¼c. Western Butter active and steady at 32c.@37c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; held at $1 45. Corn steady at 65c.@68c. Oats steady at 43c.@56c. Rye firm at $1 08. Barley dull at $1 40@$1 50 for Spring. Butter firm. Pork quiet and steady; held at $17. Lard quiet at 10c. for Steam; 10½c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats dull and declining at 6¼c.@6⅜c. for Shoulders; $8 60 for Clear Rib Sides, spot; $8 75@$8 87½, buyer May; $9 12½, buyer June; Clear Sides, 9c. Bacon dull at 6⅞c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 93c.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged, at $1 40@$1 45 for Amber. Corn quiet and unchanged at 76c.@77c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 57c.@58c. Rye sold at $1 10. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $17. Bulk Meats sold at 6⅝c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 7⅛c. for Shoulders; 9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13c.@13½c.; Plain, 11¾c.@12c. Lard, 10¼c. for Tierce; 10¼c.@11c. for Keg. Whisky, 93c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36c.@36½c. Resin strong; $2 20 for Strained; $2 55 for low No. 1; $4 for Pale; $6 for extra Pale; $6@$6 25 for Window Glass. Crude Turpentine quiet; $1 95 for Hard; $2 95 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

DETROIT, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 68 for Extra; $1 61½ for No. 1 White; $1 49 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 76½c. Oats in good demand at 56c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments small.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce, at 87c.@88c. Oats dull and drooping, at 57½c.@60c. Lard quiet but firm, at 10½c.@11½c. Bacon dull and declining, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 10c. for Clear Sides.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye dull. Corn scarce and wanted; New Western Mixed held at 88c., and Old do. at 90c. Barley—Nothing doing. Malt more firm. Oats scarce and improving in value.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firmer, at 12¾c.@13c. for Standard White, in car lots, 15¾c.@16c. for State Test.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

The Cologne *Gazette* of April 14 reports from the diocese of Paderborn as follows: "On Easter Monday 10,000 or 12,000 men from the circles of Paderborn, Marburg, and Büren presented to Bishop Martin their homage and an assurance of their steadfastness in the faith. Immediately after this demonstration, and while still filled with religious inspiration, a plain countryman visited the correspondent of the *Gazette*. 'I asked him,' says the latter, 'where he came from.' 'From Paderborn.' 'What have you been doing there?' 'I have been with thousands more promising the Bishop steadfastness in the Catholic faith.' 'Has the Bishop doubts about your steadfastness?' 'No, that is not it; but the Government wants to take from us our faith, forbid our religion, shut our churches, and we should have, then, no more sacraments or Mass.' 'Who says that?' 'All say it, we all believe it; our clergy preach it every day.' 'And yet not a syllable of it is true.' 'Not a syllable of it true? But the Bishops are now certainly lying in aill, because they will not deny the faith.' 'Who says that?' 'All say it, Bishops and clergy together.' 'And yet it is not true; there are certainly several Bishops in prison, and others will soon follow, yet not for faith and religion, but for disobedience to the laws of the State, which forbids nothing which concerns the faith.' 'For disobedience to the laws of the State which do not forbid the faith! Are, then, these laws not known?' 'It is quite clear that you do not know them, and of the 10,000 who have been in Paderborn to-day, perhaps not a single man either; read now.' I laid before him the law of May 11, 1873. He read it slowly and with increasing attention; at times he said, 'That is good, that pleases me.' When he had finished I asked him if there was anything in it opposed to faith and religion. 'Nothing, nothing at all.' I asked him further if the Government demanded anything that could not be demanded? 'Nothing at all of any sort, nay if these laws were in force, the parish N. would not have a clergyman who is a drunkard; but do our clergymen not know these laws?' 'They must know them, but they consider you as pious sheep, hold themselves forth as good shepherds, and lead you astray.' When I told him, in conclusion, of the procedure of the Bishop of Munster, in Oldenburg; of the Bishop of Paderborn, in Pyrmont; of the former sanctioning of our Bishops by the King; of the direct nomination of them by the Emperor of Austria, King of Bavaria, &c., without religion suffering thereby, he was completely changed, and his excitement and rage were as great on the other side of the question."

A PHYSICIAN ASSAULTED.

About midnight of Friday last a young man called at the residence of Dr. John Branch, a physician residing a mile north of St. Albans, Vt., and told him a Mrs. Tullar was sick and wanted him to visit her immediately. The Doctor went to the barn, saddled his horse, and was coming out of the door, when he was struck a crushing blow on the head with a club. The blow was repeated twice, cutting his head badly and bruising the right shoulder and side. Robbery is assigned as the motive. Dr. Branch is now lying in a critical condition. A reward of [illegible] is offered for the arrest of the [illegible]. There is no clue to the [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LES HUGUENOTS (Italian Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Miss Alice Maresi, M. Victor Capoul, Signor Del Puente.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Nina Varian.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—DONALD MCKAY—Mr. Oliver Doud Byron.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA MARJOLAINE—Miss Fanny Foster, Miss Phillis Glover, Mr. F. F. Mackay.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, &c.—Mr. E. Eddy.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PANTOMIME AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—CURIOSITIES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Copies of THE TIMES *of the 19th inst., containing Mr.* BRET HARTE'S *story, may be had at the Publication Office. The story has been republished in the semi-weekly and weekly editions of* THE TIMES.

Next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES *will be a paper of great interest. It will be a triple sheet, and will contain more than the usual number of original articles, prepared with great care expressly for its columns, a variety of choice selections from the newest books and the freshest magazines, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. The Sunday edition of* THE TIMES *now has a much larger circulation among the best classes of the community than any other journal, and it is largely increasing every week. A large share of the space usually devoted to advertisements has already been engaged; therefore intending advertisers should send in their orders as early as possible in order that their notices may secure insertion.*

Among the bills which the Legislature ought not to pass to-day are the following, now awaiting the action of the Senate: The Vanderbilt and Third Avenue Rapid Transit charters; the bill in regard to publishing legal notices in New-York City, better known as the *Register* job; the Emigrants' Head-money bill, and the bill voting, after a very reckless and inequitable fashion, the greater part of the excise money chiefly in aid of charitable and educational institutions of a strictly sectarian character. So long as the Fifth Avenue Repavement bill limits the City to the choice of a patented pavement and shuts out open competition under the contract system, it ought not to pass. Among the bills which the Senate ought to pass before adjourning are these: The Eastman Rapid Transit bill, the Assembly bill in regard to the vacation of assessments in this City, and the bill giving the Board of Apportionment power to distribute among deserving charities a limited proportion of the excise fund.

The Assembly hardly needs to be reminded of the necessity for passing the Appointment bill to-day, and we trust that the bill taking away the power of the Board of Aldermen to set aside the system of giving out public work by contract will also be passed. The experiment has been fairly tried of elevating the tone of the Board of Aldermen by extending its powers, and the failure of that experiment is only too manifest. The present board had a splendid opportunity, which it has recklessly thrown away, and the Legislature would lamentably fail of its duty were it to leave some of the most important interests in this City any longer at the mercy of the selfish and intriguing majority of the present Board of Aldermen. Members will need to be on their guard against the passage of minor jobs, like Warden TRACY'S bill, as it is quite possible to throw away the good name, acquired during the previous four months, in a few hours of crude and hasty legislation.

It is not altogether clear that, if the Democrats in the Assembly had been as good as their threat and resigned in a body, any damage would have been done. There would have been more than a quorum left, and the withdrawal of such legislators as WEED and his colleagues would have been no great loss to the public service. It appears, however, that they have decided to stay in, and there are indications that they have determined to "filibuster" against the Police and Park Commission bill. This is not an honest way of conducting legislative warfare, but it is Democratic. The reason for the opposition to the bill by the minority was frankly stated in their caucus last night, and it is one which is conclusively in its favor. The measure will deprive Tammany of the benefit of a partisan Board of Police and diminish its chances of cheating at the next election. This fact explains, if it does not excuse, the absurd proceedings of the Democrats at Albany yesterday and the factious opposition which they threaten to-day.

From an article in the last number of the *Freeman's Journal*, we may infer that the Ancient Order of Hibernians has fallen into disfavor with the Roman Catholic authorities, and the fact has some public interest in connection with the determination of the Orangemen not to parade this year on the 12th of July. It now appears possible that an old Irish feud will be permitted to die out on American soil, and that factions which have hitherto been so bitter toward each other, will devote themselves to their obligations as American citizens, rather than to the animosities bequeathed to them by their ancestors. We are not sure that the organization of the Hibernians is to be destroyed by the action of the Church, but the ecclesiastical censure of the order is certain to so far weaken it that it need not be feared hereafter either as a political or social power. There will be less work for the Police, and more certainty for the preservation of the public peace now that we have a reasonable assurance that the Battle of the Boyne is not to be fought over and over again in our streets every year.

Gov. AMES will be cordially supported by the general public in his efforts to put a stop to dueling in Mississippi. There have been of late several of these disgraceful affairs in the State, some of which have been more scandalous than usual in their incidents. In one case the parties took wine, cigars, and provisions to the scene of combat, together with a lot of reporters to chronicle events, and proceeded to commit murder with all the accompaniments necessary to give interest to the occasion. It was this affair which seems to have aroused Gov. AMES to do his duty in the matter, for he declares he had "the whole crowd arrested and locked up," and now proposes to have them indicted and punished. If Gov. AMES succeeds in enforcing the laws against that polite method of murder known as dueling, he will be entitled to the public gratitude. Ever since the days of FOOTE and PRENTISS, Mississippi has been noted for this system of homicide. It was, and we presume is, thought to be chivalrous to have any trivial quarrel followed by a "meeting," which is tragical or farcical as accident may determine. The action of Gov. AMES will convince the people who engage in these affairs that they are committing crimes, and the result will be a correction of public sentiment which is greatly needed.

An unexpected attack on the bill to define the rights of American citizens residing abroad was made in the House yesterday by Mr. ROBERT S. HALE, of this State, and it was a very energetic, not to say savage, attack. The points made by Mr. HALE, who is a very clever man, and has given a good deal of study to foreign affairs, were quite different from those made by Mr. COX on Thursday last. The latter gentleman spread the American flag and let fly the eagle in a manner of which he is quite master; but his objections were easily met by Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, who seems to have charge of the bill. To answer Mr. HALE will be a more serious matter, though, as we understand the bill, it should not be at all impossible. The Democratic press are taking up the matter in a sudden and profound tenderness for the Germans. But it will be found, unless we are greatly mistaken, that the effect of the bill will be to reenforce the provisions of existing treaties, which are more favorable to American citizens of German birth than any we have ever before had.

The Senate took another brief turn at the Civil Rights bill, yesterday, and made that degree of progress in disposing of it that is involved in hearing a certain number of the necessary speeches. The measure has a curious history, and though it has many friends full of energy, and possessed of more than usual influence, it continually runs upon obstacles that it cannot seem to get over. On the one hand, Congress, especially the Senate, has grave doubts of the limitation of its rights in this kind of legislation under the Constitution. On the other, there is some hesitation as to what the practical operation of the bill will be. These sources of delay, combined with the bitter and implacable prejudices of the Democrats, hold the measure in check. It is number one on the calendar of the Senate, but it bids fair to be the last to be taken off it.

A Mr. WOOD, of Ohio, has, unless the cable misrepresents him, been taking advantage of the gullibility of the English farmers. This person is said to have gravely informed a meeting of anti-unionist agriculturists at Newmarket, yesterday, that he could bring "any number" of men from Ohio who would be willing to work at fourteen shillings a week in place of the laborers locked out. As there are but 15 Chinese and about 100 Indians in Ohio, it is impossible to conjecture where Mr. WOOD proposes to get "any number" of laborers from that quarter likely to work, and pay for their own food and lodging, at four dollars a week.

Among the more important items of the late work in the Assembly last night were the passage of the bills providing for a revision of the City and County estimates, and the consequent reduction of the local rate of taxation. A declaratory bill in regard to the constitutional bearing of the City and County Consolidation act was also passed by unanimous consent, and will doubtless be similarly passed in the Senate to-day. As the Conference Committees have reached an agreement on both the Appropriation and Supply bills—the $125,000 item in the former for academies being fortunately stricken out—an adjournment to-day is certain.

ONE OF THE LAST JOBS TO BE KILLED.

No doubt the professors of "skilled talent" will be greatly disappointed at the action of the Senate, yesterday, in rejecting the bill increasing the head-money on emigrants. They will howl in their usual fashion, but the public will be perfectly satisfied with the result. This bill from first to last has had a most suspicious support. The Commissioners of Emigration have favored it because they wanted money to pay sinecurists and provide "champagne lunches" for themselves and friends. "Skilled talent" wanted it because it always sees a profit for itself in putting a tax on public interest for private benefit. It was of no consequence to the Commissioners or the lobbyists that the bill would in a short time have proved to be in the highest degree injurious to the commerce of New-York. They were acting on the principle of taking advantage of present opportunities. For a time their revenues would have been increased by the increased head-money, and they would have been able to reward their friends from the proceeds of this additional tax upon an already overburdened trade.

It has been the constant excuse of the Commissioners of this bill that their revenues are smaller than their expenditures. It is, therefore, proper to inquire from whence they got the money to pay "skilled talent" for its services in advocating the bill? It is well known that it costs something to keep a lobbyist at Albany. It is perfectly well understood that the zeal of such persons has always been strictly proportioned to their pay. In this case they have been zealous to an extraordinary degree, and there is good reason to suspect that they have had sufficient cause for it. The organ of "skilled talent" has defended the bill with unusual fervency, and this fact was in itself enough to show that it was a job. It is possible that the veteran lobbyist had no direct pecuniary interest in the bill, and that his services in its behalf were simply rendered in gratitude for the appointment of a relative to a lucrative position under the Emigration Commissioners.

But whatever may have been the interest of a notorious lobbyist in the measure, the public will rejoice that it has been defeated by the good sense of a majority of the Senate. The specious arguments of the Commissioners and their retained lobbyists deluded such men as KING and BOOTH into supporting the bill, but even with this help it could only obtain 13 votes out of the 32, and was lost. It must not be supposed, however, that the contest in behalf of this project has been abandoned. "Skilled talent" is in one sense honest, for it generally does its best to earn its iniquitous wages, and there is danger, up to the last moment of the session, that the bill will be pushed through by some parliamentary trick. That the Senate has declared against it in the most emphatic manner is no reason why it will not pass. The members of both the Senate and Assembly, who desire to prevent the great injury to the State and City which a law of this kind would be sure to cause, must be constantly on the alert during the remainder of the session to prevent its passage. By this time most of the members should be tolerably familiar with the tricks of "skilled talent," and able to circumvent them. In a matter of such importance as this, they should not hesitate to serve the public rather than the Commissioners. It is quite certain that the majority of the members are convinced that this bill is one which should not become a law, and the people insist that they shall act upon their convictions.

No good reason for the passage of the bill has ever been advanced by its interested friends. They have never even attempted to show that by proper economy the present rate of head-money would not be ample for all the wants of the Commissioners. It is quite certain that they would fail in the attempt if they made it. The bill has been simply intended to furnish the Commissioners with a large amount of spending money for personal and political purposes, at the expense of a leading interest of the City and State, and the people are to be congratulated that, from present appearances, the job has been killed. It is at least in great danger, and that is something for which we should be thankful. It would be a very serious blot on the record of the present Legislature should this bill be rushed through at the last moment.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

We can well imagine that the great body of the people of the West are very poorly represented by the little squad of newspaper writers and politicians who are forever boasting and threatening in their name. The latter are, we have no doubt, a good deal of a nuisance at home, as well as in the East, where they delight to make themselves heard. But it is to be regretted, if these noisy fellows be in a very small minority, that they have not been suppressed long since in a summary fashion. To listen to them, one would suppose that the greatest favor the inhabitants of one State can confer on those of another is to borrow money of them. The act of borrowing, indeed, seems to confer a species of dictatorial authority over the creditor, whose rights are suspended thenceforward, and who assumes various occult obligations—among which is that of never asking for his money, or for interest on it.

Here, for instance, is a writer who says that the late Finance bill was "the result of a straight fight" between capitalists and borrowers, in which the capitalists were defeated. These grasping capitalists felt "sore and mortified, and the Eastern press, which is under their control, gave vent to their mortification." "But," the writer adds—

> "There is another part of the community, who, although more numerous, have long submitted to the aggressions and exactions of capital. It consists of the debtors of the country, enterprising business men who are forced to borrow money in the prosecution of their business, and the producers of the country. They are now moving for the protection of their rights and the establishment of juster relations with the class whose sole business it is to heap up capital by drawing exorbitant tribute from the industries of the land. The passage of this Finance bill is the first fruit of the struggle which they have inaugurated. For the first time Congress has been made to recognize their wishes and their power."

The ideas which underlie this rhodomontade are more crude and ridiculous than are often expressed in public in our own country. The "aggressions" of capital consist in seeking a return to the use of the only currency known to the commerce of the world, in order that the ordinary transactions of daily business life, which for many years have been little less than gambling in our country, may again become reasonably secure. The "exactions" of capital consist in demanding that the United States Government shall pay the demand notes which it issued ten years ago or more, which it compelled people to take then, which it has compelled people to take ever since, and which it has repeatedly promised to pay. This demand is one of which capital almost solely will be compelled to bear the cost. The notes were issued because money, it was thought, could not then be had from taxes; they were, in fact, a postponement of taxes; and when they are paid it must be by taxation. On whom will taxation fall most heavily if not on capitalists? Owing to a badly-devised system of taxation, a certain proportion falls on the smaller capitalists, who reside largely in the West, and who pay through their tools, their houses, and their clothing. But the greater part still falls on the capitalists of the East. The "exactions" of this class are, therefore, largely imposed upon themselves.

We do not know exactly what notion the writer from whom we quote has in his mind when he speaks of the "establishment of juster relations with the class whose sole business it is to heap up capital by drawing exorbitant tribute from the industries of the land." If he means depreciation of the currency, so that borrowers can pay less than they would now have to pay, he is certainly a very poor friend to the borrowers. Because by far the greater number of borrowers in the West, if they were hard pressed, could not pay at all. They would be compelled to pay in part, and in part to seek a renewal of the loans to them. But if they should be so foolish as to first depreciate the currency, the lender would instantly make up his loss on all such depreciation by exacting more profitable terms. This, we shall hear, would be grasping and oppressive. It would undoubtedly be selfish. But the basis of business is selfishness, and whether we recognize it or not, we have to conform to the fact. It is selfish to borrow at a rate as low as possible, and selfish, also, to lend at as high a rate as one can get. But the two impulses result in substantial justice, and neither party in the long run makes anything by seeking to overreach the other.

We are glad that it cannot now be necessary for any portion of the West to learn by bitter experience that inflation is the worst possible resort for debtors, for it is settled that we are not to have inflation. But, in the meantime, we commend to the sober and honest part of the people the propriety of discouraging and repressing the blatherskites who pretend that inflation is in the interest of the debtor class, and is urged by them.

A "CHURCH MUSIC" REQUIEM.

Mr. GRANT WHITE, in his speech of presentation to our great musical conductor on Saturday evening, said that the reproach of indifference to art "could not again be justly brought against a City which is the birthplace and the home of the Thomas orchestra." We fear that the speaker's love for music of the higher order led him to be too hopeful, or that the desire to say a handsome thing appropriate to the occasion blinded his judgment for the moment. Certainly this was the case, if it be true, as we learn upon good authority, that the performance of the Church Music Association on Tuesday evening is its last, that it sang HAYDN'S Mass in B flat for its own departing soul, and that hereafter it is to be among the things that were. No formal announcement to this effect has been made, but it is tacitly understood among those who are familiar with its affairs that its labors are at an end, and its property is for sale to the highest bidder. This is indeed a sad and lamentable conclusion—a conclusion truly shameful to New-York, and particularly so to that part of its society which makes the highest pretensions to elegance and fashion. For the support of that class this association appealed from the beginning. Its chorus has been largely made up from persons who moved in that society. Its tickets could not be bought; they could be obtained only by subscribers or by favor from subscribers. They were, therefore, eagerly sought, and it was the "swell thing" to be at the Church Music concerts, either on the stage or among the audience.

Such, at least, was the course of affairs for two or three seasons, while the plaything was new; but the novelty of "society" going to hear itself sing, and to see itself performing sacred, and as it were ecclesiastical, functions, wearing off, the masses — for even elegant society has its masses—began to fall away. Although the performances improved, and became better worth hearing as time wore on and practice made approaches to perfection, the eagerness for tickets began to diminish, and, above all, the disposition to subscribe the money necessary for the current expenses of the association took a form which it would have been the extreme of self-delusion to regard as alacrity. Indeed, it could only be likened to that peculiar form of alacrity which is sometimes exhibited by the mule, or by an animal whose ears are even longer. The character of the chorus began to change, and even that of the audience. Neither were quite so "fashionable" as both were at first. True, a few ladies were faithful, and a few gentlemen who had been the life and soul of the affair from the beginning—of whom it is only right that we should mention Mr. GEORGE T. STRONG and Mr. ALFRED SCHERMERHORN—to their great honor did not either relax their exertions or diminish their support. But the efforts of these few were in vain. The elegant public fell away; a few persons could not carry such an association upon their shoulders; and the inevitable end has come. "The strains of BACH, of HAYDN, of MOZART, and of BEETHOVEN" will no more be heard in Steinway Hall, issuing from masculine throats in white chokers, and feminine throats relieved of all choking whatever. The only chorus to be sung is one to be sung, as Sir BOYLE ROCHE might say, in silence.

Seriously, the failure of the Church Music Association is a reproach to our society. It goes far to prove that in our most pretentious social circles, there is, except with a few well-known families and individuals, no real love for music of the higher order; that what that society likes in musical performances is the crowd, the show of dress, the opportunity to see and to be seen, and to carry on flirtations with music as introduction, finale, or accompaniment. For never was there a better or more alluring opportunity given for the establishment of a regular series of high-class concerts than that afforded to New-York society by the intelligent efforts of a few accomplished and earnest lovers of music in the formation of this association; never did such an association have a fairer start. Every reason that could be urged in favor of the support of such an association was combined in favor of this rare flower of musical fashion; and yet, with the great population and the great wealth of New-York to draw from, a few seasons saw it spring up, wither, and die. When we consider that the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston is more than half a century old, and that every year sees it stronger, and its performances better, it becomes us to confess that New-York, at least the New-York which is represented by so-called fashionable society, is indifferent to art, and is given over to the worship of grosser idols. We are not niggardly, ungenerous, or even money-saving; but we do dearly love to get something manifest, either in the way of glory or glitter, for our dollars. Pictures and performances that add to our social consequence, or that seem in our eyes to do so, we are willing to pay for handsomely; but ask us to give for the advancement of literature or art, or even to pay for our own quiet, unobserved enjoyment of them, and the matter becomes very much to us like the Scotch girl's "love in the abstract." THEODORE THOMAS' success may be regarded as assured; but it has been attained only by the constant, persistent, intelligent devotion of one man, who for a series of years has kept one aim before him, who has a rare combination of knowledge, taste, and administrative power, and who has appealed, not to "society," but to the whole public. Let us be frank, and admit that what he has accomplished is to his honor, not to ours.

BAD MILK.

The City of Brooklyn has lately been the scene of a number of "exposures" of a pernicious system of adulterating, and even poisoning, milk. Reports prepared with evident care give us some idea of the extent of this nefarious practice. They show us, too, that the venders and manufacturers of so-called pure milk perform the illicit portion of their work with that audacity which long immunity from punishment is apt to produce. It will be generally conceded that the health of all great cities is dependent, in no small measure, upon the quality and purity of the milk generally consumed. In the case of infants, the dangers from impure milk cannot be exaggerated. Many thousands of children in this City live for years almost entirely on milk, and the delicacy of their systems requires that their food should be absolutely pure and free from foreign substances which might be harmless to adults.

The adulteration of milk, at least in New-York, has for many years been accepted as a disagreeable but irremediable fact. But then the adulteration has been looked upon as a harmless process rather in the nature of dilution, and the agent employed invariably assumed to be water.

Were this really the case, no other evil result would ensue but the emolument of the principal dealers. Unfortunately, however, the adulteration of milk never has been limited to this simple method. On the authority of Dr. DRAPER, we have it affirmed that several years ago investigation proved that many other ingredients entered into the adulteration of milk. To remove the sky-blue color, and improve the flavor of the diluted article, dealers found it necessary to add a little molasses to sweeten it, salt to heighten its flavor, and annatto to improve its color. In addition to these substances, chalk, starch, and the brains of different animals were frequently employed to improve the general appearance of the milk. Various kinds of gums were also used for the same purpose, and soda to correct any acidity which might arise from fermentation. Now these adulterations, though not in themselves poison, yet, according to Dr. DRAPER, they are little better than poisons when introduced into the delicate stomach of an infant.

This elaborate system of imposition has been in existence for years; and now the "exposures" in Brooklyn tell us that, in addition to all this, milk-drinkers run the risk of having their health undermined by drinking "intoxicated milk." It appears that on Long Island, cows are frequently fed upon the refuse of breweries and distilleries, or with brewers' grain. It is stated that this food has a fascination for the cow, but that the animal, after eating it for some time, becomes horribly diseased. The cattle thus fed may preserve a healthy appearance for a season, but the effect of this unnatural diet finds its way into the milk, rendering that article one of the most dangerous that can be used. The Brooklyn Board of Health report shows that within the past two years the mortality of children under five years of age has constituted the largest percentage of the death-rate of the city. This serious fact is given, with what absolute truth we cannot say, as one of the results of the quality of the milk in general use in Brooklyn.

When we add to these statements that over half a million quarts of raw, or "unmanufactured," milk comes into this City for its daily consumption, and that, before it reaches the consumers, it passes through many hands, we have said enough, we think, to call proper attention to a subject of vital interest to us all.

OFF TO A THIEVES' COLONY.

That fear of punishment which ever pursues the guilty has at last driven CHARLES E. WILBOUR into exile. He is now on his way to reinforce a colony which settled in Belgium shortly after the TIMES' exposure of the Tammany Ring frauds. What position it is proposed to have him assume cannot be told just yet, but judging from the talent he displayed as the manager of a printing and stationery business of mammoth proportions in this City, we should not be at all surprised to find that the Governor of the colony, who, by the way, is said to be no less a person than Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, had made him Government Printer. No printer in this country, with the single exception, perhaps, of the equally "talented" CORNELIUS CORSON, has succeeded in amassing a fortune of like proportions in such a short period. WILBOUR first gave a proof of his genius as joint manager with CORSON of the *Daily Transcript*. But a true estimate of his wonderful talent was not obtained until he appeared as the "head" of the New-York Printing Company and the Manufacturing Stationers' Company. In a little over two years he succeeded in getting from the City alone nearly $2,000,000 for work done by these houses. What he made out of the work of individuals we do not know, but if it might be estimated by the total exacted from the tax-payers, it must have been a very large sum. A person of such ripe experience could not, of course, have escaped the notice of a man so acute as TOM FIELDS, and it was, doubtless, owing to this fact that WILBOUR started toward Belgium, instead of taking refuge in one of the thriving thieves' colonies which abound in the South American Republics. The colony in Belgium is composed, for the greater part, of men who have just enough money to enable them to undertake schemes of sufficient magnitude to be of interest to a person of WILBOUR'S towering mind.

Then, there is "HARRY" GENET to be provided with occupation. He, we venture to say, has already set his mind to the accomplishment of some work in the building line. After the varied experience he has had as horse-jockey, lobbyist, legislator, lawyer, and builder, it would be strange if he could not soon discover a plan, even in Belgium, to put one of his numerous trades to profitable use. It is not many years since Belgium was supposed to have had a "ring" of its own, so that, all things considered, it ought not to be very difficult for FIELDS, WILBOUR, GENET & Co. to find lucrative employment, more particularly as the two first-named members of the firm are familiar with the French language. The friends of WILBOUR, for an obvious reason, are "giving out" that he has merely gone to Europe for the purpose of travel and study, and that he intends returning after an absence of "from three to five years." Now, all who have taken an interest in WILBOUR know to their cost that he proceeds in speculations with lightning rapidity. If in two years he could relieve the tax-payers of this City of $2,000,000 for printing and stationery, it surely follows that he will get through with his mission to Belgium in three years. This calculation would leave two years to spare, and these, it is possible, he may want for a careful study of the interior of a prison.

We have not heard much about the movements of CORNELIUS CORSON of late. Can it be that he has likewise deserted us for the bustle and activity of the Belgian colony? It would not be a surprise to hear that the two worthies, whose interests were so closely combined in the management of the *Transcript* and the Printing and Stationers' Companies, had sailed away on the same ship, and that in the future, as in the past, they are to operate in unison. It might have been more satisfactory to the tax-payers if this pair had been put into striped jackets, and set at stone-breaking or some other equally useful occupation at Sing Sing or Auburn; but as this disposition has not been made of them, we ought to be thankful that there is a prospect of having them, sooner or later, brought to justice elsewhere.

SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The hard Winter of 1873-4 will not have been without its use, if it serves to throw light upon our system, or, rather, want of system, in almsgivings. In the infancy of this City, almsgiving was an easy task, and even within twenty years it was a comparatively simple one; but as the population increased it became more difficult, and the enormous growth of New-York since the war, has at length rendered the efficient relief of distress an operation which demands the exercise of high administrative ability and large experience.

Most people here who have given any attention to this subject are well aware of the pauperizing effect of extensive and ill-directed charity. There are certain towns in old countries whose pious and well-intentioned citizens left, centuries ago, splendid benefactions for the aid of their destitute fellow-townsmen for all time. Such gifts have, in the course of many ages, become often a positive nuisance to the towns interested, since they serve as premiums on pauperism, and to make such places points of attraction to that large class of persons who have a rooted aversion to earning their own living.

Now, from a different cause, New-York is in some danger of becoming the favorite resort of a similar class. The same reasons which placed the City at the mercy of Messrs. TWEED & Co. is making it a beggars' paradise; we mean the fact that those who ought to take the lead in organizing and directing charity are so much absorbed in business that, while only too willing to give their money, they are most unwilling to give their time. Nor is this the only point in the "jolly beggars'" favor. They find another capital source of maintenance in the ease with which money is dealt out for charitable purposes by the Legislature. Although we have no system of poor law relief, we have recognized the necessity of some public aid being extended to the needy by subsidizing certain societies. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory. Associations for charitable relief may and do start up any day, and, provided they have powerful friends at Albany, very quickly find themselves in clover. A necessary result of this has been the growth of a swarm of small, ill-organized societies which, in not a few cases, we fear, in reality exist little more for the benefit of those for whom they affect to be intended than the establishment for which Mr. Montague Tigg was the directing influence; and, meanwhile, there is a machinery now existing, and immediately available, which could, without any difficulty, be applied to prevent misdirection of these funds and to enhance its control over public charities.

The act for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, passed in 1867, provided "that within thirty days after the passage of this act, the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint eight persons, one residing in each judicial district of the State, to be called and known as the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities."

This act creating it authorized the Commissioners to inspect all institutions excepting prisons receiving State aid. By the act of 21st May, 1873, the name of the Board was changed to the State Board of Charities, and three additional members were authorized to be appointed for the term of eight years—one from the County of Kings, and two from the County of New-York. By this act the power of visitation was extended to all charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions, excepting prisons, whether receiving State aid or otherwise.

This board at present includes J. V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, Chairman; HOWARD POTTER, New-York; J. A. DEGRAW, Brooklyn; NATHAN BISHOP, New-York; B. J. SHEARMAN, New-York; H. G. EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie; S. F. MILLER, Delaware County; J. C. DEVEREUX, Utica; E. W. FOSTER, Potsdam; M. B. ANDERSON, Rochester; W. P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo; the *ex-officio* members and the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, Controller, and Attorney General.

Now, it is highly desirable that the Legislature should insist that all applications to the State for assistance should in the first instance come before this board, which could then indorse such applications as might seem to it deserving of aid. As the board stands at present, it lacks a power which this would inevitably give. All it can do now is to make an inspection, and record its opinion in a report; but even though that report be unfavorable, a society can, if it have skillful lobbyists at its command, obtain a grant all the same, and it knows full well that in any case it is pretty safe from any such scrutiny into its proceedings on the part of the Legislature as would be given by the Board of Charities. Whereas, if each charity knew that it must show a very clean calendar before the Board of Charities would recommend it for a grant, there would be a substantial security against abuses.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A performance of "Mignon" was given at the Academy of Music, last evening. The recital of Thomas' opera by Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, M. Capoul, and Signor Nannetti, has often had attention in this place, and does not call for renewed notice at present. Yesterday's passed off very smoothly, and there was much applause after the best-known airs, but the general impression produced was that "Mignon's" race is now well-nigh run. To-night, Mme. Lucca, Miss Cary, M. Capoul, Signor Nannetti, and their associates will appear in "Gli Ugonotti."

SUNDAY'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

As briefly mentioned already, a Sunday concert of rare comprehensiveness and interest is set down for May 3. It will take place at the Academy of Music, and is given for the benefit of Mr. J. C. Fryer, the efficient and popular aid de camp of Mr. Strakosch. All Mr. Strakosch's artists are to unite in this affair, which, moreover, is to be the occasion of the leave-taking of Mme. Nilsson and of Mlle. Torriani, both of whom will depart early in the week. The entertainment is to open with the recital of a miscellaneous programme, the strongest feature of which is to be the air "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Mme. Nilsson. Then Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is to be rendered, the chorus and orchestra of the Academy taking part in the oratorio, Mme. Nilsson and Mme. Lucca singing together the duet, "Quis est homo," and Mlle. Torriani, M. Capoul, Mr. Tom Karl, and Signori Del Puente and Nannetti lending their aid. So rich a bill cannot but draw an immense audience.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

The third reading by Miss Cushman, at the Academy of Music, was attended, yesterday, by a highly appreciative audience. The programme was more varied than any of its predecessors, and embraced the most effective scenes in "Macbeth," together with "The Battle of Ivry," by Macaulay; "The Death of the Old Squire," by an anonymous author; "Betsey and I Are Out," by William Carleton, and a selection, not on the programme, and entitled "Miss Maloney's Philosophy," which Miss Cushman said she had recently cut from a newspaper. It is impossible to speak too highly of Miss Cushman's readings. The genius that placed the lady in the foremost rank of tragediennes is here seen in them throughout, though curbed by the restraints of the platform. Cruel *Lady Macbeth*, and her brave but hesitating husband, stood forth in all the strength of the rude times they typify; the old hunting squire's death-scene was pictured with rough but touching pathos in one of the provincial dialects of England; "Miss Maloney's Philosophy," which kept her always cheerful amid a multitude of woes that would have driven more favored persons to distraction, was expounded with an "illigant brogue," and the hard-fisted Yankee farmer who could only "agree to disagree" with his wife, gave his instructions to his lawyer in the correct vernacular of New-England. "The Battle of Ivry," too, was a most spirited performance. The audience were sympathetically attentive, and compelled Miss Cushman to return more than once to acknowledge their applause.

PERSONAL.

Signor Campanini sailed for Europe yesterday by the Calabria. He is under engagement to Drury Lane, where he will sing, as he has sung here, with Mme. Nilsson, who departs Wednesday next.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS REFUSING TO OBEY THE LAWS OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, have addressed letters to the Governor stating why they refuse to comply with the provisions of the law of the last Legislature regulating rates. Mr. Mitchell recites that the provisions of their charter authorize his company to fix its own rates, and claims that since the organization of the company it has paid an average of only six per cent. per annum on the cost of the property. The reduction prescribed by the law would preclude all dividends. He concludes by saying that the Board of Directors, regarding themselves as the Trustees of the stockholders and bondowners, believe it to be their duty to disregard so much of the law as attempts to fix arbitrary rates of compensation for freight and passengers. Mr. Keep says on behalf of the North-western Company that the law amounts to confiscation, as the working expenses of the road could scarcely be paid under it. Neither road is complying with the law, and the people seem to acquiesce in the action of the roads. Advices from all parts of the State show that no suits have been commenced, and there is no threat of any.

THE TEMPERANCE MEN NOT FOR GOV DIX.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 29.—The quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Western New-York closed here at noon to-day. Among other business transacted, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Division learns with astonishment that a great political party in the State appears to be determined to carry itself deliberately on the side of Sabbath desecration and the liquor traffic, by the nomination for re-election of John A. Dix for Governor, who, by a veto message one year ago, [illegible]

LONDON THEATRICALS.

THE RUNS OF "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"—ITS LATEST REVIVAL.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 14, 1874.

The London theatres are doing a very excellent business just now. They all fill, and several of them are playing good pieces. The "School for Scandal" mania which has attacked so many of our managers during the last few years, after spreading from the St. James' eastward to the Vaudeville—taking the Haymarket on its way—assumed last week a northerly direction, and reached the Prince of Wales', in the immediate neighborhood of Tottenham Court road. When, some three or four years ago, Mrs. John Wood produced "She Stoops to Conquer" and the "School for Scandal" at the St. James' Theatre, people were not quite sure whether it was the comedy, or the burlesque by which the comedy was followed, that attracted the public. It occurred, however, to the directors of the Vaudeville Theatre that it must be the comedy; and, making the experiment for themselves, Messrs. James and Thorne brought out the "School for Scandal", and played it every night, without intermission, for upward of a year. The odd thing was that it was not played well. It was, indeed, played very indifferently. I will not say badly, for the dialogue was correctly spoken, and in the case of the "School for Scandal" to hear the dialogue is to admire the whole work. Apparently there were people in London who did not know the "School for Scandal;" and when London play-goers who had neglected their dramatic education to that point had supplied the want, visitors—perhaps equally uninformed—arrived from the country bent on seeing what every one had been to see in London. Thus, month after month the representations continued.

At the Haymarket, where Mr. Buckstone always maintains an excellent comedy company, Sheridan's master-piece could be given, without utterly inadequate results, perhaps six times in one season. As if provoked by the persistent run of the "School for Scandal," played by an inferior party of actors and actresses at the Vaudeville, Mr. Buckstone did perform it for a few nights at his own well-appointed theatre, as if to show how it ought to be done. The public seemed to say: "Yes; that is how it ought to be done." But the piece, all the same, did not keep the bill a week. Meanwhile, town and country continued to flock to the Vaudeville, where the "School for Scandal" had apparently become a fixture. The grateful managers purchased a bust of Sheridan, and exhibited it in their entrance hall. Their admiration for the great comic dramatist was sincere; for his work drew money, and they had nothing to pay for the right of representing it. The "School for Scandal" had been played at the Vaudeville 380 or 390 times when one night last year I went to see it, in the hope of discovering the secret of the peculiar fascination the piece seemed to possess for the audiences of this theatre. More unable than ever to solve the mystery when I had witnessed the representation, I spoke to one of the managers on the subject; and I must do him the justice to say that he also confessed himself puzzled. In his innermost heart he had probably a higher opinion of the performance than I could profess to entertain; but he at the same time gave me this explanation: "Sheridan," he said, "is like Shakespeare in so far that he has come to be looked upon as a classical author, in which character he appeals not merely to play-goers, but to all lovers of literature. Families, therefore, which, as a rule, avoid the theatre, will, by exception, go to see the 'School for Scandal.' The clergy, Sir," he continued, "come to see the 'School for Scandal.' Look at our stalls this evening; you will see at least twenty parsons sitting there."

The clerical element was indeed present in great force; and I noticed that the clergymen who had come to see the "School for Scandal" remained to see the burlesque which brought the evening's entertainment to a close.

With that curious infatuation which so often seizes upon managers, and which, at our opera-houses, makes Mr. Mapleson and Mr. Gye imitate one another's programmes night after night, all our London managers now became struck with the idea that the great art of management consisted in playing the "School for Scandal" as first piece, and no matter what afterward. There is scarcely a theatre in London at which the "School for Scandal" has not been lately played, is not being played just now, or will not be played before very long; so that, a few months hence, it will, perhaps, be possible to ascertain, with almost scientific accuracy, in what neighborhoods and at what particular theatres comedy is chiefly admired. The failure of such well-known comedies as the "School for Scandal" to attract the public at the Haymarket is due, I imagine, to the fact that as the Haymarket company is specially a comedy company, so the Haymarket audience is specially a comedy audience, and therefore already familiar with the best examples of this form of art. On the other hand, the success of the "School for Scandal," three or four years ago, at the St. James' may be attributed to the state of ignorance in which the fashionable frequenters of that theatre (usually given up to French opera and French plays) had allowed themselves to remain in regard to one of the greatest ornaments of our dramatic literature. This ignorance must have been shared by the plebeians of the Strand—accustomed to coarse melodrama and vulgar burlesque—for whom the "School for Scandal" seemed to possess equally the attraction of novelty.

Of course, while every other theatre was showing what it could do with the "School for Scandal," the Prince of Wales' company was not likely to lag behind; and the reduction of the great piece of the day, as given on the scene of the late Mr. Robertson's triumph, is a very curious and characteristic dramatic presentation indeed. Heine tells a story of a painter who had painted red lions so often and so continuously that at last he could paint nothing else. He tried his hand at other subjects, but the result was always a red lion, or something very like it. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Blanche Wilton, Mr. Hare, and the other members of the Prince of Wales' company are somewhat in the position of Heine's painter. Each of them has represented so many Robertsonian characters of a particular type, that now, in spite of themselves, they can represent nothing else. Whatever, original or ideal, he may for a moment aim at in his impersonation, Mr. Bancroft will now always be a languid swell, as Mrs. Bancroft (Marie Wilton) will always be a pert school-girl, Miss Blanche Wilton a sentimental school-girl, Mr. Hare a very well-dressed, very well-made-up old gentleman with youthful proclivities. To speak only of the three leading parts in the "School for Scandal," Mr. Bancroft, though from time to time he seeks to avoid what is, nevertheless, his fate, assumes once more, as *Joseph Surface*, his ancient inevitable character of languid swell; Mrs. Bancroft, as *Lady Teazle*, cannot, notwithstanding occasional attempts at dignity, help showing herself, as of old, a pert school-girl; while Mr. Hare, as *Sir Peter*, surrenders himself almost without a struggle to his natural and acquired talent for representing juveniles and gentlemanly eccentricities. Actors sometimes suit themselves to their plays, but at the Prince of Wales' the play is made, as far as possible, to suit the players. It is altered so as to suit the theatre from a stage manager's point of view. The Prince of Walse' theatre has always been celebrated for its set scenes; and if the "School for Scandal" offers but few opportunities for such scenes, with all the furniture and upholstery which, to be effective, they absolutely require—why, so much the worse for the "School for Scandal." Accordingly, the sequence of scenes is altered for the benefit of "scenery and decorations." Here a scene is omitted, there two scenes are made one, elsewhere the action of one scene is transferred to another. The play is still the "School for Scandal;" but it is the "School for Scandal" reduced so as to bring it down to the dimensions and needs of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and the histrionic peculiarities of the Prince of Wales' company. Another remarkable thing in this generally remarkable representation is the quiet, subdued tone (*i. e.*, well-bred tone of the present day) in which the performers let fall from their delicate mouths Sheridan's vigorous, epigrammatic dialogue, which only demands to be spoken out to produce the most powerful effect. But the great object of the members of the Prince of Wales' company is to be natural even to the point of being affected—for in representing some classes of society it would really be unnatural not to be affected. An old actor, once celebrated as a light comedian, told me, a day or two ago, that a leading member of the Prince of Wales' company, admitting that there was something wanting in the modern school of acting, (based as it is on exact imitation of the external features of every-day life,) had asked him what it was that the modern school was deficient in. "Heart, brains, and ballast," replied the veteran, with a frankness which in the course of a long career has gained him many friends and a few enemies.

S. E.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $332,788.

Snow to the depth of two inches fell in Washington on Tuesday night.

Snow fell at Philadelphia yesterday morning for three or four hours.

Lieut. Gov. Talbot yesterday assumed the duties of acting Governor of Massachusetts.

Rain fell in Richmond, Va., all Tuesday night. Yesterday morning there was a light fall of snow.

A storm of heavy rain and sleet prevailed in Boston on Tuesday night, and continued yesterday.

The snow-storm which set in at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday night, contined up to last night with mild temperature.

The Congregational church at Warren, Mass., burned yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

A brisk snow-storm prevailed in Baltimore yesterday morning. From 4 o'clock until 10 o'clock it fell to the depth of three or four inches.

A meeting of citizens of Concord, N. H., will be held this evening to take steps toward contributing to the relief of the Louisiana sufferers.

A section hand on the Claremont Railroad named Abbott, who was hurt at Bradford, on Tuesday, by striking a bridge, died on Tuesday night.

Wm. N. Hallenbeck, aged twenty-two years, of Stockport, N. Y., was drowned on Tuesday afternoon while crossing the river from Coxsackie in a small boat.

Augustus Bradley, formerly Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, committed suicide on Tuesday. No cause can be assigned for the act.

The residence of Henry Penington, at Hautzville, Clearfield County, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and two of his sons and one daughter were burned to death.

Anthony Y. Denton, of Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y., was drowned in the river at Newburg, yesterday morning, by accidentally falling from the barge Charles Spear.

R. H. Hayslip, Postmaster at Guyandote, West Va., and editor of the *Echo*, was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday evening by Charles Smith. Smith claims that the shooting was accidental.

John Schmidt, a merchant tailor, aged fifty years, doing business at No. 56 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md., cut his throat with a razor, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and died in a few minutes.

A heavy snow-storm set in Tuesday morning, at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., about 10 o'clock, and continued throughout the day and night, and yesterday it was snowing faster than at any time during the past Winter.

The motion made by the prosecuting attorney at Lebanon, Ind., to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, on her fifth trial for the murder of Jacob T. Young and wife, has been sustained by Judge Palmer. Mrs. Clem is now at liberty.

THE PROPOSED PAVEMENT FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. John H. Sherwood, a large real estate owner, makes the following statement in regard to the bill now before the Legislature at Albany for paving Fifth avenue with a composition of plaster pavement like the experimental piece now in use opposite the Worth Monument, on Fifth avenue. That piece has been in use two or three years; the parties in interest have had men constantly at work on it, keeping it clean and repairing abrasions or cracks caused by use or time. Undoubtedly this specimen is as good if not better than any pavement of the kind heretofore used in New-York. It might last four or five years, but such pavement put down on the avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-seventh street, would render this part of the avenue impassable for vehicles of all kinds in Winter and wet weather. Horses could not stand on it either going up or down the hill. The price named in the bill for putting down this plaster or pavement is most exorbitant, and would be an act of gross injustice to the tax-payers of New-York. When the petition was circulated for names to present to the Legislature, no price was named or fixed for putting this plaster over the avenue. Now a price of some $6 50 per square yard is named in the bill; $2 50 or $3 a square yard would be a liberal price, and afford a profit beyond what our mechanics and merchants make in legitimate business. This proposed job seems to be more bold than those of the palmy days of the Tweed régime. Every candid and just legislator at Albany ought to set his face against this unjust attempt to put upon the tax-payers of New-York this additional tax, which would cost the City about $1,000,000.

POLICE SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are Police surgeons expected to conduct themselves like gentlemen, or are they to be allowed to behave like ruffians?

Have you heard of the way in which Dr. Osborne was grossly insulted the other day by one of these Police surgeons, and how the insulter was cowhided for his pains in the presence of Commissioner Gardner?

If you have not heard of it, perhaps Commissioner Gardner could and would give you the facts; or the editor of the *Lobbyists' Evening Advertiser* may be able to enlighten you. Yours obediently,

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

AN IMPOSTOR.

From the Galveston (Texas) Mercury.

We were pleased to meet in our sanctum yesterday Mr. R. C. Turner, of that sterling journal, THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. Turner is taking notes in the South, and we hope when he "prents" them he will deal out even justice. THE TIMES is a power in the land, and its representative is a young man of fine intelligence.

[We know of no such person as R. C. Turner, and presume he is one of the impostors who go about victimizing people in the name of respectable newspapers. We will undertake to prosecute this Turner, if anybody upon whom he seeks to impose will get him arrested.]

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—There are now about sixty horses at the Chickasaw Race-course. Among the stables represented are Alcorn's, Ball's, Barry's, Burton's, Brady's, Coffee's, Hitchcock's, Jennings', Lloyd's, McMahon's, and Rice's, and others will come during the week. The weather is now clear and the prospects fine for good racing next week.

CHARLES SUMNER.

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES IN BOSTON.

A HYMN BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, AN INTRODUCTION BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, AND AN ORATION BY HON. CARL SCHURZ.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—The City of Boston's commemoration of Charles Sumner's death took place in Music Hall this afternoon. The weather was rainy and tempestuous, but every available space was filled by those fortunate enough to obtain tickets, which were in such demand that as high as $20 was refused for a single ticket. The audience embraced the City Government, the State Legislature, Executive Departments, Judges of Courts, and several prominent persons from other States. The platform presented a beautiful display of flowers. The programme of exercises previously published was carried out.

The services began with an organ voluntary by Bach, which was succeeded by metrical prayer, sung by male voices. Rev. Phillips Brooks then made an appropriate prayer, and the following hymn, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, was sung by male voices to a Holland national air:

Once more, ye sacred towers,
Your solemn dirges sound:
Strew, loving hands, the April flowers,
Once more to deck his mound.
A nation mourns its dead,
Its sorrowing voices one,
As Israel's monarch bowed his head
And cried "My son! My son!"

Why mourn for him?—For him
The welcome angel came
Ere yet his eye with age was dim
Or bent his stately frame;
His weapon still was bright,
His shield was lifted high
To slay the wrong, to save the right—
What happier hour to die?

Thou orderest all things well;
Thy servant's work was done;
He lived to hear Oppression's knell,
The shouts for Freedom won.
Hark! From the opening skies
The anthem's echoing swell,—
"O mourning Land, lift up thine eyes!
God reigneth. All is well!"

Wendell Phillips, who had just returned from the funeral of his sister, the wife of Rev. Dr. Blagdon, which took place at noon at Mount Vernon Church, was present, and introduced the orator of the day, Hon. Carl Schurz, in the following words:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Commonwealth has met with an irreparable loss—a loss which it tasks our language to describe—a consecrated life bravely and solemnly ended—a great work left in the providence of God unfinished—the completion of which not many of us, I fear, will now live to see. We meet to pay another tribute of respect to the memory of the greatest man and the purest that Massachusetts has lent to the national councils during this generation, or the last; the one who has done the nation more service and earned the State more honor than any other. If we measure greatness by rare abilities, lofty purpose, grand achievement, and a spotless life, then neither in this generation nor the last has Massachusetts any civil name worthy to stand by the side of Charles Sumner, the last martyr—literally a martyr in the cause of free speech and personal liberty. We meet to contemplate his portrait, drawn by a master hand. No loving and partial friendship, begun in boyhood and grown closer year by year, will hold the pencil. No city or State will unduly heighten the colors. And this is well; for Sumner belonged not to Massachusetts alone, but to the nation and the world. From the lips of one born in a foreign land and dwelling in a far-off State, one who shared our great Senator's official labors, and was his comrade in study and his near friend, we shall hear the verdict—the solemn, the sober, and dispassionate verdict which the world and posterity will render—which history, proud of her trust, will carry down to other generations. And as long as men love justice and hate oppression, as long as they value the devotion of great powers to the welfare of the race, as long as they need to learn how the battle for liberty is to be won when fought against almost hopeless odds, so long we may be sure they will lovingly guard the record. As such an historian, in this sad, proud hour of bereavement, I have the honor to introduce Mr. Schurz, of Missouri.

The orator began by recalling the sad announcement, which inspired a tremor of strange emotion over the land, "Charles Sumner is dead," and then proceeded with a biographical sketch of his life, his identification with the anti-slavery movement, and his devotion to the cause of human rights. Speaking of his characteristics, Mr. Schurz said: "When Charles Sumner had been elected to the Senate, Theodore Parker said to him in a letter of congratulation: 'You told me once that you were in morals, not in politics. Now, I hope you will show that you are still in morals, although in politics. I hope you will be the Senator with a conscience.' That hope was gratified. He always remained in morals while in politics. He never was anything else but the Senator with a conscience. Charles Sumner entered the Senate not as a mere advocate, but as the very embodiment of the moral idea. From this fountain flowed his highest aspirations. There had been great anti-slavery men in the Senate before him; they were there with him—men like Seward and Chase; but they had been trained in a different school; their minds had ranged over other political fields; they understood politics—he did not. He knew but one political object—to combat and overthrow the great wrong of slavery, to serve the ideal of the liberty and equality of men, and to establish the universal reign of peace, justice, and charity. He brought to the Senate a studious mind, vast learning, great legal attainments, a powerful eloquence, a strong and ardent nature; and all this he vowed to one service. With all this he was not a mere expounder of a policy; he was a worshiper, sincere and devout, at the shrine of his ideal. In no public man had the moral idea of the anti-slavery movement such overruling strength. He made everything yield to it. He did not possess it, it possessed him. That was the secret of his peculiar power." Daniel Webster was thus referred to by the speaker: "And by his side Daniel Webster, with that awful vastness of brain—a tremendous storehouse of thought and knowledge which gave forth its treasure with ponderous majesty of utterance—he not an originator of measures and politics, but a mighty advocate, the greatest this country ever knew—a king in the realm of intellect, and the solemn embodiment of authority; a huge Atlas, who carried the Constitution on his shoulders, he could have carried there the whole moral grandeur of the nation had he never compromised his own." The orator then took in the history of the great epoch through which the nation has lately passed, making it still more interesting by the introduction of many personal reminiscences. Mr. Schurz concluded with the following peroration:

They say that he indulged in overweening self-appreciation. Aye, he did have a magnificent pride, a lofty self-esteem. Why should he not? Let wretches despise themselves, for they have good reason to do so—not he. But in his self-esteem there was nothing small and mean. No man lived to whose very nature envy and petty jealousy were more foreign. Conscious of his own merit, he never depreciated the merit of others. Nay, he recognized it and expressed that recognition with that cordial spontaneity which can only flow from a sincere and unenvious heart. His pride of self was like his pride of country. He was the proudest American; he was the proudest New-Englander; and yet he was the most cosmopolitan American I have ever seen. There was in him not the faintest shadow of that narrow prejudice which looks askance at what has grown in foreign lands. His generous heart and his enlightened mind were too generous and too enlightened not to give the fullest measure of appreciation to all that was good and worthy, from whatever quarter of the globe it came. And now his home. There are those around me who have breathed the air of his house in Washington—that atmosphere of refinement and scholarship, friendship and warm-hearted hospitality. They have seen those rooms covered and filled with his pictures, his engravings, his statues, his bronzes, his books and rare manuscripts—the collections of a life-time, the image of the richness of his mind the comfort and consolation of his solitude. They have beheld his child-like smile of satisfaction when he unlocked one by one the most precious of his treasures and told their stories. They remember the conversations at his hospitable board, generally inspired and directed by him, on art and books and inventions, and great times and great men, when suddenly, some time by accident, a new mine of curious knowledge was discovered in him which his friends had never known he possessed, or when a sunburst of the affectionate gentleness of his soul warmed all hearts around him. They remember his craving for friendship, as it spoke through the far-outstretched hand when you arrived, and the glad exclamation: "I am so happy you came," and the beseeching and almost despondent tone when you departed, "Do not leave me yet. Do stay a while longer. I want so much to speak with you." It is all gone now. He could not stay himself, and has left his friends behind, feeling more deeply than ever that no man could know him well but to love him. Now we have laid him into his grave in the motherly soil of Massachusetts, which was so dear to him. He is at rest now. The stalwart, brave old champion whose face and bearing were so austere, and whose heart was so full of tenderness; who began his career with a pathetic plea for universal peace and charity, and whose whole life was an arduous, incessant, never-resting struggle, which left him all covered with scars. And we can do nothing for him but remember his lofty ideals of liberty, and equality, and justice, and reconciliation, and purity, and the earnestness, and courage, and touching fidelity with which he fought for them. So genuine in his sincerity, so single-minded in his zeal, so heroic in his devotion. Oh! that we could but for one short hour call him up from his coffin to let him see with the same eyes which saw so much hostility, that those who stood against him in the struggles of his life are his enemies no longer. We would show him the fruit of the conflict and sufferings of his last three years, and that he had not struggled and suffered in vain. We would bring before him not only those who, from offended partisan zeal, assailed him, and who now, with sorrowful hearts, praise the purity of his patriotism, but we would bring to him that man of the South, a slaveholder and a leader of secession in his time, the echo of whose words spoken in the name of the South in the halls of the Capitol, we heard but yesterday—words of respect, of gratitude, of tenderness. That man of the South should then do what he deplored not having done while he lived. He should lay his hand upon the shoulders of the old friend of the human kind, and say to him: "Is it you whom I hated, and who, as I thought, hated me? I have learned now the greatness and magnanimity of your soul, and here I offer you my hand and heart." Could he but see this with those eyes, so weary of contention and strife, how contentedly would he close them again, having beheld the greatness of his victories. People of Massachusetts, he was the son of your soil, in which he now sleeps, but he is not all your own. He belongs to all of us; to the blacks he helped to make free, and to the whites he strove to make brothers again. Let on the grave of him who was by so many thought to be their enemy, and found to be their friend, the hands be clasped which so bitterly warred against each other. Let upon that grave the youth of America be taught by the story of his life that not only genius, power, and success, but more than these, patriotic devotion and virtue, make the greatness of the citizen. If this lesson be understood, more than Charles Sumner's living word could have done for the glory of America will be done by the inspiration of his great example, and it will truly be said that although his body lies moldering in the earth, yet in the assured rights of all in the brotherhood of a reunited people and in a purified Republic he still lives and will live forever.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., April 29.—An immense Sumner memorial meeting was held last night in the First African Church. John Oliver presided. The church, with a seating capacity of 3,000, was densely crowded. Many whites were present, including legislators and other prominent citizens.

Prof. J. M. Langston, of the Howard University, Washington, delivered an eloquent discourse on the life and character of the deceased statesman, after which a series of eulogistic resolutions were adopted; also one thanking Prof. Langston for his masterly effort.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 29.—A meeting of the citizens of this city was held to-day in aid of the Louisiana sufferers, at which $3,000 subscriptions were made in addition to about $500 previously given by individuals.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 1:45 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the furniture store of Patrick Corrigan, of No. 116 Sixth avenue, causing $200 damage to stock and $75 to building.

At 2:15 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the cellar of the five-story tenement-house No. 290 Avenue A, occupied by Julius Katzenberger, causing $50 damage.

At 2:30 A. M. a fire occurred on the fifth floor of No. 393 Pearl street, occupied by J. W. Whipple, manufacturer of window-shades, caused by an overheated stove in the drying-room. Damage, $600.

The loss of S. W. Green, whose printing establishment, at Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob street, was damaged by fire on Tuesday night, is estimated at $20,000 on stock, insured in the following companies: Hope, $2,500; Springfield, of Massachusetts, $3,500; Newport, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $2,000; Washington, of Providence, R. I., $2,500; Importers' and Traders', $2 000; People's, $2,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; New-York, $3,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Resolute, $3,000; Relief, $2,500; Lancashire, $3,000; Commercial, $2,500; Annuity, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; total, $46,500. The building is owned by H. A. Burr, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured for $15,000.

An extensive fire took place yesterday afternoon in Sommer's Oil Works, at the corner of First and Warren streets, Jersey City. The flames were first discovered about 12:30 o'clock in the refining-room, and an alarm was promptly given and responded to; but before the arrival of the firemen the interior of the building was one mass of fire. The building contained several tanks and a quantity of oil in barrels, and the whole stock was completely burned up. The fire burned from 12:30 until about 4 o'clock, and then only ceased because it had burned itself out. Mr. Sommer says that the building contained about 4,000 barrels of oil, and estimates his loss at $20,000, on which there is a partial insurance in New-York companies.

Early last evening smoke was seen issuing from the third story of the large warehouse No. 100 Cliff street. The Fire Department were prompt in responding to the alarm, and succeeded in confining the damage to the upper stories. The Insurance Brigade carefully covered the goods on the ground and cellar floors, and thus they were protected from the deluge of water that poured down from above. James Heght, a dealer in hides, occupied the third floor. His damage exceeds $500. L. Frank has a currier shop on the second floor. His stock was injured $600. Both Heght and Frank are insured in the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Adam Hepps, manufacturer of maps. His loss will exceed $1,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. Chas. Calhoun, was damaged $2,000, but is fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 29.—Stephen Hood, the murderer, was executed to-day, the Governor having refused to grant a respite. The execution was conducted in the County Jail in presence of a small number of spectators. During the reading of the death warrant and the brief services that followed, the unfortunate man manifested little emotion. When asked if he had anything to say he replied in the negative. After a selection from the Psalms had been read and a brief prayer offered, Hood proceeded calmly to shake hands with all on the scaffold, bidding each farewell. He was then directed to step on the trap, and did as directed, testing its strength by a slight spring. While the Sheriff was adjusting the noose about his neck and the other officers were fastening his limbs, he stood gazing complacently on the spectators, turning his head to accommodate the rope as the Sheriff adjusted it. At 11:54 o'clock the trap was sprung, allowing the body to fall six feet. In thirteen minutes the pulse ceased to beat, and in twenty minutes the body was lowered. An examination showed that the neck was broken.

THE STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

TIVOLI, N. Y., April 29.—The heavy northeast storm continues, and reports are coming in of steamers ashore along the river. The steamers A. B. Valentine and Marshall, with tows, ran aground on the east shore, in Newburg Bay, at 2 o'clock this morning, but got off without damage. The Thomas Powell, of the Troy Line, ran ashore on Van Orden's Point, three miles south of Catskill, and lies hard aground. She had sixty passengers on board, who are being transferred to the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

THE CRUSADERS AND LOCAL OPTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 29.—Advices have been received from Altoona, Pittsburg, and Williamsport, stating that the female crusaders intend visiting the State Capital *en masse* to prevent the passage of the bill repealing the Local Option laws. The date of their visit will depend upon the time when the bill is considered.

MARINE DISASTER.

MILFORD, Canada, April 29.—The schooner Wawanosh went ashore last night at the head of False Ducks, while endeavoring to save a man who had fallen overboard.

PACIFIC MAIL.

SUBSIDIES AND FORFEITURES.

From the San Francisco Daily Evening Bulletin.

When the China branch of the Pacific Mail Company was established, Congress granted a subsidy of $500,000 per annum for a monthly service between San Francisco and Hong Kong, with a branch from Yokohama to Shanghai. As a further encouragement to the China line to perform a semi-monthly service, Congress, about two years ago, granted an additional subsidy of $500,000, providing that the ships employed should be of iron and built in this country, and of large tonnage, not less, according to our recollection, than 4,000 tons. When the Mail Company undertook to build these ships there were no ship-yards, machinery, or other appliances in the country adequate to the undertaking. There never had been a large iron ship constructed at any place. A few small iron ships, rating from 800 to 1,500 tons, had been turned out. Most of these were designed for coast service. They had single decks and the old pattern of screw engine. Iron steam-ship building had been in abeyance for years. There was the high tariff, through which iron masters became millionaires. But there were no first-class steamships launched from American ship yards. England was running away with the commerce of the country. Her iron ships were in all waters. Her large screw steamers went around the globe in search of business.

Congress demanded of the Pacific Mail Company the first successful demonstration of iron ship-building on a large scale. No private individual had even ventured on such an enterprise in this country. In consideration of $500,000, the Pacific Mail Company, as we have seen, was not only required to double its service on the China route, but it was required to become the pioneer iron ship-builder of America, and to demonstrate to the whole country that which never had been demonstrated, viz.: that large iron steamers could be built here equal to the best ever put afloat in England. The company went about this work at once. It encountered all the obstacles which usually beset pioneer enterprises. There was not a ship-yard in the country which could turn out ships of the class demanded. There never had been a compound engine for a screw steamer constructed in the country. The machinery to create machinery must first be prepared.

The company went down to the Delaware, as near to the great sources of iron production in Pennsylvania as they could get, and began their work. While they were waiting for the completion of machinery to construct the largest class, they began with such as the capacity of the machinery on hand would warrant. They put afloat four or more iron steamers, ranging in size from 1,500 tons to, say, 2,600 tons. The Colima and the Grenada were fair samples of this class. In the meantime they stimulated the contractors to provide machinery by which the steamers of 6,000 tons could be constructed. As soon as these appliances could be secured, the company contracted for four of the largest iron steamers ever built for the merchant service. Adopting builders' measurement, these steamers are rated at not less than 6,000 tons. One of them is nearly ready to go into commission. Another has been launched, or will be in a few days, and two more will be pushed toward completion as soon as possible. The entire annual subsidy granted by Congress in consideration of building these iron steamers is not enough to pay more than half the cost of a single steamer. The company found it impossible to place the steamers in service at the date named in the subsidy stipulation. They made no demand last year, and the subsidy of $500,000 was turned back into the Treasury.

During the past year the Pacific Mail Company has broken off its relations to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. It is no longer in the combination to keep up to the highest notch passenger and tariff rates. It maintains now a vigorous and healthy competition. The public are gaining immensely by this competition. The company occupies now a legitimate relation to the public. But, ever since this rupture of the combination, the Central Pacific Company has been going after the Pacific Mail Company. First, a resolution was introduced into the last Legislature recommending Congress to refuse subsidies to the Pacific Mail Company. Very few persons saw the bearings of that resolution or knew its origin. It was inspired by the Central Pacific Company, which got in its first blow by taking advantage of the well-known hostility of the Legislature to all subsidies like those which had been granted to the Central Pacific Railroad monopoly.

In the second place, the railroad company enters Congress and becomes all at once a subsidy reformer. Every man in the interest of that company is required to make common cause against the Pacific Mail Company, for no other reason than that the latter refuses to maintain a hurtful combination. Hence the report of the committee in favor of repealing the subsidy of $500,000 granted in consideration of the construction of iron steamers and a semi-monthly service. It is more than probable that the proposed incorporation of the Asiatic Commercial monopoly finds encouragement from the same quarter, and is now sought for the same hostile purposes. This much is certain: that the Central Pacific is at the bottom of this new opposition to the Pacific Mail. Years ago the managers of the Central Pacific Company threatened that if the Pacific Mail Company did not comply with their terms and send all Asiatic freight over their road on terms which had been dictated, that monopoly would put on a line to China, and control the whole business. Just now the Pacific Mail Company is maintaining a sturdy independence. It has just rendered a great service to the country, by demonstrating the fact that the largest and best class of iron steam-ships can be turned out at American ship-yards. It has rendered another important service by assuming a position of perfect independence of the Pacific Railway monopoly.

This is the secret of the present formidable opposition to the Pacific Mail Company. The monopoly will punish it, if possible, by turning back a subsidy into the public Treasury after it has stimulated the construction of a class of ships superior to any ever put afloat in American waters. It is well enough for those who are opposed to all subsidies on general principles to know that this present hostility is inspired by a monopoly which diverted into the pockets of its managers two dollars of subsidy for every one applied to the construction of the railroad.

THE SPRING FLOODS.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., April 29.—The river here is falling slowly, and reports from all points above show the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Yallabusha rivers are falling. Greenwood, on Tallahatchie, is entirely submerged, the water there being higher than in 1867. No serious damage resulted from the Hushpackena crevasse, and fears of a general overflow are subsiding. A few more days of clear weather, with the tremendous current now in the river, will suffice to carry off nearly all the water covering tillable lands. Only little over one-third of the lands is now under water. Merchants and planters are quite hopeful, and the indications are that the crops in the Yazoo Valley will not be so alarmingly short as feared.

WORK OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS GRAND JURY.

Another of those little "irregularities" for which the institutions under the care of the Department of Charities and Correction have become notorious has just been brought to light. The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, before separating yesterday, handed in a presentment in reference to the mode of adopting contracts pursued by the department in question. It appears that a complaint had been made to the Grand Jury that a contract for the supply of cloth to the institutions had been awarded to a son-in-law of Commissioner Stern, through the influence of that gentleman, and not through the agency of Purchase Agent Lampson. It was also charged that the City had been heavily overcharged through this transaction. The Grand Jury at once commenced an investigation of the matter, and took the evidence of a number of witnesses, among whom were Commissioner Bowen and several officials of the Department of Charities and Correction. The evidence clearly proved that a contract for cloth had been given to an interested party, and that forty-five cents per yard had been paid for material which could have been obtained in any store in the City for thirty-five cents per yard. By means of this little transaction the City Government was clearly defrauded out of about $700. This fact was proved to the satisfaction of the Grand Jury, but being unable to fix the guilt of the transaction on any particular party, they were unable to find an indictment. In their presentment, however, they stated that they found the system of awarding contracts pursued by the Department of Charities and Correction was irregular, and recommended that a change be made.

TWO CHILDREN LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Last Sunday, Neptune and Mary Conkling, aged seven and nine years, strayed away from their home near Montclair, N. J. As soon as they were missed a thorough search was commenced, over 100 persons assisting, which was kept up until Tuesday morning, when it was learned that they had been found by a farmer named Helderen, on the second ridge of the Orange Mountains. The poor little creatures were completely worn out with fatigue and cold and hunger, and would certainly have perished had not aid come so opportunely. They said they were afraid to ask for food or shelter, and had wandered on in the vain hope of reaching home.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BAZAAR.

The grand bazaar and fancy fair at Lyric Hall, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum, continues to be the great attraction in up-town fashionable circles. The ladies in charge of the enterprise have been indefatigable in their exertions to make the proceeds worthy of the object, and so far have been entirely successful. The weather, however, has been unpropitious, and it is to be hoped that the charitable public will liberally patronize this attractive fair during the remaining days on which it will continue open. The following ladies who are among those [illegible] the undertaking, are worthy of [illegible]: Chairman, Mrs. D. A. Hawkins; Secretary, Mrs. G. Kent; Treasurer, Mrs. B. Van Auken; Mrs. Black; Mrs. James Motley; Mrs. Joseph Worster; Mrs. Charles Wood; Mrs. W. W. Strew; Mrs. S. Main; Mrs. L. Bates; Mrs. George Powers; Mrs. B. F. Carver; Miss Emily Witthaus, Miss M. Garrison, Miss A. Stilwell, Miss Valentine, Miss A. Smith, Miss Barnett, Miss M. Nash. The fair closes on Friday evening, and a grand amateur operatic performance at the Union League Club Theatre on Saturday evening will bring the undertaking to a close.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The proposition to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of American independence by an exhibition that will show the progress the country has made in the first century of its existence as a nation, possesses sufficient importance to justify more discussion in the public prints than it has yet had. It is an enterprise of national importance, and everything pertaining to it should be of positive interest to every American citizen.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Philadelphia, Thursday, 23d inst., and a very complete statement of what has been done, and what is proposed to be done, was given to the country.

The report of the Board of Finance shows that the means assured so far consist of stock subscriptions from individuals of $1,800,000; appropriation by the State of Pennsylvania, $1,000,000; appropriation by City of Philadelphia, $1,500,000; in all $4,300,000.

This amount is nearly as large as that expended upon the Paris Exposition of 1867, and would insure an exhibition of equal magnitude with that. But the commission feel that the occasion demands, and the country expects, if one be held at all, something greater than any the world has yet seen. Therefore, the board, through its President, John Welsh, Esq., has made an appeal to the people of the United States for subscriptions to its stock to swell its available means to $10,000,000, which appeal is being responded to in the most prompt and generous manner. Subscriptions to the stock have been made by citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New-Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New-York, and Nevada; the Territories of Arizona, Montana, and the District of Columbia.

The various subcommittees have been industriously and zealously at work collecting information in respect to the Vienna and other great expositions, that full advantage might be taken of their experiences. To the end that former errors and failures might be avoided, a special commission of qualified men were sent to Vienna, and everything connected with that exposition was carefully observed. A most thorough study of the buildings was made, that the faults apparent might be avoided, and that our structure for a world's exhibition should be absolutely faultless, both in respect to appearances as well as for the purposes of exhibition.

The plans for such a building have been made, and, in short, the preliminary work is almost done. It is a certainty that the buildings will be finished by Jan. 1, 1876, and that the delays of former expositions will be entirely avoided.

So much has been done by the patriotic gentlemen having this great work in hand; what is yet to be done the people have to do. The stock subscription must be carried up to the point indicated, to place the exhibition beyond the possibility of a failure, and, not only that, to make it a great, pronounced, unqualified success—a success which America shall be justly proud of, and which the world shall acknowledge.

To do this, and it can be done, all that is necessary is prompt and generous action in regard to the stock subscriptions. It is the people's celebration of their emancipation. It is their duty, and should be their pleasure to hold up the hands of the managers. The people should resolve that the exhibition shall be a success—that it shall be worthy of the event it commemorates and worthy of the country. The assets of the Centennial Commission should be within the next three months swelled to the $10,000,000 asked for, that no doubt shall exist as of the result of the enterprise. Confidence in the result now will go far toward making the result.

Mr. Frederick Fraley, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is the Treasurer of the board, and to him all moneys should be sent. The shares have been put at $10 each.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

There was scarcely any excitement at the Branch Office of the Freedman's Savings Bank in this City yesterday. A number of colored people who had deposits at the bank came to find the exact situation, and many went away without asking to withdraw their deposits. The enforcement of the sixty days' notice rule prevented any excitement, and there was not any crowding or crushing of depositors, as might be witnessed in the runs on other banks. A number of poor persons were paid small sums averaging $5 each, while in other cases depositors made application for withdrawal of larger sums on specified days. Among this latter class were a large number of colored people who desired to draw a sufficient sum to pay their house-rent for the month of May. Their names and the amount they desired were taken, and the officers of the bank will decide on the question of paying them to-day. Mr. Harris, Manager of the Bank, stated yesterday evening that he had no doubt when the excitement passed away the bank would be able to pay its indebtedness in full. He expected advices from Washington this morning that some relief measures had been adopted by the Trustees of the bank, who are now in session in that city.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

Fifty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold by auction, yesterday, by John H. Draper & Co., and the prices obtained were considered in advance of the figures for the previous month. The following shows the prices for March and April:

	Tons.	March.	April.
Steam-boat	5,000	$.... @$4 50	$4 62½@$4 67½
Grate	10,000	4 52½@ 4 60	4 72½@ 4 75
Egg	5,000	.... @ 4 82½	4 87½@ 4 90
Stove	23,000	5 25 @ 5 30	.... @ 5 32½
Chestnut	7,000	.... @ 4 25	.... @ 4 37½
Total	50,000		

The average rise in steam-boat is 15 cents per ton; grate, 17½ cents; egg, 6½ cents; stove, 5 cents, and chestnut, 12½ cents.

Kill Dandruff, Keep the Scalp Clean, and the hair in beautiful condition by the use of the PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Company, No. 9 Gold street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Babes in the Wood.

Prof. DE MILLE's new story, "The Babes in the Wood," will soon be commenced in the New-York *Fireside Companion.*—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE REMOVES.—*Advertisement.*

Do Not Persecute the Body

In sickness with medicines that depress the physical energies. What the sick principally need is an accession of vital strength to enable them to cope with the enemy that has assailed them. The diseased system should be sustained, toned, purified, and regulated, and there is no medical preparation in existence so largely endowed with the properties required to effect these objects as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In ordinary practice aperient, blood-depurating, anti-bilious, and sedative medicines are administered separately. In HOSTETTER'S BITTERS all these agents are combined, and act together in perfect harmony, so that undue debility and undue excitement are alike prevented, and the strength of the patient rallies while the disease is losing ground. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chronic constipation, intermittent fevers, general weakness, and all ailments involving physical and mental depression, this pure vegetable restorative is a sovereign remedy.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens County, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me, and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment, I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Parties Leaving the City for Europe or the country should sit for photographs before departing, at VAN LOANS', Broadway and 32d st.; established 1839.

Wedding Cards. No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Notice.

The finest quality of dry champagnes shipped by MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY is their EXTRA DRY CABINET.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BLACQUE—READ.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., VALENTINE A. BLACQUE to KATE W., daughter of William G. Read, all of this City.

CARY—VAN HANEM.—On Thursday, 28th inst., at the residence of C. P. Marsh, in this City, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, ROSCOE G. CARY, of New-York, to LILY, daughter of the late Judge W. Van Hanem, of Cincinnati.

COFFMAN—KNIGHT.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. W. T. Egbert, Mr. WILLIAM COFFMAN to Mrs. ELIZA KNIGHT.

GRUNER—DATER.—On Tuesday, April 28, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., SIEGFRIED GRUNER to ANNIE J., daughter of Henry Dater, Esq., all of this City.

HAYWARD—BROWN.—April 28, at the Irving House by Rev. John Hall, D. D., WM. B. HAYWARD, of Milford, Mass., to IDA BROWN, youngest daughter of Elijah T. Brown, of this City.

KELLY—ALTHAUSE.—On Tuesday, April 28, by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, WM. H. KELLY to HELEN E. ALTHAUSE, daughter of John J. Althause, Esq., all of this City.

NEWLIN—NORTH.—On the 22d inst., at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Cady, ISAAC NEWLIN, of Brooklyn, to MINA H. NORTH, daughter of Reuben North, of the former place.

WATSON—ELDER.—On Tuesday, April 28, at First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn., by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Van Slyck, ROBERT C. WATSON, of Westchester, N. Y., to JEANNIE P., daughter of George Elder, Esq., of Stamford, Conn.

WILLIGEROD—DODD.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 28, by Rev. E. P. Terhune, D. D., OSCAR WILLIGEROD, of New-York, and ELLA, daughter of the late William Dodd, of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

ARCULARIUS.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday morning, April 27, GRACE STUART CHALMERS, wife of Jas. L. Arcularius.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, on Thursday, April 30, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from the Grand Central Depot.

BOWNE.—Suddenly, at Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, April 27, OBADIAH BOWNE, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train per Staten Island Railroad leaves Clifton landing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. boat from New-York. Leave train at New-Dorp Station.

BRINCKERHOFF.—In Brooklyn, April 29, NETTIE, youngest child of John C. and Jeannette Brinckerhoff, aged 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 180 Willoughby av., on Friday at 2 P. M.

BRUSH.—On Wednesday, April 29, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of the late Benjamin D. Brush, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 210 East 106th st., on Saturday, May 2, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BURK.—On Monday, April 27, SALLY BURK, relict of John Burk, formerly a resident of New-York, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M., at No. 86 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D. Interment at West Chester.

CASE.—On Wednesday afternoon, April 29, at her residence, No. 349 East 15th st., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, ORRIN D. CASE, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence at 5 P. M. on Thursday. Remains to be taken to Peconic, Long Island, on Friday for interment. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

CLARKSON.—On Tuesday, 28th inst., MARGARET, wife of the late David Augustus Clarkson, of this City, and daughter of the late Hon. Edward P. Livingston, of Clermont.

The relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th st. and Madison av., on Friday next at 9:30 A. M.

CLOWES.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, April 28, 1874, JOSEPH CLOWES, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Van Vorst, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

DELATOUR.—On Tuesday morning, April 28, 1874, at Pottersville, N. J., HANNAH, widow of the late Jousseaum Delatour, formerly of New-York City, in the 75th year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

FERDON.—At Englewood, N. J., 28th inst., JAMES A. FERDON, eldest son of John and the late Maria Ferdon, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Englewood Presbyterian Church, Friday, May 1, at 1 P. M. Northern Railroad train leaves foot of Chamber st., at 9:30 A. M.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, 26th inst., at his uncle's residence, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, SAMUEL E. GRAHAM, late of this City, in his 23d year.

GRISCOM.—On Tuesday morning, April 28, JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Parsons, No. 451 6th st., near 7th av., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 1, at 2 P. M. Take Atlantic and 5th av. cars.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HAWES.—On Tuesday evening, April 28, WILLARD L. HAWES, aged 28.

The funeral will take place this day, April 30, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 205 West 43d st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

McLEOD.—On Monday morning, 27th April, 1874, Rev. JOHN NEIL McLEOD, D. D., Senior Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, this City, in the 68th year of his age, and 46th of his ministry.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the church in 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday, May 1, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

PLATT.—April 27, 1874, at Savannah, Ga., FREDERIC PIERREPONT HARPER PLATT, M. D., son of Rev. G. Lewis Platt, of Tivoli, N. Y.

ROBERTS.—At Elizabeth, on Wednesday, April 29, JAMES E. ROBERTS, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, May 2, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his brother, Rev. W. C. Roberts, Elizabeth, N. J.

WALSH.—At St. Paul, Minn., April 25, MARIAN WALKER, wife of James R. Walsh and daughter of James Moir, of this City.

Funeral from the house of her father, No. 26 West 10th st., on Thursday, 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WARNER.—On Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., HIRAM W. WARNER, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 322 5th av., on Friday afternoon, May 1, at 4 o'clock.

WEBSTER.—On Wednesday, April 29, JOSEPHINE O. B., wife of Daniel A. Webster, and daughter of the late Col. Joseph O. Bogart, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th st., on Saturday, May 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART EXHIBITION!

DAY AND EVENING AT THE ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine's Art Collection, comprising extraordinary examples by masters of the French, Spanish, Italian, German, Belgian, and American schools.

One-half of this collection not before offered in his catalogue this Spring.

Among the artists represented in this collection are:

AMERICAN.

Whittredge,
Sully,
J. B. Beard,
Samuel Coleman,

Hubbard,
J. D. Smillie,
Eastman Johnson,
Hamilton,

F. E. Church,
Kensett,
Haseltine,
Darley.

FOREIGN.

Daubigny,
Van Marcke,
Zamacois,
De Jonghe,
Bakalowicz,
Ferrari,
Lemaire,
Richter,
Troyon,
Rebouet,
Jacque,
Toeschi,
Cipriani,
Meyerheim,
Tissot,
Carl Muller,

Landelle,
Beranger,
Goupil,
Jiminez,
Pittara,
Van Hamme,
Hamman,
Otto Weber,
Escosura,
Richet,
Spiridon,
Rota,
Thirion,
Otto Gebler,
Voltz,
Meyer Von Bremen,
Carl Hubner,

B. C. Koekkoek,
Levy,
De Nittis,
Castiglione,
Verboeckhoven,
Boulanger,
Neuhuys,
Schreyer,
Coomans,
Guillemin,
Innocenti,
Tortez,
Burnier,
Picou,
Reidel,
Bodin,

And nearly 200 others.

The whole to be sold by auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 6 and 7.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st.

The Pew Committee will be in attendance every day from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. for the renting of all pews and sittings not disposed of at public sale.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

A PAMPHLET UPON CHRONIC AND INCURABLE diseases, by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by nature's specific, the wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent gratis, postage free. Depot and reception rooms at No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Ten gallons at 60 cents per gallon.

A SILVER GRECIAN COIN THAT BEARS THE inscription of King Antiorchus Philopater, who lived about 150 years before our Lord, 2,000 years ago, is on exhibition and for sale at the highest offer. Inquire at No. 523 8th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A—OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH, an abstract from a forthcoming work on throat diseases by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st. "Dr. Williamson's mode of treating catarrh is the result of many years of investigation, and we believe it is the only method by which it can be permanently cured."—*Journal of Medical Science.*

"LOHENGRIN," BY WELS, 75c.; LEYBACH, [illegible] Strauss' "Carnival Lancers," [illegible]

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW STATE LAW.

REVISED TARIFF CHARGES OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL ROAD.

The new tariff tables of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad went into effect on Monday. The new rates, although not in conformity with the new law, are represented to show important reductions on grain and flour, the two leading items of traffic in the North-western States. Respecting them the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

"The new tariff rates for the State of Wisconsin, (the Potter bill does not affect through traffic for other States,) for example, show a reduction, on the La Crosse Division, on grain, per 100 pounds, in car-loads, from Wyocena, 19 to 17 cents; from Portage, 20 to 18 cents; Kilbourn City, 22 to 20 cents; Lisbon, 28 to 24 cents; Camp Douglas, same; from LeRoy, Tomah, Greenfield, Sparta, Herseyville, Bangor, West Salem, and Winona Junction, 28 to 25 cents; and from La Crosse, 29 to 25 cents. On the Prairie du Chien Division, from Milton Junction, 17 to 15 cents; Madison, 18 to 17 cents; Avoca, Muscoda, Blue River, Boscobel, Woodman, Waubeka, and Bridgeport, 29 to 25 cents; Prairie du Chien, 28 to 25 cents; and Janesville, 17 to 15 cents. A proportionate reduction is made on flour. The complete tariffs not having been published, the officers of the road are not able to give the distance-tables, but the station of Arena, 125 miles, can be selected for the purpose of making a comparison of the new with the old and the Potter rates, which are as follows: For grain, in car-loads, per 100 pounds, 22 cents by new rates, 24 cents old, showing a reduction of 2 cents; rate by Potter bill, 16 cents; showing 6 cents more still than allowed by the new law. From La Crosse, 196 miles, or Prairie Du Chien, 194 miles, the reduced rate is 25 cents. The old rate for 200 miles was 29 cents, and by the Potter bill is 22 cents, showing a reduction of 4 cents, but an overcharge still of 3 cents.

Questioned as to the above rates, the officers of the company say they can show to the satisfaction of any competent person that they cannot go below them without such serious losses that they may as well carry for nothing as charge any lower figure. They seem quite confident that they can produce ample evidence of this, should the matter be brought before the law courts. Respecting the policy of their deliberately adopting a new tariff that flies in the face of a new law, and cannot be regarded by the supporters of the Potter bill otherwise than as a flagrant defiance of the Legislature, the officers and responsible advisers of the company are understood to say, in substance: We have rights, equally with all owners of property in the State. The State has no more power to come into our premises and compel us to carry freight and passengers for less than it will cost us, than to go into the *Sentinel* office and declare that the *Sentinel* shall sell its paper at one cent, notwithstanding the paper cannot be produced for the money. This brings us down to the principle involved, which is, not so much as to whether the Legislature has the power to regulate common carriers, as whether it has the power to oblige common carriers to do what they cannot in the nature of things do. To such a statement as this the reporter interposed the remark that a common carrier's business in such an emergency, might be run by the agents of the State; and the answer was that no court could be found to decree such a course, and no Legislature in its senses would pass such a bill, unless it was first established that the common carriers can actually perform what is required of them. It is for this reason, they say, they maintain so determined an attitude. They know that 'if the worst comes to the worst,' all that can be done, before virtually confiscating their property, will be to make an investigation, which will prove that the Potter rates are an impossibility, and that the new tariff rates, adopted on the eve of the going into effect of the new law, are reasonable and fair, and intended in good faith to comply with the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. When the first suit is brought against the company for violation of the law, the law officers of the different roads will be found fully prepared. They have had statistics collected, accounts and estimates printed, and everything done that experience can suggest. They are bristling at all points, ready to give the people a warm reception. Anyone who rashly imagines the railroad companies are recklessly defiant, or simply reliant on their strength and resources, will find himself wofully deceived. The best legal talent of the country, the most prominent railroad advisers and tacticians, have been for weeks hard at work preparing for the inevitable struggle. The feeling in offices open to the reporter is a conscious ability to fight it out if it takes no end of years."

CATHOLIC OPPOSITION TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that Rev. J. Treacy, Pastor of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, in that city, took occasion, on Sunday, to censure those parents of that denomination who permitted their children to attend the public schools. He alluded to the statement made before the Evangelical Alliance that large numbers of Catholic children were yearly lost to that Church through the instrumentality of the public schools, and said that hereafter he would refuse the rites of the Church to any member of his congregation who permitted his or her children to attend the public schools. He said it was difficult enough to make the children good Catholics without subjecting them to the pernicious influences which imperilled their faith. He objected to the public schools not so much on account of what was taught, but because of what was neglected to be taught. The Catholic idea was, religious education first; secular training afterward. This system was reversed in public schools, and the whole Catholic world was against such an innovation. The *Commercial* adds that the reverend gentleman's remarks were occasioned by the fact that ten children had recently been withdrawn from the school in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, connected with the church, and had been sent to the public schools by their parents, and the announcement was made that the names of the offenders would be read from the altar on Sunday next.

GAMBLING IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, under date of April 11: "The number of Russians who visit foreign countries is always large, but this year we are told that it is much larger than usual. The mineral springs were formerly the pretext, though roulette was generally the real motive that induced crowds to rush to the fashionable watering-places, which have now lost their chief attraction. Closing the gaming-houses will not, however, put an end to playing any more than shutting up spirit shops will make people leave off drinking; and of this we have recently had a proof at St. Petersburg. Gambling is prohibited in Russia, but the existence of private houses in the capital, fitted up with all the conveniences for play, to which it was easy enough to gain access, has long been a matter of public notoriety; and just now the whole town is talking about a visit of the police to a well-known house, so cleverly planned and so skillfully executed that the players, quite absorbed in the game, were surrounded by a crowd of gendarmes before they were aware that any strangers had entered the house. The scene was highly dramatic, as several persons well known in "society" were present, and one of them, it is said, on bended knees begged that his name might not be divulged. A large amount of money was seized, a list made of those who were present; and the whole party will be prosecuted. This little drama has produced quite a panic among the gamblers, and the proprietors of other houses where players were in the habit of meeting have cleared away everything that could give their rooms a suspicious appearance. Of course there is a great outcry at this violation of the domestic hearth, and the players ask why a Russian's house should not be his castle as well as an Englishman's. But the authorities evidently consider themselves justified in what they have done, and it will most likely appear that they have the law on their side. It is not altogether surprising that this incident should have occurred at a time when most places of public entertainment are closed. Preventing people from going to the theatre will not make them religious, but is more likely to make them seek for other means of getting rid of the time that hangs so heavily on their hands. It is only during Lent that there has been so much talk about private gambling-houses."

AN EDUCATED BEER SELLER.

Among the saloon-keepers in Des Moines, Iowa, is one whose history is thus told by the *Register*: "He is the son of a titled gentleman of England. The utmost care was taken of his early education, and he was graduated from the University of Cambridge, one of the first of his class. When his school days were ended he passed several years in foreign travel, like others of his class, and then returned to England to enjoy life. The round of dissipation at London, on the turf and in the gambling hell, speedily made him short of funds, and when, a few years since, his father died, he encumbered his estate for money to pay his debts, and left England. The estate he cannot alienate, but the proceeds go for a number of years to his creditors. He has a small annual allowance of money, and from this, with such occupation as he is able to get, he manages to eke out an existence. His education fully fits him for teaching, but he has no taste for that employment, and, besides, he has some bibulous habits that wouldn't appear well in a school-room. About three years must elapse before the income from his estate will have amounted to enough to pay his debts, and meantime he is selling beer in a Des Moines saloon."

THE VALUE OF A LEG.

A San Francisco judge has decided that a leg may be worth $5,000 to its possessor. The question came up in a suit brought by James Canning against a railroad company for damages, he having been knocked down and run over by one of its trains, and so injured as to be compelled to suffer amputation of the limb. The judge said: "I am of the opinion that the accident to the plaintiff was not caused by any carelessness on his part, but that it resulted from the mismanagement of the engine in coupling it with the cars when it was returned to them from its 'flying switch,' and the careless conduct of the conductor in signaling the engine to go ahead immediately that the coupling bolt had been dropped into the coupling-rings, as well as from the improper condition of the station platform. Therefore the plaintiff is entitled to recover, and I assess his damages at $5,000."

CALIFORNIA LIONS.

AN ARIZONA TRAVELER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ENCOUNTER WITH SEVEN WILD BEASTS.

A correspondent of the Arizona *Miner* gives the following curious account of adventure in the wilds of that Territory: "On my way from Prescott I stopped for the night at Old Camp Hualpai. On the morning of the 17th instant, started early, in order to take advantage of the little frost on the ground, which made it better traveling over the clay flats that are found near Anvil Rock. I reached the summit of the Aztec Pass quite early; the wind was blowing cold and the air was full of snow, and I pulled a blanket about my face and urged my horse forward as fast as I could. I had not traveled one mile from the summit of the Pass when my horse stopped; I looked forward, and in the road not fifty yards from me I saw two cougars, (commonly called California lions.) One of them turned around so as to show to the best advantage possible. The other, a smaller one, got down close to the ground, and acted as though he intended to spring at my horse. I lost no time in getting out my pistol, and as soon as my horse was quiet enough, fired at the creeping monster. I undershot my mark. The ball struck a rock about one foot in advance of the creeping lion, and glanced off with a sharp whistling noise. At this moment I observed five other monsters of the same species rise up from the dry grass, close by the road side. Now, all seven hopped off about twenty paces to the right of the road and stopped on open ground, within sixty yards of me. Now, this was the first hop of the season, and here was I, an uninvited guest; but I hastily took items, and, as it is customary to describe dress and appearance at fashionable hops, I will record items as I took them; three of the lions were very large, in fact, monsters of their species, and would weigh at least 300 pounds; the others were smaller, but I should judge the smallest to weigh at least 100 pounds. It being Midwinter, furs were all the rage. The three largest of these fellows wore a dark gray bordering on a brown coat, being a little lighter on their sides; in front and under their bodies was white and appeared like white lace or down. The fourth was a little smaller, and his dress was a little darker in color. The three smaller ones were dressed in a dark chestnut coat; on the sides it bordered on yellow with the same lace of downy trimming. The dresses glistened as they turned, and resembled changeable silk; their movements were with much grace and ease. They all wore tails at least four feet long, and full three feet more than a lion had any use for, but, I presume, long tails are fashionable in these parts, if not each lion or lioness had to carry his or her own tail, and it was not for me to say how long a tail a lion should carry. One of the larger ones, which I took to be a mother of part of the group, sat down like a cat; she raised her great paw and licked it, and then rubbed her ear and side of her head as a cat would. The movements were awkward but easy. If she was washing her face she should have done so before coming to the hop. The second large one sat very quiet and looked on. The third large one, which I took to be a male, kept a little in the rear, and appeared to be uneasy, as though he expected reinforcements from another direction, and I earnestly hoped that no others would appear, as there were already enough for the occasion.

The fourth, a lively fellow, put his big paws on a large pine root that protruded above the ground, and raked it down as though he was springing a little bluff. The bark flew in every direction. As a scratchist this fellow was a decided success. At the same time the three small ones lay down close to the ground and riveted their eyes on me or my horse, and commenced crawling up as though they would like a more intimate acquaintance. I had heard that if one looked a lion in the face it would turn away; but how could I look three lions in the eye at the same time? Impossible. Now I would like to have compromised this whole matter by giving a horse, but my horse was trembling with fear, which plainly told me that he would not stand to any bargain of this kind. I looked for a sapling, but they do not grow in this part of Arizona; none but large pines were in sight, and all the lions in Arizona could not frighten me up a tree four feet in diameter. To dismount I would make a dead shot, but then there would be six lions left, and I afoot. This would not do. I resolved to try another shot, so I got my horse to face the game and again I fired. As my pistol cracked the foremost crawler jumped about six feet in the air and struck on his feet, and bit his side as though he had been stung by a bee. At this the large ones moved on toward a brushy thicket and the smaller ones followed. As I turned my horse to go on I saw approaching me three horsemen. They came in time—none too soon, I assure you. They had seen the large tracks in the road and heard my shots and hurried up. I told them of what had happened, and, as they were well heeled and appeared to be men that had seen something of frontier life, I suggested that if it was game that they wanted they could find it in that thicket. But they all most emphatically denied having lost any lions. They hardly waited to hear all of my story, but passed on. As I started on my way my horse wanted to run and appeared very fresh; previous to this he seemed a little 'played' and tired, but he would now and then look back and then 'git.' For the last twelve days my horse can see a lion whenever he wants to. The fact is, he has got what is called lion on the brain. If he does not recover soon I will sell him or trade him off for a mule."

VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THAD. STEVENS' ESTATE.

The case of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the executors of the will of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in which the venue was changed from Lancaster to Lebanon, was tried in the court of the latter county last week, Judge Pearson presiding. The Lancaster *Express* explains that the suit was brought to recover the subscription of 300 shares to the stock of the company made many years ago by Mr. Stevens. The subscription was given on the condition that the road pass through or near his estate in Franklin County. This condition never having been complied with, and the road not having been built according to the original design, the payment was refused by Mr. Stevens in his life-time and resisted by his executors. The suit, involving the sum of $30,000, engaged eminent counsel, Hons. Thomas E. Franklin, A. R. Boughter, Wayne MacVeagh, and the Messrs. Jones appearing for plaintiffs, and Hon. J. S. Black, of York; Hon. Josiah S. Funck, of Lebanon; Hon. O. J. Dickey and G. M. Kline, Esq., of Lancaster, representing the defendants. The case was attached on Wednesday and concluded on Saturday evening, the jury finding for defendants. The executors of Mr. Stevens have heretofore postponed the filing of their account and the execution of the will of Mr. Stevens to abide the issue of this suit.

HURRICANE ON THE ATLANTIC.

The Cork correspondent of the London *Standard* telegraphs to that journal on April 16: "The Cunard steamer Atlas, which arrived yesterday from Boston on the 4th, was in a hurricane from west north-west from Sunday morning to Monday night. The vessel had to run before the sea for several hours, after which she was sixteen hours hove to. The sea carried away her boats, and one tremendous wave washed overboard the Second and Third Officers, a seaman, and passenger. The seaman and Third Officer were drowned, but the others were sent back on deck by the reflux, and saved."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 29, at a Trustees' sale, under the direction of J. Van Wagenen, Esq., V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 25 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 675 Fifth avenue, east side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-third street, for $72,000, to John Watson. The price realized was considered very low, and it may be said of the property, that it is the cheapest piece sold in New-York for years past. Mr. Stevenson also offered at public auction the brown-stone house, with lot 22 by 100.5, No. 49 West Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, but no bid over an upset figure of $50,000 being received, the premises were withdrawn. A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Meyer S. Isaacs, Referee, disposed of plot of ground 72 by 100, with a new five-story brown-stone-front building, nearly covering same thereon, situate on Crosby street, east side, 42 feet south of Spring street, for $31,500 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $39,081, making the total price realized $70,581. The property was purchased by L. J. Phillips, a second mortgagee. No other sales were effected.

The legal sale by Hugh N. Camp, of a house and lot on Eleventh street, west of West Washington place, was announced as settled. The executors' sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the leasehold premises, No. 29 Barclay street, and No. 45 Warren street, was again adjourned for one week, and the legal sale by Dingee, Porter & Co. of a large plot of ground with buildings, on Avenue A, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, was adjourned to May 21.

Investors and capitalists will do well to attend the extensive sale of the Mott property, which takes place to-day at the Exchange. The auction is the most important attempted this season, and it is to be hoped that it will result successfully, for upon the result the future of the market, as far as up-town lots are concerned, in a great measure depends.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, executors' and Referee's sale, to close the estate of Dr. Valentine Mott, deceased, under the direction of Messrs. Henry A. Mott and John Chetwood, as executors, and Jas. McQuade, Esq., as Referee, of the following extensive list of valuable real estate: Premises known as No. 25 Park place, and No. 22 Murray street, between Broadway and Church street, embracing a plot of ground having a front on Park place of 37.11 feet, on Murray street of 21.4 feet, by a depth of 150 feet from street to street, with a four-story marble-front building covering same thereon, now rented at the rate of $15,000 per annum; one plot of ground, 83.9 by 104.10 by 39.1 by 117.3, on Montgomery street, corner of Albany avenue, Brooklyn, and 186 up-town lots, gores, and water fronts, the tract of land to be sold extending from the Bloomingdale road to the Hudson River, and lying between Ninety-third and Ninety-sixth streets, taking in three blocks, entire, with most desirable fronts, on the Boulevard, Eleventh, and Riverside avenues.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., public auction sale of a large plot of land, 150 by 145.2 feet, on Washington avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Seventieth street, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward.)

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 675 5th av., east side, 25.5 ft. n. of 53d st., lot 25x100, house 65 ft. deep	$72,200

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick building and plot, Crosby st., e. s., 42 ft. s. of Spring st., plot 72x100, building nearly covers same	$70,581

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 28.

Ashland place, No. 13, n. s., 45.7 ft. e. of Waverley place, 22.8x86.9	$20,000
Bedford st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Morton st., 20x80	10,500
Columbia st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Delancey st., 25x100	29,750
Pitt st., No. 139, w. s., 50 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x100, half part	9,000
Pitt st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x100, half part	9,000
Ryer st., n. s., lots Nos. 377 and 378, map C, Berrian's property, Fordham, 50x100	500
6th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x97	10,000
11th st., s. s., 186.3 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x94.9	7,400
12th st., s. s., 165.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 24x103.3	18,000
13th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x103.3	6,000
16th st., n. s., 169 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x95	32,000
21st st., s. s., 168.7 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x98.9	22,000
25th st., s. s., 229 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.6x98.9	15,000
26th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x49.4	10,590
34th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x98.9	16,500
41st st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9	16,750
45th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5	52,500
46th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x95.7	25,000
48th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x98.9	28,500
49th st., s. s., 186.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 21.6x100.5	20,000
59th st., n. s., 173.4 ft. e. of Madison av., 16.8x100.5	28,000
62d st., n. s., 191 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x71.5	21,000
62d st., n. e. corner of 4th av., 20x61.1	26,500
78th st., n. s., 305.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 19.2x102.2	17,000
78th st., n. s., 194.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2	8,000
122d st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11	4,000
124th st., s. s., 89 ft. w. of 4th av. widening, 18x100.11	15,000
Madison av., e. s., 88 ft. n. of 124th st., 22x85	20,000
Marion av., e. s., 396 ft. n. of Locust av., thence e. 122.5 ft. to Southern Boulevard; thence n. w. 72.5 ft.; thence 92.6 ft. to Marion av.; thence s. 66 ft. e. of Tremont	750
Union av., n. e. corner Cambreleng av., 100.11x118x100x137.10; Arthur st., e. s., 93.6 ft. s. of Union av., 300x87.6; Union av., n. w. corner Frederic st., 129.5x157.2, to College st., 125x132.4; William st., easterly corner Arthur st., 175x175; Arthur st., n. w. s., 469 ft. n. e. of West Farms Road, 75x125; College st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of Frederic st., 100x100; Bayard st., southerly corner Frederic st., 175x350, being a block; Frederic st., westerly corner Bayard st., 250x87.6; Union av., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Hoffman st., 56.3x83x54.9x83; Arthur st., n. w. s., 419 ft. n. e. of West Farms Road, 50x125, West Farms	16,000
7th av., e. s., 88.3 ft. n. of 30th st., 21x75	37,000
7th av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 133d st., 50x100; 33d st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x99.11	14,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

6th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st av., 11.6x106.9	$19,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 171, s. w. corner Cortlandt st., ½ part, 8 years, per year	$11,000
Broadway, Nos. 169 and 171, eight years, per year	20,000
Chatham st., westerly corner Chambers st., 37x42x56.6, gore, 21 years, per year	1,250
Commerce st., No. 10, 5 years, per year	1,100
Thompson st., Nos. 149, 151, and 153, 5 years, per year	3,000
Vesey st., No. 66, 5 years, 2 years, per year, $1,800; 3 years, per year	2,000
Washington st., No. 145, 6 years, per year	2,400
Avenue A, No. 243, 5 years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARK AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—VERY DESIRABLE substantially-built and extra-finished double mansion, 37½x75, and extension; lot about 50x105, with ample room for private stable in rear. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, MEDIUM-size residence on 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; no better built house up town; finished in hard wood, in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy; will be sold at a sacrifice.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

GREAT BARGAINS—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE four-story houses, first-class, West 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; cabinet finish throughout; $20,000. Also, a superior house and location, No. 308 West 58th st. See bills on premises.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on Madison av., for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or would exchange for a small house in the City or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms. WILLIAM GEE, owner, corner Elm and Franklin sts.

NO. 514 MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53d st.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x50; lot 95 feet; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A NEW BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY house, No. 193 Lee av., Brooklyn, for sale at a great bargain; $500 cash, balance on mortgage, or for rent; immediate possession; also that nice stone corner, Lee av. and Hayward st. Apply to OWNER, on premises.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND MANSARD-ROOF residence, south-east corner Lee av. and Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 41.8x100; cheap, and terms easy.
A. P. MAN, No. 59 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Summer and Winter family house, seventeen rooms, all the modern conveniences; elegant parlors, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room, furnace, heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for the owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, coachman's rooms, all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c., inclosed and entirely fenced, in perfect order, with thirty-four acres of land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits, magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria, salubrious all the year round, picturesque drives and walks, most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to W. A. BATCHELAR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

RAPID TRANSIT, AND PLEASANT, TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, No. 286 Greenwich st.

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A MAGNIFICENT country seat for sale, within three-quarters of a mile of Harrison Depot, or two miles from Rye. The property consists of forty acres of land, handsomely laid out; a fine, large, splendidly-built stone house, with about twenty rooms, elegantly furnished; also large carriage-house and stables; neighborhood charming and perfectly healthy; view of the Sound as far as the eye can reach; good boating and fishing; dock on the property; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; contains thirteen rooms, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN NEW-Haven, Conn., fifteen minutes' ride from the depot; large grounds, fine fruit, grapes, &c.; house nearly new, well built; style gothic; good barn and hennery; neighborhood first class; near horse cars. For full description, terms, and photographs, address Post Office Box No. 654, New-Haven, Conn.

AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDSON, A charming cottage, with modern improvements; elevated situation, with fine river and mountain views; gardener's house, stable, ice-house, &c.; nearly six acres of land; for sale or exchange for City property. Photographs with JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

ON THE SOUND.—A CHARMING RURAL SPOT, good soil, location healthful, inexhaustible supply of good, pure water, for sale; choice stock; horses, carriages, farming utensils, house furniture; boating, yachting, game, and wild fowl abundant. X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GENTLEMAN'S residence, furnished or unfurnished, with stable and three acres; immediate possession. Apply to J. H. WHITNEY, No. 58 Hudson st., New-York.

FOUR CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE AT Greenville, N. J.—Twenty minutes from City. Must be sold for cash. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

186 LOTS.

SALE TO-DAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
Auctioneers.

DINGEE, PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., the splendid four-story Nova Scotia front dwelling, situated on 127th st., south side, eight feet west of 7th av., the residence of C. R. Thorn, Esq., who is about to remove to California; size 20x50x99; sale positive. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

REFEREES' AND EXECUTORS' SALE OF

186

LOTS, GORES, AND WATER FRONTS
AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th of April, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, the estate of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, viz.:

RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK—Nineteen lots on Boulevard, fronting Riverside Park, between 93d and 96th sts., including five corner lots on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., and mansion on 94th st.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Thirty-one lots on both sides of 94th st., between the Riverside Boulevard and 11th or West End av.

NINETY-FIFTH STREET—Thirty-five lots on both sides of 95th st., between said Boulevard and avenue.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET—Thirteen lots on the south side of 95th st., (which is 100 feet wide,) between said avenue and Boulevard.

ELEVENTH OR WEST END AVENUE—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of West End av., including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 93d st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 94th st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots and gores on both sides of Grand Broadway Boulevard, including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-FOURTH STREETS—Four lots and gores on said streets, between Grand Broadway Boulevard and Old Bloomingdale Road.

On the above lots are various buildings, comprising dwelling-house, cottage, barns, greenhouses, &c., &c.

WATER-FRONTS—Nineteen water-fronts on the 12th av., Hudson River, in front of the Riverside Park, and between 93d and 96th sts. The water grant was made to Dr. Mott by the City of New-York in 1852.

Also, the valuable and desirable marble store, No. 25 Park place, 37.11 feet front on Park place by about 150 feet deep, running through to Murray st.

Also, a lot of land on the corner of Montgomery st. and Albany av., in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, 63.9x104.10 feet.

The usual executors' and Referees' deed will be given, and SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain on mortgage at seven per cent. for a term of years.

THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY,

and made by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, directing the same through its Referees, and by the executors as such under the last will of the late Valentine Mott.

HENRY A. MOTT, } Executors and
JOHN CHETWOOD, } Referees.
JAS. McQUADE, Referee.

T. WILBUR BURD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.: also, at office of the estate, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82; of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 74 Broadway, and of JAMES McQUADE, No. 52 Broad st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NEAR WEST FARMS, IN THE TOWN OF Westchester, five minutes' walk from station of Harlem, Portchester and New-Haven Railroad, and half hour's drive from Central Park by a good macadamized road, a large, substantial mansion, suitable for Summer or Winter residence, with modern improvements; a good stable, coach-house, garden, and about ten acres shrubbery; occupied by the owner for over ten years; will be rented to a good tenant for a term of years at $1,000 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, No. 99 Franklin st., or on the premises.

PELHAM ON THE SOUND, NEAR PELHAM Bridge.—To rent or lease, furnished house, twelve rooms, laundry, carriage, ice house; high ground; perfectly healthy; fruit and shade trees; fishing and bathing; five minutes' walk of depot on Harlem River branch of New-Haven Road; fifty minutes by rail and boat; sixteen trains daily; stages for each train.
For particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW,
No. 3 Pine st.
C. D. BURRELL,
No. 68 William st.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—A FAMILY going to Europe will rent their house, with immediate possession, and sell their furniture, if required; is situated a mile and a half from Port Richmond Ferry; is beautifully located on high ground; consisting of twelve rooms, with modern conveniences, and in good condition; three acres of lawn and garden, well stocked with fruit; stable and coach-house; spring and soft water, &c. Address B. W., Box No. 4,090 Post Office, New-York.

A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD, COMFORTable home at Roselle, one of the finest locations on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find a double brick house with ten rooms in prime order, good carriage-house, one and a half blocks from depot; plenty of shade and fruit trees; good garden, ample grounds, with arbor vitæ hedge around the whole; photograph of house at this office. Rent low to a good family.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty.

TO LET—JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, THREE FIRST-class three-story and basement houses, ten rooms; twenty minutes from ferries by horse cars; location very desirable; rent $400. Apply to WM. HARNEY & SON, corner of Grove and York sts., Jersey City, or on the premises, No. 1 Belmont place, Belmont av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—House No. 315 East 14th st., newly papered and painted; possession immediate; rent $2,000; house No. 235 East 31st st., rent $1,800; house No. 194 2d av., rent $1,400. For permits inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THREE-story house, pleasantly located, having every convenience in complete order. The owner will make arrangements with a suitable party to board himself and wife in consideration of rent. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

A SUMMER HOTEL OF EIGHTY ROOMS, delightfully situated, thirty minutes from City Hall, New-York, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey; forty trains each way daily; will be rented to a responsible party on reasonable terms. Address J. G. LAW, No. 8 Spruce st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON and near the shore to rent for the Summer; also, choice plots for sale. Catalogues given to applicants. We have also a special survey map of the country from Seabright to Deal. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, AN eligibly located house, stable, &c., situated on Lake Mahopac, near the Dean House and the lake shore; house is new and fully furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, a good house, with furnace, range, gas, and bath-room; rent low. For particulars apply to S. D. CONDIT, Brick Church Station, or to B. COLLINS, No. 101 Maiden lane, New-York.

A HOTEL TO LEASE.—EXCELLENT BUSIness location, near Broadway, in good order; sixty-five rooms; very moderate rent; furniture will be sold.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. To be seen from 12 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone four-story and basement house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 25 East 48th st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 27 West 18th st., 27 rooms; perfect order; terms reasonable.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 350 WEST 15th st., consisting of two floors, with bath-room and water-closet; rent, $50 per month. Apply on the premises.

HARLEM.—GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS, FURnished and unfurnished dwellings in choice locations. Open evenings. F. REEBER, 124th st., one door west of 3d av.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house to let, No. 1,624 1st av., near 84th st.; all improvements; good location; near steam-boat landing; rent $650. Apply at No. 53 Bleecker st.

FLATS TO RENT IN THE NEW BUILDING, NO. 729 8th av., corner 46th st.; all improvements; best flats on the avenue.
TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

BROWN-STONE FRENCH FLATS

to let—Six rooms en suite; all modern improvements; rent, $30 to $44. Nos. 431 to 439 West 34th st., near 9th av.

COTTAGE TO LET.—TWO STORIES AND BASEment, seven rooms, water and gas; newly papered and painted; excellent location. Apply on premises, No. 26 East 49th st.

PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET.—A family of adults will let, from May 1, either the second or third floor of their house, at $27 or $25 per month. Apply at the house, No. 241 East 84th st.

RESIDENCE AT CATSKILL, FURNISHED, for rent during the Summer to desirable party; ten rooms; best location; with or without stabling. Address X. X., Catskill.

FOR RENT, AT REASONABLE RATES, FRENCH flats, with all modern conveniences, in house No. 566 Lexington av. For particulars inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

TO LET—AT NEW-DURHAM, N. J., FORTY MINutes from Chambers st., a fine house, an acre of garden; good fruit; healthy location. WM. T. DAY, No. 199 Wooster st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—COTTAGES, COUNTRY seats, and farms to rent and for sale. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway, or J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown.

FURNISHED.—A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in 45th st., near 5th av, completely and elegantly furnished, and in perfect order. Address A. F., Post Office Box No. 771.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 366 Bleecker st., corner of Charles. Rent reduced to $1,050. Apply at No. 221 Washington st.

A HANDSOME THIRD FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, to let; additional rooms on fourth floor, if desired, to a family of adults. Private house, No. 93 2d av.

FLATS TO LET—IN HOUSES NOS. 564 AND 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, IN LENOX, Mass., several desirable furnished houses. T. POST, agent.

TO LET—NO. 3 WEST 42D ST., FURNISHED. Inquire of S. W. COE, H. B. Claflin & Co.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF OFFICE ON GROUND FLOOR, suitable for watch importer, chain manufacturer, or kindred business. CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., No. 12 John st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET—CHEAP, AT NO. 49 William st. Apply to W. [illegible], on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR.
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET,
Heated by steam, with elevators, &c.,
at No. 24 Park place
and
No. 19 Barclay st.,
SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, INSURANCE, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premise, or
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or LLOYD & SONS,
No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER of 4th st., entire second floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet; will be divided if desired. Offices, with good light, on third floor; also, large room, 45 by 137 feet. Entire fourth floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet. Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, daily, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., or WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS.—I HAVE A LARGE, HANDsome store to let, on the very best part of Fulton st., Brooklyn, by the month or for a term. Store 115 feet deep; lofts above; rich gilt-edged shelving, counters, stools, double windows, fixtures all in. Has been a large fancy-goods store for five years. A good chance to run off goods. J. NORTH, No. 254 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—BASEMENT OF NO. 3 NASSAU ST., BY itself, or in connection with portions of No. 16 Wall st., suitable for any firm requiring a large amount of floor accommodation. Also, offices in Nos. 14, 16, and 18 Wall st. and Nos. 178 and 180 Pearl st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER of 4th st., entire second floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet; will be divided, if desired. Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., or WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

GROCERY, PRODUCE, OR OTHER trade.—To Let—The fine store, with splendid cellar, in new building, No. 68 Warren st., near College place; excellent business location. GEORGE W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF THREE FRONT OFFICES on the second floor of No. 149 Broadway. Also, other offices, in the same building, and in No. 8 Wall st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICE ON second floor of building No. 75 Front st.; rent low.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S NEW OFFICE, NO. 309 4th av., near 23d st., a superior class of French, German, Swiss, and other female and male servants. Mr. Dorville, late Superintendent of Employment Company, assists in the management of the business. All invited to call.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON'S & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of first-class servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants, for all capacities, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY A TIDY, respectable North of Ireland girl who has two years' reference; thoroughly understands the duties of a chamber-maid and waitress, and is willing to do both or either in a private family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; has six years' references from former employer; can do fine washing, fluting, and polishing; is also a neat, competent chamber-maid. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, industrious young girl in a private family; is also fond of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Call or address No. 471 6th av., over book store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 445 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid; is willing to assist in the care of grown children; two years' City reference. Call or address No. 244 East 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and to do fine washing and ironing in a small private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 249 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, as chamber-maid; best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German girl in an American family; has been here two years and is well recommended. Address or apply at No. 158 East 78th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young girl; City or country; has nearly three years' best City references from last place. Apply at No. 402 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; has good City reference. Call at No. 384 5th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH SWEDISH COOK IN A private family; speaks fair English; soups of all kinds, and makes best bread and biscuit; willing to assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant woman, with best of reference, as cook; does all branches and in the best possible manner; can fill the most responsible situation in a private family; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, with good references; can cook, wash, and iron; wants a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country; understands milk. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a well-recommended woman who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook; also makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is a good baker, and willing to assist with the washing; is thoroughly reliable in every respect. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and a good baker; will assist in the washing; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN private family; understands game, soups, pastry, jellies; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY GOING TO Europe wishes to find places for a first-class Protestant cook and excellent laundress, both of whom she can recommend thoroughly. Apply, for two days, at No. 49 West 35th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD FAMily cook, who will assist with washing; and her sister as up-stairs girl, chamber-maid and waitress, or assisting with the work; country preferred; references good. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT, AND INdustrious young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good references; City or country. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; in a private family; understands French and English cooking, boning, and larding; is a first-class baker; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR COOK alone in a private boarding-house; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 107 West 49th st., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY REliable colored women, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and do waiting; both very neat and tidy; good City references. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK, Protestant, in a private American or German family; understands bread and biscuit baking, &c. Inquire at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; competent in all branches; French and English cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 255 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED GIRL, AS cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor. Is just from Norfolk, Va.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; IS A very willing girl; best references. Call at No. 98 East Houston st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED WOMan as first-class cook, with excellent references; no objections to country. Address or call at 437 Grand st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 426 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH COOK to assist with washing; also a first-class waitress; both thoroughly competent in their respective capacities, and have unexceptionable references. Call at No. 12 East 49th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 341 East 25th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY SMART GERMAN GIRL AS cook or perfect laundress; City or country. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

FAMILIES—WISHING GOOD SERVANTS OF all nations can find them at the French Bureau; also, reliable cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids and house-workers will find good situations at No. 621 6th av.
C. JACQUIN.

GIRLS, NOW IS YOUR CHANCE FOR GOOD situations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—(ENGLISH,) IN A HOTEL or restaurant; two years' first-class reference. Address House-keeper, No. 708 3d av., near 45th st., or call all the week; ring lower bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL with excellent reference for general house-work; is a good plain cook and laundress; obliging with children and willing to be taught the ways of a family; will endeavor to merit and retain a permanent home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH two years' references, to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair and cut and fit; would assist with growing children and sew; has best reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; cuts and fits for ladies and children; is a good hair-dresser, and operates on sewing-machine; is accustomed to travel; best of City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 51 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; understands her business in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; six years' best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 315 West 41st st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELand tidy girl as laundress; can flute, puff, &c.; does shirts in the best manner, and can prove by her work she understands her business; City or country; has best of reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMan who understands her business thoroughly; can flute, puff, polish, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; can do all kinds fine washing, fluting, &c.; is capable of doing a large wash; has best City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY AN ELDERLY SWEDISH woman, as fine washer, and to help with plain sewing; is willing and obliging; private family preferred. Call on or address Mrs. Kelly, No. 332 East 33d st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, one who understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 284 7th av., near 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; on the Hudson preferred; excellent City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTable young woman; excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gent's fine work; country or City; very best of City reference. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; competent laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 438 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 160 West 28th st.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would see to one or two grown children; is a neat sewer; is careful, willing, and obliging; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, who is very kind and attentive to children; is a nice family seamstress, and can operate on sewing-machine; can furnish best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT INfant's nurse; has several years' reference from a former employer; is fully capable to bring up on the bottle, or would take care of growing children. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young American girl, who is fond and careful of children and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; will take moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress, and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG German girl, fourteen years of age, to do light house-work or take care of children and do plain sewing; wages $8 to $10 per month. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City references. Call for two days at No. 831 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S (PROTESTant) nurse, who will not object to assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to take care of growing children and chamber-work; references from last employer. Call at No. 493 7th av., near 37th st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON TO take care of grown children and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN TAKE charge of a baby from a month old; the best of reference. Appply at No. 512 West 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS NURSE to an invalid; can sew. Call at present situation, or address No. 17 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker, to go out by the day or week, or permanently; expert operator; excellent City reference. Call for two days at 427 East 14th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or would take a chamber-maid's place and do fine washing; will go to the country with a family; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class waitress and to assist with chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 613 5th av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; UNDERstands her business; City or country; one year's reference. Can be seen at present employer's for two days, No. 70 East 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl as waitress, to assist with chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 30 East 33d st.

MALES.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, RESIDing in Zurich, Switzerland, who is familiar with banking business, and able to correspond in English, German, and French, desires to obtain a situation in this country, either in banking or some other business. He can refer to the Directors of the Banque de Swisse, Zurich. His present engagement expires in June. A note addressed to JAMES DAVIS, No. 3 East 52d st., will meet immediate attention.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN, PERfectly conversant in English and German, would like to take charge of a gentleman's estate; unexceptionable references. Address G. A. R., No. 145 East 18th st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT BUTler, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st. Call on or address Butler.

BY A MAN AND WIFE, LATELY LANDED FROM France—The man as maître d'hotel or waiter, and wife as first-class cook; would be willing to go separately or together if possible. Inquire at No. 150 East 42d st.

COURIER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RESPONSIBLE foreigner, (Swiss,) speaking five of the most-used languages, and having traveled all over the world with gentlemen and families, as courier; he is highly recommended, and can furnish the best testimonials. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., City.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS COACHman and groom of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City references; no objections to the country. Address M. B., Box No. 21 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, AS coachman; will be unemployed in a few days, on account of the family leaving the City; can give good City references. Address 22 East 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS COACHman or as head groom; served his time in Europe as such; can refer to first-class families in the City. Address [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, with small family, who is a good, careful driver, and can take excellent care of his horses, carriages and harness; is civil, obliging, and attentive to his duties; would go to any part of the country; can milk, if required; eight years' reference from his former and late employers; wages, $40 per month. Address A. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—CHAMber-work, &c.—By an American man and wife; no children; man can take care of horses and drive, also cattle, milk, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a good chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; understands carpenter work, and is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's family; best of references. Apply for three days at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH MARRIED MAN, aged twenty-eight years, no children, and lately landed, who can take care of horses, drive, feed, and care cattle; can do gardening, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young married man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has three years' City references. Can be cheerfully recommended by former and last employer; City or country. Address Coachman, Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF GOOD appearance, married; has a small family; will be found very capable of managing a first-class place; has ten years' City and country references from three good families. Address or call at No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married; seven years' reference; will be found willing and respectful; country preferred. Call on or address J. P., at Major Green's riding academy, No. 9 West 13th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, NO family; is a good groom and careful driver; understands growing all kinds of vegetables, and not afraid of work; wife as first-class cook or laundress; has first-class reference; City or country. Call or address W. C., No. 67 Nassau st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY RELIABLE MAN; understands gardening, milking, and the general work about a gentleman's place; is married, with one child; good reference from present and former employers. Address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; is not afraid of work; has the best of references from his last employers; City and country. Address J. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THE best of City references; has lived eight years in his last place. Can be seen or address W. C., No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; is perfectly willing and obliging; seven years' first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address D. C., Box No. 57 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom; would go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; understands the care of carriages and horses; good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City references. Address W. L., Box 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single; can treat diseases of many kinds; is also a first-class teacher and driver; can come with unexceptionable City reference. Address K. M., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver; will be found willing and obliging; has five years' reference from his last place. Call on or address J. C., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A HARD-working, industrious young man; is not afraid of work; can come highly recommended from last employer. Address M. C., Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, who can take care of horses and is a good driver; is willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom in a private family; can furnish the best of City reference. Address T. G., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; in City or country; best City reference from last employer. Address J., at Mr. Campell, No. 50 4th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, NO incumbrance; first-class reference; City or country; country preferred. Address H. Y., Box No. 24 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; City or country. Apply to R. Francis, No. 47 Broad st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX year's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND DAIRY—POULTRY, BUTter-maker, &c.—By an Englishman and wife, aged thirty-four years; man is experienced in all parts of farming, working machines, &c.; also understands the breeding and taking care of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c.; wife is a good dairy woman, care of poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SWISS married man, of long and practical experience in every branch of the business relating to the culture and raising of green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies; also, the laying out of new places or the improving of old ones; is a first-class forcer and propagator of all kinds of flowers, vegetables, and fruits; can be well recommended. Address J. Conrad, No. 128 Eldridge st., between Broome and Delancey sts.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, in a small respectable American family; man as gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and general work; good reference; a nice place more requisite than wages. Address Jackson, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL gardener in all its branches, to take full charge of a gentleman's place; none need apply without glass; can be well recommended; Swiss married man. Call or address J. Conrad, No. 28 Eldridge st., between Broome and Delancey sts.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN; understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good flower and vegetable grower, &c.; three years' good reference from last employer. Address Richard, Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; A PROTESTant, with no incumberance; has sixteen years' experience in all branches of gardening. Address S. S., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands all branches; age, 40; married; no family; can take full charge of a gentleman's place and stock; three years' reference. Address E. Mathews, Bergen Point Post Office, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FLORIST and grape culturist; only those wanting a first-class gardener in all its departments need apply. Address B. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT, flower, and vegetable gardener; understands the business in all its departments; first-class references. Address P. Q., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c., and is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place in the country; has the best of references. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; understands the care of horses, carriages, and would make himself useful; good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 87 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single, as groom; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Call or address E. G., No. 698 3d av., bell No. 4.

SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WITH A COLLEGE education wishes a situation as a traveling salesman; can give best of reference. Address F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man of thirty-five, as useful man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, stock, and careful driver; good gardener, farmer, and all work about a gentleman's place; a very trusty, desirable man; best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, (PROTestant,) one as first-class waiter, the other to assist and be footman; both thoroughly competent and reliable; would like the country; the best of references. Address T. H., Box No. 49 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., Box No. 12 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS A SUPErior waiter; understands his business perfectly; has one and five years' references from his last places, where he can be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A MAN, AGED TWENTY-SIX years, who is thoroughly experienced in all branches, both in this country and Europe; will engage in City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO IS A first-class waiter, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address A. Diggs, No. 561 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; or as useful man. Apply at present employer's, No. 613 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED.—MUST BE MARRIED, EXperienced in seeding all kinds of grains, grass, and roots, and management of a milk dairy. To a working, prudent couple, having good references, a good situation is open, within a short distance. Address, with references, stating age, family, &c., PROPRIETOR, Box No. 1,676 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; competent to take care of growing children. Call at No. 37 East 20th st., [illegible] 11 and 1 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS.

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

TO THE

N. Y. and Oswego Midland Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Report and papers to sign are now ready at the office of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st. Bondholders are requested to send for or call and obtain the same.

D. B. HALSTEAD, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—HELD ON the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

LEONARD KIRBY,	AARON RUTHERFORD,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	JOHN KEYSER,
JOHN CASTREE,	MOSES W. FISH,
THOS. PATON,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	T. G. MATHEWS,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
DANIEL DREW,	CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	HARVEY WRED,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	EZRA WHEELER,
JAMES C. GULICK,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
THOS. REED,	WASHINGTON L. COOPER,
D. W. BIRD,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	EDGAR HYATT,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	VALENTIN KIRBY,
JOHN ROMER,	FRANCIS JENKINS,
EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,	PETER BOWE.
M. B. CARPENTER,	

And at the same election, Charles E. Crehan, Horton Frost, and Hector Armstrong were chosen Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the board, LEONARD KIRBY was unanimously re-elected President. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the sale to the Trustees of twenty-four (24) bonds of the May and November issue.
Proposals should be directed to R. G. Rolston, President, No. 26 Exchange place, and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 1st proximo.—New-York, April 23, 1874. R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing

FINANCIER,
Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees, to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, 3D AV. AND 57TH ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms, on Tuesday the 12th day of May, next. The polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIEtors of the City of Brunswick" are notified that under the call made Feb. 20 for a subscription of $1 per share, that but 22,000 shares have been subscribed for, leaving 36,000 shares still not subscribed for. Unless the subscription shall be completed by May 15 the property of the company will be sold to meet its pressing obligations. Any shareholder will, upon calling at the office, No. 49 Exchange place, Room No. 15, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., have full explanation.
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1874.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company.
The Court of Chancery of New-Jersey having put the Trustees of the First Mortgage into full possession of the line, the holders of said bonds are requested to communicate with the undersigned immediately in reference to their interests.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange place.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 23 until the morning of May 5, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1874.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election on the 4th of June next, the transfer-books of this company will close on the 29th inst., and will reopen on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

$10,000 TO LOAN
IN ONE SUM ON CITY PROPERTY.
ALSO, ONE OF $12,000.
SAM'L C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

B. F. COOK,
NO. 2½ WALL ST.,
Buys and sells bonds and mortgages, negotiates loans on real estate and miscellaneous securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-York.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock. H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS.

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE bonds bought by BOUND & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.
A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.
All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY, OF MICHIGAN.

The coupons maturing May 1, 1874, on the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this road, will be paid on presentation at the Merchant's Exchange National Bank, New-York, on and after that date.
The bonds given for lease of the Flint and Holly Road, which mature in 1874, and the coupons on that issue of bonds, falling due May 1, will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.
H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 24, 1874.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, May 2.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 114 STATE ST., BOSTON.

A DIVIDEND OF $2 PER SHARE ON THE COMmon stock of said company has been declared payable at this office on the 1st day of May next, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20 instant.
The coupons due May 1 will be paid as heretofore by the National Park Bank of New-York.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, April 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF $1 50 PER SHARE ON THE CAPital stock of this company (The Land Department of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company) has been declared payable at this office on the 1st day of May, 1874, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 25.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The scrip coupon due May 1, 1874, on the gold scrip of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, from and after that date. JOHN F. ELY, Treasurer of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after May 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from April 30 until May 2. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d May.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Coupons of the Bonds of this Company due May 1 will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan National Bank on and after that date.
J. D. COX, President.

LANSING, Mich., April 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST ON THE WAR BOUNTY LOAN bonds issued by the State of Michigan, maturing on May 1, 1874, will be paid on that day at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of Government tax on and after the 1st day of May next.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxation, has been declared by this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK April 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable to shareholders on and after the first day of May next. N. AMERMAN, Cashiere.

SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY Coupons due May 1, 1874, of First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. HOWARD THOMPSON, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24, 1874.

INTEREST COUPONS NO. 9, POTTAWATTOMIE LAND BONDS, due May 1, 1874, will be paid at the North National Bank, Boston.
EMMONS RAYMOND, Trustee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK

will remove on THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, to its new building,

BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.,

and in accordance with provisions of chap. 676, laws of 1873, will thereafter be known as the

Bond Street Savings Bank.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Current rate of interest SIX per cent. per annum.
Interest payable in January and July of each year for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous to the first day of January or July.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest, commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets.....$3,059,015 06 | Surplus.....$261,919 14
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PRACTICAL PARTY SEEKING BUSIness investment, active preferred, (but amount of personal attention can be optional,) where handling of capital employed will be granted him, sound security for outlay as follows: $10,000 cash, $6,000 in sixty days, and balance of $9,000 in six months, with privilege of withdrawal after one or two years if not satisfactory. Twenty per cent. per annum on whole sum guaranteed from payment of first installment. Manufacturing business in from in this City. Address for interview METAL, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING TRADE.

Good chance for a small capital, or will exchange for real estate; stock, lease, &c., of a well-known and paying house in the City; good reasons for selling. Address CLOTHIER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

$7,000—WILL SECURE A BUSINESS UNSURpassed for character, pleasant social advantages, general interest, safety, and large profits; needs only to be understood to be appreciated and approved; explanation at interview only. Replies with real name will receive due attention. Mr. MORSE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL EState, an established Truss, Bandage, and Mechanical Appliance business, with license of a very valuable patent for trusses, together with the furniture, signs, show-cases, desks, tables, &c. Apply at once to M. H. WHITEHEAD, No. 35 Wall st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY.

CHAPTERS ON ANIMALS.

By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. With Twenty Etchings by J. Veyrassat and Karl Bodmer. One volume uniform with "The Intellectual Life." Price $2.
Of the books of the present season, it is safe to say it would be hard to find one more thoroughly enjoyable than "Chapters on Animals," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton. His "Intellectual Life" was the most shining success of the past season. He writes of animals with as quiet a persuasiveness, as thorough a sympathy, as he bestowed on "The Pleasures of Thought and of Study."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MIREIO.

A Provençal Poem. From the French of FREDERIC MISTRAL, by HARRIET W. PRESTON. A new and cheaper edition. 16mo; price $1 50.

THE POETRY OF THE ORIENT.

By WM. ROUNSEVILLE ALGER. Fourth Edition, enlarged. 16mo; price $1 50.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

AUERBACH'S WORKS.

Waldfried. A novel. (Published this day)	$2 00
Villa on the Rhine. 2 vols. Leisure Hour Series.	2 50
POCKET EDITION, 4 parts, paper	1 50
Black Forest Village Stories	1 25
Joseph in the Snow	1 25
Little Barefoot	1 25

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Sumner's American Currency	$3 00
Chesney's Military Essays	2 50
Deutsch's Talmud and Other Literary Remains	4 00
Hardy's Desperate Remedies	1 25
Mrs. Alexander's The Wooing O't	1 25

HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

The Haeger Warehouses.

8th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 282 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishments of the kind in the business.

STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign point without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior court of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.
Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

FOR SALE—A SOLID BLACK WALNUT DINING-room set of furniture. One extension table, 14 feet, with leaves, Hobes' patent; one buffet, latest style; two arm chairs, six single chairs, with leather seats. As good as new. To be seen at real estate office of HOMER FRANKLIN & CO., No. 539 5th av., between 44th and 45th sts.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 372 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership firm of GOETZMAN, REGENHARD & CO., importers of confectioners' materials at No. 372 Pearl st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GOETZMANN having withdrawn.
All liabilities of said firm have been assumed by HERMANN REGENHARD and JAMES B. O. SHEVILL, and all accounts due said firm are to be settled with said REGENHARD and SHEVILL.
LOUIS GOETZMAN,
HERMANN REGENHARD,
JAMES B. O. SHEVILL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of RICHARD P. HERRICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
RICHARD P. HERRICK will sign in liquidation.
RICHARD P. HERRICK,
E. CORNING ABELL.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent.—New-York, April 30, 1874.
Signora CAROLINA BONSONO,
Mrs. ELIZA A. WONGONE.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson, No. 779 Greenwich sts., and No. 10 Abingdon square.—Superior accommodations for furniture, pianos, paintings, mirrors, and other family property; placed in separate rooms; always accessible; goods received and delivered day and night; carting, packing, and shipping promptly executed. R. TAGGART, Owner and Manager, Office No. 593 Hudson st., near 12th st.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, from 102 to 114 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—A MOrocco pocket MEMORANDUM BOOK, with $5,200 in bills, and some other papers. The above reward will be paid upon return of the money, and no questions asked. B. BIHRISCH, Nos. 114 Rivington st., and 76 St. Mark's place.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED SHARES UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD STOCK; certificate No. 25,574, in name of CLOSSON & HAYS; transfer has been stopped. The finder will receive a suitable reward upon the return of the stock to W. T. HATCH & SON, No. 34 Wall st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY

have Removed their New-York office from No. 76 Cedar street to the Union Building, No. 52 William, corner of Pine street.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., FASHIONS just IMPORTED, NEW DESIGNS, BEAUTIFUL changes. PATTERNS NOW READY, CLOTH MODEL with each, "SMITH'S DRESS ELEVATOR," A GRAND SUCCESS. PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
of New-York,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach Sunday morning and evening, May 3, at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock.
Strangers cordially invited.

PROPOSALS.

CITY GAS COMPANY OF YONKERS.

Proposals will be received to furnish pipe as follows:
6,000 lineal feet of six inches.
1,500 lineal feet of four inches.
28,000 lineal feet of three inches.
Payable in stock of the Company. These works are all built and ready for operation.
Proposals will be received by E. R. JONES, Treasurer, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE PUpils for private instruction in penmanship and bookkeeping this week at greatly reduced prices.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 1,261 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, with board, in the neighborhood of 53d st. and 5th av., for a clergyman and wife. Address Rev. J. F. J., No. 3 Montague terrace, Brooklyn. If price moderate, would be permanent.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANT PERMAnent board; two second-story rooms, handsomely furnished; first-class house: neighborhood 5th av. and 30th st., New-York. Address, with location, terms, &c., A. J. R., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES BOARD; IN A private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, E. BURTON, Union League Club.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.

A top wagon, on half springs, built by Brewster & Co., (Broome st.;) in splendid condition. Also, pair Messenger mares, with single and double set harness, Dunscomb's make. The above sold together or separate. Address Post Office Box No. 3,456.
P. S.—Sold on account of the owner going to Europe.

COACH FOR SALE.—MADE BY BREWSTER & CO.; is in excellent order and has leather quarters. Suited either for country or City. Private stable, No. 126 West 17th st.

COW.—A FINE YOUNG DEVON COW; COMES IN in May; also a dark bay mare, from good stock, raised by the owner. Seen at No. 3 West 27th st., private stable.

TO LET—AT NO. 50 WATT ST., STABLING FOR nine horses; front stable 60 feet deep, suitable for other business. Inquire at No. 15 Horatio st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and 8th av., a private family owning house, will let two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, to gentlemen of quiet habits; house first class; reference exchanged. Address QUIET, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO TWO OR three gentlemen nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; pleasant neighborhood and comfortable home; location, 15th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, a very elegantly furnished second floor; parlor, bedrooms, bath-room, &c.; only two in family; references exchanged; terms moderate. No. 19 West Washington place, near the square.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SECOND STORY, southern exposure, to let to one or two gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; private family; terms moderate. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 321 West 18th st.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.,

Near 4th av., handsomely-furnished second floor to let, separately or together; also a small room on fourth floor, with first-class board; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, would let to a gentleman and wife, room on second floor. No other boarders. Location good. East 54th st. Address, P. O. box 586.

NO. 21 WAVERLEY PLACE,

Near Broadway, suite of rooms on first floor; front and back parlors, two bedrooms, bath-room, and closets; private table if preferred; also single rooms.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR LIGHT HANDsomely-furnished rooms; immediate possession; private table and attendance; transient or permanent accommodations. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, FURNISHED, without board, a pleasantly-located back parlor. Address M. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—REsponsible parties desiring good board and pleasant rooms can find the same at No. 23 Lafayette place; terms moderate; references given.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table, for Summer, year, or temporarily; Summer prices.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, parlor, large bedroom, and closets, second floor; hot and cold water in room; bath-room adjoining. No. 102 East 23d st. and 4th av.

NO. 208 WEST 24TH ST.—A LARGE SECOND story front room, three windows, closets, &c.; handsomely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, with partial board if desired; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST

A parlor floor; three rooms; bath, closets, &c.; private table or without board. Also, front hallroom, without board.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, NICELY furnished, to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 9 West 39th st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story room with private family of adults; breakfast if desired. No. 16 West 24th st., near Madison square.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

Rooms en suite or separately can be obtained with house. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—LARGE, ELEGANT PARlor floor and other rooms, en suite or singly, to rent for the Summer or year; desirable for a physician.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH NICE CARPETS, OR furnished complete, with board, at No. 255 4th av., near 20th st.; references.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, WITH use of parlor, in a small family; no other lodgers; near first-class hotels. 206 West 40th st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A LARGE FRONT ROOM on second and third floors; very few boarders; references required. Apply at No. 216 West 15th st.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second floor, in a private family, with or without breakfast. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

HARLEM.—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM TO LET with board in a private family; first-class accommodations and reasonable terms. No. 174 East 116th st.

NEW-ENGLAND HOUSE, NO. 38 BEACH ST., three blocks west of Broadway.—Board per week, $6 to $7; by the day, $1 50.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table, to let in a private house. Apply at No. 266 4th av., south-west corner 21st st.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—Furnished front room, with board; gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without breakfast, to gentlemen only. No. 146 East 17th st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL. — SINGLE rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals; highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND small, for gentlemen; rent from $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 65 WEST 48TH ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms, en suite and separately, with unexceptionable board. Reference.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—GENTLEMEN will find first-class apartments, with or without board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, by the year or Summer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

I would advise families looking for a fine and healthy Summer resort to go first to Greenwich, see the Lenox House, and then judge for yourself.
A. J. RUTJES.
Apply at the LENOX HOUSE, No. 72 5th av.
Fine suites to be had here also at Summer prices.

WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE, ON the Passaic River, will open about May 1, as a first class Summer Hotel and boarding-house, newly refitted and furnished; beautiful and well shaded grounds, boating, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c.; terms reasonable; only forty minutes from Wall st. by Erie Railway; all trains stop within sixty rods of house at Passaic Bride. Apply to A. G. Darwin, Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway, or A. RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., or address Proprietor of West Rutherfurd Park House, West Rutherfurd, N. J.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address
EDWARD COZZENS.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
ST. MARK'S HOTEL
will open for the season May 9; only twenty-five minutes from New-York; two fine cottages for families. Apply to or address DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paridise of America."—*Jenny Lind,* A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had from May 14, at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN HAVE handsomely-furnished rooms in house with modern improvements, delightfully situated, on very moderate terms; time from New-York to house forty-five minutes. Apply on premises, Grove st., first house east of Broad.

BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MRS. NIBLO is prepared to make arrangements with parties desiring board at Montclair, having taken a house with ample grounds, large rooms, and modern conveniences. Apply at No. 7 East 46th st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT HOLLYWOOD villa, Stamford, Conn.—Large airy rooms, first-class table; fine pleasure grove and lawns, and very pleasant neighborhood. Address Mrs. ANGEVINS, Box No. 32, Stamford, Conn.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with board at a farm-house, ten minutes from depot, at Glen Cove, Long Island. Address ROCK FARM.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. LUCCA.

LES HUGUENOTS.
Positively last night but one (1) of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 30, at 8,
LES HUGUENOTS—LUCCA.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.........as.........Valentine
Mlle. ALICE MARESI.........as.........Marguerite
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.........as.........Urbano
M. VICTOR CAPOUL.........as.........Raoul
Signor DEL PUENTE.........as.........Count de Nevers
Signor NANNETTI.........as.........Marcel
Signor SCOLARA.........as.........Count de Bris

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO
To-morrow (FRIDAY) Evening, May 1, at 8 o'clock,
Last night of the (Positively)
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Grand farewell night of
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
(By request) FAUST. (Last time.)
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as MARGUERITE.
Mlle. FREDA DE GEBELE, M. VICTOR CAPOUL,
Signors DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY, May 2, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL GALA MATINEE.
LA FAVORITA—Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.
NEXT SUNDAY, May 3, at 8 P. M.,
STABAT MATER—Mme. NILSSON—Mme. LUCCA.
BENEFIT of Mr. J. C. FRYER,
On MONDAY, May 4, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT MATINEE TO M. VICTOR CAPOUL, (Farewell.)
First joint appearance of the following artists:
MME. MLLE. ILMA DI MME. MLLE.
NILSSON, MURSKA, LUCCA, TORRIANI.

ACADEMY. FAREWELL MATINEE.

GRAND GALA FAREWELL MATINEE
of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
NEXT SATURDAY, May 2, at 1:30 P. M.
Last time LA FAVORITA—LUCCA.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.........as.........LEONORA
Signors VIZZANI, NANNETTI, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Signor E. MUZIO.........Musical Director and Conductor
Seats now at Academy; also, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY, May 3.
THE GRAND SACRED FESTIVAL CONCERT
tendered to Mr. J. C. FRYER, for his benefit, by
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, } Farewell. { Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
together with all the artists of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
in conjunction with the
complete chorus and powerful orchestra.
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 8 o'clock.
Upon this occasion Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will be presented ENTIRE, with chorus and orchestra.
Also a GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
The following will be the extraordinary array of talent:
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, } who will sing a duo. { Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Their first and only joint appearance in concert.
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI,
(her farewell appearance in New-York,)
Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Mlle. FREDA DE GEBELE,
M. V. CAPOUL, Mr. TOM KARL,
Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor NANNETTI,
Signor SCOLARA, Mr. A. SOHST.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO
Assistant Conductor.........Mr. S. BEHRENS
Mme. NILSSON and Mme. LUCCA, in Stabat Mater, will sing, (for the first and only time in America,) "Quis est Homo."
Seats now at Academy; also, Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS AND BOXES FOR THE OPERA AND ALL THEATRES AT TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL, 5TH AV., 46TH AND 47TH STS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss NEILSON,
who will appear on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
IN HER FAMOUS INTERPRETATION OF
☞ JULIA, ☜
In Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK,
a characterization that has been pronounced a fitting companion picture to her world-renowned personation of Juliet.

In consequence of the great demand for seats to witness
MISS NEILSON'S
GREAT RENDITION OF
☞ JULIET, ☜
it affords the management pleasure to announce it for
THREE MORE REPRESENTATIONS,
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1874,
MISS NEILSON'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ROSALIND, for the last time.........Miss NEILSON

On MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1874,
The young American tragedian,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
will make his first appearance at this theatre in Dr. Montgomery Bird's classical tragedy, in five acts, entitled
THE GLADIATOR.
SPARTACUS.........Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH

Seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box-office of theatre, or branch ticket-office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE.—CHARLES FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.

728 BROADWAY. **GEO. L. FOX'S** BROADWAY THEATRE. **730** BROADWAY.

Mr. S. A. SWALM.........Proprietor
Mr. G. L. FOX.........Manager
Mr. GEO. H. TYLER.........Acting Manager
Mr. M. L. SUTTON.........Treasurer

GLORIOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.
Shouts of Laughter. Thunders of Applause.
The great Grimaldi,
GEORGE L. FOX,
in his great Comic Trick Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY
at
HOME.
Introducing his
WORLD OF WONDERS.
EVE'at 8 — MAT'S at 2
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEES
Tuesdays at 2. Thursdays at 2. Saturdays at 2.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

THIRD TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL OF THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
May 5 to 10, 1874.
Principal Vocalists:
Miss EDITH WYNNE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Miss ANNIE L. CARY, Mr. NELSON VARLEY,
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS.
THEODORE THOMAS' SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
and the Society's chorus of
SIX HUNDRED VOICES.
Handel's "Messiah" and in "Judas Maccabæus."
Bach's "Passion Music."
Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony."
Haydn's "Seasons."
Mendelssohn's "Christus" and "Hear My Prayer."
J. K. Paine's "St. Peter."
Dudley Buck's "God is Our Refuge," 46th Psalm, and other celebrated choral and orchestral works.
Nine Concerts, Six of Oratorio, and Three of Symphony.
CARL ZERRAHN, Conductor of the Festival.
B. J. LANG, Organist.

Season Tickets at $15 each, for sale April 9, and single tickets to Oratorios, $1 50 to $2 50; and to Symphony Concerts, $1 to $1 50, for sale April 25.
Orders, accompanied by the money, may be addressed to Mr. A. P. PECK, at the Boston Music Hall.
A. P. BROWNE, Secretary.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 30, 1874,
Mr. E. EDDY in the CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Louis, Fabien, } Dei Franchi.........E. EDDY
His original impersonation.
BROKEN SWORD.
THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE ME.
MONDAY, May 4, J. A. LORD in a new sensation drama.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC Branch will meet THIS EVENING, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Notes on Scientific Progress will be presented, after which Prof. R. P. Stevens will read a paper on "The First Belt of Iron Ores on the Atlantic Coast." Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN,
R. WEIR, Secretary. Chairman.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—PURsuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of 3-4 and 6-4 cassimeres, beavers, Moscows, doeskins, coatings, mohairs, &c., &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.
Dated New-York, March 30, 1874.
The above sale is hereby postponed to THURSDAY, April 16, same hour and place.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.
The above sale is hereby postponed to THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, same hour and place.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.
The above sale is hereby postponed to THURSDAY, May 7, 1874, same hour and place.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 30, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo L. F. Munson; can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also, fresh Sorrento Oranges and Lemons, cargo Emelia Ciampa; can be seen on Pier No. 18 East River.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WILLIAMS and ELBRIDGE A. KINGMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture, bearing date the 14th day of April, A. D. 1874, Edward Williams and Elbridge A. Kingman, lately doing business in the City of New-York as Williams & Kingman, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Henry G. Slack, as Trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of Edward Williams and Elbridge A. Kingman, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, April 14, 1874.
HENRY G. SLACK,
No. 196 Broadway, New-York.
SANFORD H. STEELE, Attorney.
ap23-1aw3wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:20.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Sole Lessee and Manager

EVERY NIGHT,
THE
GREAT
PLAY,

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!!

ENTHUSIASM
UNPRECEDENTED!!
LAUGHTER
AND
TEARS
IN
ALTERNATE
PAROXYSMS!!
THEATRE
CROWDED
TO THE
DOORS.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER.........as.........CAPT. MONTAIGLIN
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.........as.........MONSIEUR OCTAVE
Mr. JAMES LEWIS.........as.........JOVIN
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG.........as.........REMY
BIJOU HERON.........as.........ADRIENNE
Miss ADA DYAS.........as.........RAYMONDE
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.........as.........MANON
Miss MINA VARIAN.........as.........BONETTE
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.........as.........MADAME GUICHARD

ALPHONSE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

THE EVENT OF 1874.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC ACTS.
ROMAN STANDING RACES.
ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
GRAND LASSOING ACTS.
STEEPLE CHASES.
ELEPHANT RACES.
HURDLE RACES.
MONKEY RACES.
CAMEL RACES.
PONY RACES.
FLAT RACES.
ETC., ETC.,
ETC.

☞ Menagerie Department open at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Grand Pageant of the CONGRESS OF NATIONS moves promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

☞ Avoid the crowd by attending the afternoon performance, which entertainment is equal in every respect to that of the evening.

☞ Reserved seats for orchestra and balcony can be purchased three days in advance at box office, (open from 8 to 4,) and at Millet & Co.'s music store, No. 437 Broadway.

Orchestra, $1; balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; gallery, 25c. Private boxes, seating four, $6.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 30 cents.
For the week ending May 2,
☞ DONALD McKAY, ☜
An entirely new, original, sensational American drama, given for the first time in this City, after being performed before immense and enthusiastic audiences throughout the United States,
MR. OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
the renowned actor, assuming three principal characters.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
REAPPEARANCE OF THE FAMOUS
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Prof. HERRMANN.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11.
The sale of seats and boxes will commence Saturday morning, May 2, at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THURSDAY, April 30.

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
LAST TIME of the celebrated tragedienne, SOPHIE MILES, in the thrilling Emotional Drama of EAST LYNNE.	By special request and for THIS NIGHT ONLY, the Domestic Drama, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, May 1,
BENEFIT of Superintendent WM. A. LILLIENDAHL.

COLOSSEUM. **COLOSSEUM.**

Broadway and 35th st.
FINE WEATHER GUARANTEED
to all who visit
LONDON BY NIGHT.
Two performances daily, at 1 and 7 o'clock.
Admission, $1; no extras.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

The Spring Exhibition of Pictures will be open for two weeks, commencing TUESDAY, April 28, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission free. Catalogues, 25 cents.

PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22D ST. AND BROADWAY.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Presbyterian Home for Aged Women will be held at the Home, 73d st., one door east of Madison av., on THURSDAY, April 30, at 3:30 o'clock. Addresses may be expected.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Home for Destitute Children of Seamen will take place FRIDAY, May 1, at 12 M., at the Home, Staten Island.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the **most beautiful** *in style and* **perfect** *in tone* **ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the* **best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by an* **extra set** *of* **reeds, peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,
in **UNIQUE FRENCH CASES,** *are among the* **best made,** *and combine* **PURITY** *of* **VOICING** *with* **great volume of tone.** *Suitable for* **PARLOR, CHURCH,** *or* **MUSIC HALL.**

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
have **great power** *and a* **fine singing tone,** *with* **all modern improvements,** *and are the* **BEST PIANOS MADE.** *These* **Organs** *and* **Pianos** *are* **warranted** *for* **six years.** **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash** *or* **part cash** *and* **balance** *in* **monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken** *in* **exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED** *in* **every County** *in the* **U. S.** *and* **Canada.** **A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.**

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS.
NO. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, address
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT-OWNERS in the New York City Marble Cemetery (2d st.) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held in the Directors' room, National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on Monday, May 4, from 12 to 1 P. M.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CEDAR BOATS, COPPER-FASTENED, 14 to 16 feet long, paddles or oars, weighing about forty-five pounds, for ponds or lakes, at SYPHER & CO.'S, No. 593 Broadway.

MEN TO ASSIST IN MOVING WILL BE furnished on short notice, by application made at No. 134 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

144th to 151st

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.	SATURDAY, May 2, at 1:30, 22D MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 5,
Benefit of Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY,
152d performance of LED ASTRAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
PRODUCTION,
after careful and elaborate preparation,
TO-NIGHT, APRIL 30,
T. W. Robertson's exquisitely beautiful comedy of
SCHOOL.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK.........as.........JACK POYNTZ
(His original character.)
Mr. JOHN GILBERT.........as.........Dr. SUTCLIFFE
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.........as.........BEAK FARINTOSH
Mr. HARRY BECKETT.........as.........Mr. KUNTZ
Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT.........as.........LORD BEAUFOY
Mr. J. W. PECK.........as.........VAUGHAN
Messrs. JOSEPHS & SMITH.........as.........GAMEKEEPERS
Miss EFFIE GERMON.........as.........NAOMI TIGHE
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS.........as.........BELLA
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.........as.........Mrs. SUTCLIFFE
Miss C. BATE.........as.........LAURA
Miss K. BARTLETT.........as.........TILLY

BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

Miss

NEILSON

IN

READINGS,

Steinway Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.
SATURDAY MORNING, May 9.
Sale of seats commences Monday morning, May 4.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CUSHMAN.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4,
Selections from "Romeo and Juliet."
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6,
Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9,
Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
NOTE.—The second part of each Reading will consist of Miscellaneous Selections.
Morning Readings at 2. Evening Readings at 8.
Reserved seats, $1. Tickets for any of the single Readings for sale at Carrillo's stationery store, No. 825 Broadway, near 12th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, JR.........Lessee and Manager
LAST NIGHTS
of the successful historical drama
LA MARJOLAINE.
Mr. F. F. MACKAY as ROBESPIERRE.
Miss FANNY FOSTER as LA MARJOLAINE.
"A PURE PLAY—WELL ACTED."
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30 P. M.
MONDAY, MAY 4, MISS COOMBS
as LADY TEAZLE in the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box sheet now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
THIS THURSDAY, APRIL 30,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
SCHUMANN'S TRANSATLANTIC
NOVELTY COMBINATION.
ALL THE WONDERS OF THE OLD WORLD.
CLOSE OF SEASON. END OF NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EXTRAORDINARY BILL.

PARK THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 22d ST.,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES FECHTER
in
LOVE'S PENANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.
EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.
MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.
n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.
AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.
d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.
mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.
JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.
f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.
S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.
mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.
WM. BARTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.
ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, THOMAS PAYTON, } Executors.
ap30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.
GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-1aw6mTh

THE IRON TRADE.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION AND ITS BEARING ON THE TRADE—VIEWS OF PROMINENT IRON MEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

As we approached Pittsburg in the train it was very evident to my mind, from the vast volumes of smoke which came rolling along the Alleghany Valley to meet us, that there could be no very great falling off in the business of the metropolis of iron. On entering the city I could not notice a single furnace or mill lying idle; a state of things which no little surprised me. As a matter of fact the falling off is not great—not more than twenty per cent.; and that is confined to the rolling mills and some of the steel works. All of the eleven blast furnaces, including the great Isabella, Lucy, Soho, and Shoenberger furnaces, were in full blast; though they are, undoubtedly, all running at a loss. Pig-iron from Lake Superior or Iron Mountain ores cannot possibly be made at the prices for which it is now selling in the market. But all the furnace men either own or are interested in rolling mills, and the orders they receive in that quarter help them out of the difficulty a little. Then there is the natural desire to keep the furnaces running, not only on account of the laborers, but on account of the heavy expense and disorganization entailed in blowing furnaces out. There is the loss of interest on the stock of ores, coal, and limestone, the loss on material in the furnace when blown out, relining, blowing in again, &c. One of the proprietors of the famous Isabella furnaces counted up the probable cost of blowing out their two furnaces the other day; and the figures he put on paper showed that, in all probability, it would involve a loss of from $50,000 to $60,000. These two furnaces make over 900 tons of pig-metal in a week, though their capacity is, in excess of that amount, say about 150 tons. Now, supposing they sell all their iron at a loss of $2 per ton, they can run for thirty weeks without exceeding the loss on blowing out. The other furnaces are, of course, governed by the same policy. The trouble is that the cost of ore has not fallen in proportion to the selling price of pig-iron. The fall in ores only amounts to from twenty to twenty-five per cent. In pig-iron it amounts to at least forty. Those who can hold out and stack iron will have a manifest advantage over those who blow out when any marked improvement takes place, as the production of iron generally is reduced almost fifty per cent. For instance, in the great furnace district around Youngstown, in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, one-half of the forty-eight furnaces are out of blast. These furnaces all lie in a range of twenty miles, and make on an average 10,000 tons of iron per annum. It is said that three or four are talking of starting up again. I cannot credit this. It would seem to be useless, after having once incurred the loss of blowing out to blow in again and make iron which cannot be sold except at below cost. I strongly suspect that a totally contrary policy will be taken, and that more furnaces will be blown out. At Cleveland Mr. Fayette Brown, a gentleman very widely known in connection with the Lake Superior ore interests, told me that he estimates the sales of ore for the current year as not likely to be more than half of those of ordinary years. Mr. Cleveland, of Cleveland, Brown & Co., who are also largely engaged in the sale of their own and other ores at Cleveland, said pretty much the same as Mr. Fayette Brown, though he thinks it possible that his estimate may be somewhat exceeded from the absolute necessity of the railroad companies doing something in the Fall in order to put their lines in decent repair before the Winter comes on. Mr. Cleveland thinks that otherwise we shall have some terrible railroad disasters. The rolling mills are very short of orders, and are, on the average, only running three or four days a week. Mr. Laughlin, of the firm of Jones & Laughlin, the owners of the largest mills in Pittsburg, tells me that he estimates the product of bar and merchant iron to be about two-thirds of the ordinary production. He characterizes the business now going on as a purely hand-to-mouth one, and very unprofitable at that. The consumption of pig-iron in Pittsburg runs from 550,000 to 600,000 tons a year. Deduct eighteen per cent. from this—the loss in manufacturing in the rolling mills—and the idle days during the year, and the product of manufactured iron in Pittsburg would be from 410,000 to 450,000 tons a year. The steel works, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, could easily fulfill a great many more orders than they now have on hand. The falling off in their business is nearly as great as in bar and merchant iron.

As to the immediate prospects of any improvement, every iron-master answers all inquirers with a shrug of the shoulder and the remark that "things are terribly dull; could not be more so." They do not see any light ahead at present; nor much for the future. They hope something from the railroad companies during the Summer. After that, they maintain that their business entirely depends on Congressional legislation. One thing is certain: the Currency bill lately vetoed by the President had very little interest for them. They do not desire to see any increase of irredeemable currency. But they stand as a unit in favor of an elastic currency, founded on a comprehensive system of free banking. They laugh at the idea of any bill like that just vetoed being regarded as a settlement of the question, and avow their determination to continue the agitation of their views till, if necessary, in the course of time, the West shall outvote the East in Congress. Mr. John Chalfont, one of the leading men in Pittsburg, said to me the other day: "I am a warm advocate of free banking, every dollar of currency to be issued on the basis of national bonds as security for them. I think this will afford the manufacturing industries of the country the relief they need and must have. Something, at all events, must be done. Last Fall Pittsburg men had to pay three per cent. premium in Philadelphia in order to get currency to pay their labor. That is not right. Again, I think it a disgrace to this or any other country that bankers and moneyed corporations should be compelled, for the lack of currency, to suspend payment, they having millions of United States bonds locked up useless in their safes at the time. I am also very strongly opposed to the banks paying interest on deposits." Mr. Shoenberger, another leading furnace and mill man, holds much the same views; but he would make all banks asking for currency pay for the privilege of the quasi-charter for which they ask. He would have their bonds, on presentation for exchange for currency, at once converted into bonds bearing at least one per cent. less interest. This would place the people on equal terms with them, help to reduce taxation, and tend to stop all reckless formations of banks. "Surely," said Mr. Shoenberger, "we may be supposed to understand our own requirements better than Eastern bankers. The manufacturers of Pittsburg are a very wealthy class, with a vast stake in the welfare of the country. They have everything to lose in the crisis so freely predicted in the East. Are they, then, likely to be so mad as to run to destruction? And yet, the East virtually tells us that we don't understand our business, that we don't know what is good for us, and that we must submit to be controlled by them. What explanation have they to offer of the very opposite course they pursued last September to that which they are pursuing now? The very men who almost went down on their knees to the President while begging him to issue the reserve of $46,000,000 are now holding meetings and signing petitions to the President not to do that very thing." Mr. Thomas Blair regards the system of an elastic currency founded on free banking as being very similar to the system of the Bank of England, our gold-redeemable bonds taking the place of gold as the basis on which to issue currency. He thinks we have enough currency for ordinary, but not extraordinary, times; but he thinks that extraordinary times will seldom come upon us when the banks know they can get all the currency they want on national bonds; that panics are largely caused by provision for possible or distant, rather than for immediate wants. I have not yet come across an inflationist *pur et simple.* On the contrary, all seem to be anxious that any scheme that may be adopted should include the redemption of the outstanding legal tenders and the gradual resumption of specie payments. The other day I had a very long conversation on these questions with Mr. James J. Bennett, of the firm of Graaf, Bennett & Co. Mr. Bennett is one of the very foremost capitalists and manufacturers in Pittsburg, is largely interested in a variety of enterprises, and is regarded as a thoroughly representative man of Pittsburg. I have given his views at considerable length, as he is known far and wide. On my questioning him as to the present position and future prospects of the iron trade in Pittsburg, and why it is that all the mills and furnaces here are so much more busy than those elsewhere, he replied to the following effect: "Our position, so far as the dullness of prices of pig and manufactured iron is concerned, is due to several causes, which must always operate against any manufacturing industry, having, as it were, met in combination last year. The result was the panic. That was itself a mere temporary effect. But those causes which brought about the mischief still existing, we are not prosperous as a natural consequence. Those causes I deem to be a national currency insufficient to meet the vast growth of the trade of the country; monopoly in the shape of the present national banking system; a want of proper appreciation of the axiom that money and credit are both articles of commerce as much as iron or grain; a want of confidence in the financial policy of the present Administration, as expressed through the Treasury Department, and the utter inability, apparently, of a majority of our Congressmen to deal intelligently and comprehensively with any question of national finance that is brought before them. But I will speak first of what we are doing. You have been among our mills and furnaces, and you have found them all in full operation. This is simply a result of the determination of Pittsburg to keep up its reputation as the centre of iron manufacture in the United States. And, what is more, Pittsburg is selling all the iron and steel she makes. Our firm has sold more iron during the first three months of the year than in a corresponding period of any year for the last three or four years. But I do not hesitate to say that not a ton of pig or merchant iron has been sold otherwise than at a loss. We cannot make pig-iron at the prices for which it is now selling by $3 or $4 a ton. But we desire to retain our trade and keep our works running; for, let me tell you, it is a disastrously expensive thing to blow out a furnace. But in this particular I consider that we are better off than other sections of the country. In the first place we have greater facilities for making iron. We have, too, all our coal around us. We buy the very best No. 1 ores of all kinds, and we claim and assert that we make better iron than any other section of the United States. This gives us a preference in the market. Consequently as, at ruling prices, there are buyers of iron who would not buy at all if prices were higher, we have plenty of customers, and we prefer to serve them at a loss rather than lose our trade and be idle. But I would impress upon you that it is mainly because we (that is, the Pittsburg furnace and mill men) make a superior iron that we have so ready a sale. A buyer knows that there is very little chance of his being able to buy elsewhere what he is unable to find in Pittsburg; at least he knows that he cannot buy better, if as well. As to our immediate prospects, they depend largely upon circumstances. I look for a gradual improvement during the Summer. It will be slow and not to any great extent. In the Fall I anticipate a better business as I think the railroad interests must be more active by that time, and, as you are aware, railroads are very heavy consumers of pig and manufactured iron. As to our future prospects they will depend, as will those of all other manufacturing industries, on the legislation we may obtain from Congress. With regard to the financial bill authorizing the issue of the remainder of the reserve, which the President vetoed last week, I deem it to have been a measure of little importance, as affording no relief to the necessities of manufacturers for more currency. The amount remaining to be issued was small, and under the present system, by which the national currency has so strong a tendency to accumulate in New-York, very little of it was likely to come to us. What the country wants, and what the country must have, is an absolutely free banking system, regulated entirely by the laws of supply and demand. As I said before, money is as much an article of commerce as iron or grain. This country purports to be a free one. What right, then, has the Government to say who shall and who shall not buy money, when full value is offered for that money. But the Government arrogates to itself the right to dictate in this matter, and aggravates its infringement of the rights of citizens by conferring a restricted monopoly upon a favored few. Now it so happens that, in the United States, we have a most excellent and substantial basis for free banking in our national bonds. The British national debt is made up of consolidated bonds which, though they may be paid off at par, cannot be redeemed at the option of the holder. They are, in fact, stock. Now our bonds are all redeemable at stated periods, and redeemable in gold. They are, then, virtually, not stock, but gold notes. They are, consequently, a natural and proper basis on which to found a system of free banking. This can be done easily by an alteration of the existing banking laws, making banking, as a business, free to all who desire to engage in it and who are ready to put up not less than $100,000 capital. On the depositing in the United States Treasury of United States bonds bearing the face value of the proposed capital, let the Government issue to those forming the bank ninety-five cents on the dollar of the whole amount in national bank currency. Let the four hundred millions of legal tenders be retained in circulation; but let the Government gradually accumulate resources for their redemption. As a counterpart preparation for the resumption of specie payments, let the banks be strictly required to hold three-fifths of the interest which they receive in gold on their Government bonds as reserve, till they have accumulated from twenty to twenty-five per cent. reserve in gold; as soon as that accumulation is achieved, the banks to be under the imperative necessity of resuming specie payments so soon as the Government is prepared to resume on its four hundred millions of legal tenders. Then, in times of pressure, or when money is in very great demand, let the Government Treasury issue from seventy-five to one hundred millions of legal-tender notes, in sums of not less than $1,000, to any corporation, individual, or firm, who may deposit a like amount of Government bonds as security in the nearest Sub-Treasury Office; those thus depositing bonds to surrender the interest on them to the Government till they are redeemed. As a business transaction, the Government would be lending money on its own due-bill, just as I might do in rediscounting my own commercial notes of hand; with this difference, that whereas it would cost it nothing to procure the money to do so, I should be employing my capital. At the same time the forfeited interest would more than compensate for clerical expenditure. Now I maintain that such a system as I propose is not inflation. It is essentially free banking and an elastic currency.

I consider that such a system would have three very marked effects. First, it would render a panic almost impossible; secondly, it would bring down the average rates of interest in this country to a level with those of Europe; thirdly, it would stop the constant fluctuations in the rates of interest, which, at present, exercise so baneful an influence over the manufacturing interests of the country. As for the Government, it would enable it in time to reduce the interest on its bonds to at least four per cent. The redemption of the exceptional issue of legal tenders in times of pressure would quickly take place, from the fact that, a lower rate of interest ordinarily prevailing, the borrower of the legal tenders would be anxious to redeem his bonds as quickly as possible in order to save the interest paid on the bonds in excess of the market rate of discount. The accumulation of a gold reserve by the banks and the Government, with the encouragement given to our ever-cheapening manufactures—a cheapening which must, year by year, vastly increase our export trade—will bring about a resumption of specie payments in from five to seven years from purely natural causes. As to an enforced resumption at a stipulated date, such a course would only defeat its own end and aim. It would set every one buying gold and providing money for that purpose in advance, and would, in all probability, produce a severer crisis than that through which we have just passed. Resumption must come gradually and insensibly, or it will not come at all. Coercive measures will postpone it indefinitely. In conclusion I would say, we must absolutely have more currency wherewith to conduct the business, double and treble what it was ten years ago, of the country. The proper way to bring this about is to carry out the system of free banking in some such way as I have sketched out to you. It may be deemed somewhat of an innovation. I believe and hope that it is; for I regard this nation as the nation of ideas and progress, and I should rejoice to see carried out here a system of banking—purely our own, purely American—which shall not be trammeled and fettered by the traditions of Europe. Something must be done. This present contest in the matter of regulating the currency is a mere struggle between the selfishness of the East and the absolute necessities of the West and South. It would be politic on the part of the East to do justice to the West now, while she can do it with a good grace, for the time is rapidly approaching when she will be powerless in the matter. The rapid growth of population in the West must, in the natural order of things, soon exercise a power in Congress which will command more attention to its peculiar needs and greater respect to its wishes.

This full expression of Mr. Bennett's views may, with some slight modifications and with the exception of some minor matters of detail, be taken as a sort of pronunciamento of the views of all the Pittsburg iron men, as far as I can judge; and numbers of them have talked most freely with me. They speak with a tone of the deepest conviction, and many from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other Western cities, have expressed the same convictions. They one and all laugh at the idea of any settlement of the disputed question having been brought about by the President approving or disapproving the bill which Congress sent to him. It is impossible to talk with them and not note their determination and the amount of study which most of the leading men have given to the matter.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR.

WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES—THE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

The United States International Code Committee held a meeting or conference yesterday evening in the Cooper Union. Rev. Dr. Woolsey, of Yale College, was called to the chair, and Prof. J. B. Miles, Secretary of the American Peace Society, was appointed Secretary. Among those present were Peter Cooper, Rev. Irenæus B. Prime, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dudley Field, Charles Tatham, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. The Secretary stated that the object of the conference was to consider arbitration as a basis in cases of dispute between nations, and to consider the results of the successful convention of publicists and statesmen held in Brussels on the 10th October last. He said that their present object at this meeting was not to bring together a large assembly, but merely a conference to agree on definite principles in view of an international and universal congress, whereby arrangements might be made to settle international difficulties. He had received letters from many persons in various parts of the country, indorsing the action of the committee, but who were unable to attend. Two years ago he was asked to go abroad, and accordingly did so, although then uninformed as to many details of which he now clearly sees the importance. Before his departure the President, Dr. Woolsey, assured him that he would meet with coldness and disappointment, especially in the beginning. But after discussions with eminent jurists and statesmen they admitted the necessity of settling matters otherwise than by diplomacy. In times of barbarism, he said, it would not be entertained, but as civilization advances it becomes the more evident and practicable. Many who were skeptical before the Geneva Conference are now convinced of its utility. In France, Germany, and Italy he was received by the leading statesmen with courtesy, and the general feeling was the feasibility of effecting the grand principle of arbitration. In Italy the idea was received with enthusiasm, and a vote passed in the House of Deputies encouraging its adoption. The session in Brussels occupied four days, and the two great questions considered were the practicability of codifying international law, and arbitration. On consultation the unanimous decision was in favor of them, rather than negotiation; that it was an imperative necessity to dethrone brute force and substitute law by reference to courts. Arrangements were made at Brussels to have an annual meeting, the next to occur, in August, 1874; also, a bureau that would determine who should be members to speak on the laws and policy of nations. This movement was an effort to enthrone law among the nations instead of war, to enable them to arrange their difficulties, as the disputes between counties and states of a country are now adjusted in the courts. Lord Amberley, Prof. Leeley and other gentlemen in England who were interested in it had gone so far as to express the hope that through this movement might be accomplished the federation of nations. Every where it was attracting the attention of the ablest minds. A few evenings since he was present at a meeting in Albany at which the subject was ably discussed by eminent men, among them several of the members of the Court of Appeals, the resolutions finally adopted being drawn and offered by Chief Justice Church. There did not appear to be any great obstacles in the way of its success. It was a great and difficult undertaking, but this was the age in which great undertakings were carried out very successfully.

In reply to a question by President Woolsey as to the relations between the parties originating the peace conferences held at Ghent and Brussels, Mr. Miles said that it appeared that both parties had almost simultaneously issued their invitations, without knowledge of the fact that two movements were in progress until it was too late to recall them. The Ghent Conference was rather more informal and private than that at Brussels, which took place a month later, but both were in harmony with each other, and most of the gentlemen present at Ghent also attended at Brussels. In conclusion, he said, so far as the American branch of the movement was concerned it was desired that every part of the country should be represented.

President Woolsey said, as he understood it, there were three questions which came up prominently there—the question of arbitration, the question of international private law, and the question of the interpretation of the three rules which were agreed upon between the agents of the British Government and the agents of the United States Government in the Treaty of Washington. The question most agitated was this: Whether the Governments could most fittingly undertake this matter or whether private persons could, and he thought that everywhere where it was brought forward it was found that the Governments were unwilling to take the lead, though they were very glad that competent persons were interesting themselves in it, and hoped that they would urge it forward. He thought Mr. Miles would be able to verify this belief, and also to state that several Governments had stated that they could not take action themselves, or even through ambassadors, but hoped to see the question agitated.

Mr. Mills said that Mr. Henry Richards, who had already become famous in the House of Commons by carrying through a motion in favor of arbitration, was heartily in favor of it, as was Mr. Montague Bernard. He had talked with these gentlemen, as well as with Mr. Schenck in London, Mr. Marsh at Rome, Mr. Bancroft at Berlin, and Mr. Jay at Vienna, in reference to the Governments taking part or full control of it, and had learned from them that that Governments all appeared at least to favor the movement. He had suggested two ways of bringing it about, either by the Governments calling a general assembly, and the other was for the diplomatic members and Prime Ministers to come together in their private capacities. It was generally agreed that if any Government took the initiatory step, there would be some unworthy or undignified motive attributed to it. President Woolsey was quite right in saying that the Governments were in favor of it. The speaker had seen Mr. Gladstone, at his residence, on the subject, and while Mr. Gladstone said he could take no action officially, yet he hoped to see the movement pressed forward to success. Mr. Marsh also assured him that Prussia was desirous of having some direct action taken in the matter, though she could not herself as a Government take the initiative. He had also had intercourse with Minghetti, Prime Minister of Italy, on the subject, and had received assurances everywhere that the idea was popular, and that the Governments, if they could not help it directly, nevertheless looked favorably on it. At the present time the standing armies of the Christian world employed 10,000,000 of the picked men, and the tax paid by these Christian nations for these armies was $300,000,000 yearly. It was most severely felt in the middle and working classes of Europe, and they were already awakening to this peace movement, and asking if there was not some better way of adjusting national differences than by war. It might be safely stated that the Governments were taking heed of these indications, and that if the movement were but fairly on its way, the Governments would contribute toward its object, and they would make appropriations. Meantime, of course, the consideration is how best to push it forward until such a time has arrived. There were large expenses to be borne even in this early stage. From a certain class money would, no doubt, be cheerfully forthcoming, and there was still another class, the class of publicists and professors whose intellects and mental services were required, and it would be difficult to expect them to contribute of their minds, their time, and their funds.

Rev. Dr. Osgood said that as we think about this movement its reasonableness appeared quite convincing. Renan says that our order of modern thought is eminently historical, and it certainly seems as if this movement comes very much in the order of time. The great modern idea was nationality. The nations are coming out, and the great mischief to be apprehended now was the bullying spirit among nations. The question was, how should we make these strong men, with powerful weapons in their hands, behave themselves? The answer readily found was by peace. But in order to have peace we must seek peace in some particular way. It seemed to him that in this movement the emphasis was placed on one great point, and that point arbitration. That was the key to the subject of peace. It was first to be decided how far we could realize this idea by our efforts. In doing this we must generate feeling, sympathy, and harmony, and must take a dynamic method, so as to estimate the forces opposed to us and the forces at our command to overcome them. The working people of all countries would be on their side. The working man was international—the true international, the international of the right sort. The interests of labor are for peace. The true international working man, instead of being led by theories of madmen, should be led by the minds who are at the head of this international code and peace movement. The working man could be educated to understand this movement. Then, again, the great school of modern culture, the press, could be brought to the work. It was already in the field in this, as in every other enterprise. If an evidence was wanted of its power and effectiveness, we had it the other day illustrated by President Grant when he put his foot upon that system of lying which is known by the name of inflation. The power before and behind him was the press, and to-day the press of the world says "amen" to that veto. In closing, Dr. Osgood paid a tribute to Sumner, who, he said, always labored to elevate legislation up to the ethical principle.

President Woolsey said it became very evident, after the Geneva Tribunal had closed, that a new hope had inspired the world that a means other than war had been found for the adjustment of national difficulties. But there was one thing which goes some way toward shaking that hope, and that was the question as to the distribution of the award of $15,000,000 made by that tribunal. From present appearances it was evident that that distribution now under Congressional consideration was not in a very harmonious condition. And another thing which might interfere with the success of the arbitration idea lay in the fact that Great Britain and the United States were not agreed as to the interpretation of the three rules adopted by them mutually. It certainly did not augur well for the success of the principle of arbitration to have so singular a misunderstanding at the outset. Both parties had agreed to abide by these rules for the future, and had agreed to urge their adoption as a governing principle by other nations. Both Governments and their agents who negotiated and arbitrated the questions under dispute accepted these rules in solemn council. Now, each claims a different meaning for them, and the parties differ, and will probably differ always, concerning them. This would seem to make the matter rather hazardous for the future.

After some brief informal discussions as to resolutions, Rev. Dr. Osgood proposed that they adopt the resolutions recently adopted in Boston, as follows:

> The conference declares that it regards arbitration as a means essentially just and reasonable, and even obligatory on nations, of terminating international differences which cannot be settled by negotiation. It abstains from affirming that in all cases, without exception, this mode of solution is applicable; but it believes the exceptions are rare; and it is convinced that no difference ought to be considered insoluble until after a clear statement of complaints, a reasonable delay, and the exhaustion of all pacific methods of accommodation.

This resolution was originally presented at Brussels by Right Hon. Montague Bernard. It was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Tatham then moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and it was modified by eliminating from it the words, "It abstains from," &c., down to "such exceptions are rare." The resolution was adopted as thus amended.

After a few remarks by Rev. Dr. Crosby in favor of agitation of the general subject of arbitration, in which he expressed the belief that Europe most needed agitation as she also most needed the results to be gained from it.

A resolution was adopted calling on Congress for an expression of sentiment in harmony with the resolution above adopted, and authorizing Mr. Mills personally to present the same at Washington, and urge action upon it. The meeting then adjourned.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE AFFAIRS OF CAPRON & MERRIAM—FAILURE OF A MEMBER OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The market at the Stock Exchange yesterday was characterized by a good deal of firmness, and an advance took place in the principal stocks sold up to 1 o'clock, when a decline set in, and for the remainder of the day prices were much weaker and closed a shade under the final quotations of Tuesday. Business in the Gold Exchange was quiet and dull. The price opened at 113, soon fell to 112⅞, but advanced after 2 o'clock to 113¼ on the receipt of a dispatch from London announcing the withdrawal of £210,000 bullion. This withdrawal will, it is anticipated, cause an advance in the discount rate of the Bank of England, and hence the increase in the price of gold here. Before the market closed, however, the rate fell to 113⅛, and Exchange stood at $4 87½ to $4 90½. Money was easy at three and four per cent., the latter being the ruling rate for call loans. The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England goes to the Bank of France, the latter being engaged in active preparations for the resumption of specie payment. To-day will be a bank holiday in London, and the bank of England has been obliged to make arrangements for the payment of interest on consols and other securities. Large payments are also due in London on the 1st of May for dividends and interest, which in some measure accounts for the increased activity in the London money market. Our own market, no doubt, will, in a few days, be affected to a certain extent, too, as the Controller will have to pay out, for interest on the City and County debt, $2,462,983. The amount to be paid by the various railroads for interest is very large, and the disbursements by the Sub-Treasury for the May interest will also swell the amount of money which will seek Wall street for investment. The amount paid out yesterday by the Sub-Treasury for interest was $413,000, and $17,000 for called bonds. The Customs receipts for the day amounted to $281,000. The announcement that the Senate had sustained the President's veto of the Currency bill created no feeling in the street, one way or the other, as the course adopted by the Senate was fully anticipated. Inflation is now believed to be dead, and business men and financiers have no further apprehensions on this point. The affairs of Capron & Merriam do not seem to be progressing very rapidly to a settlement. Wm. A. Blish, one of the creditors, has filed a petition in bankruptcy against the firm, in which he sets forth that there is due to him by the firm $19,113. Mr. Capron said yesterday that he could not understand why Mr. Blish sought to force them into bankruptcy. He had agreed to the settlement which the firm offered a few days ago, and he heard nothing to the contrary until the notice in bankruptcy was served. He was desirous of meeting the demands of his creditors, but he did not want to give any one of them a preference over another. A meeting of the creditors was to have been held yesterday afternoon, to receive from Mr. Capron a statement of the condition of his affairs, but the meeting did not come off. Mr. Capron, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, stated that, as the meeting did not take place, he was not prepared to give any information concerning his affairs.

The Examining Committee of the State Banking Department have finished the examination of the condition and the securities of the Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 398 Canal street, and have found that the securities are valued at $100,000 more than were inventoried by the officers of the bank.

FAILURE IN THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The failure of Sigismond Apfel, of No. 73 Broad street, a dealer in flour and grain, was announced yesterday, but the amount of his indebtedness does not, it is said, exceed $30,000. He was not very well known among business men, and was only admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange last August. He dealt chiefly in flour, purchasing in small quantities from various individuals, but lately he commenced dealing in wheat, and recently purchased 20,000 bushels, which he disposed of, having only previously paid a portion of the purchase money. The remainder forms a portion of the proceeds with which he has fled. He was to have met his engagements on Saturday last, but made some excuse for not having been able to do so, and so asked for time until Monday. He did not turn up, however, and it has been ascertained that he took passage to Europe in one of the steamers which left this port on Tuesday. His failure will cause much inconvenience to a number of young men who have been in business but a short time, and who gave credit in small sums of from $500 upward to Apfel. The wheat was purchased from firms who are comparatively able to sustain the loss, but the amount which the defaulter owes for flour is due mostly to straggling dealers, and will be felt very much by them. Mr. E. D. Carpenter, of No. 43 Pearl street, was Apfel's broker, and it is understood that he also will be a sufferer, as he has given guarantees to the brokers from whom he purchased the wheat. Among the creditors are L. A. Finch & Co, (guaranteed,) Jesse Hoyt & Co., Hughes & Hickox, J. B. Wolsey, B. Pegram, Geo. H. Street, and S. S. Brummel. Hughes & Hickox, and Jesse Hoyt & Co. are the two largest sufferers. Apfel on Monday last purchased $15,000 worth of gold, which, no doubt, he has taken with him. He was recommended to Messrs. Hickox and others by Hall, Garden & Co., bankers, of Broad street.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal last evening, for battalion drill and review by Brig. Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade. After the regimental formation by Adjt. Murphy, Col. Ward assumed command, and the regiment was reviewed by Gen. Ward. Battalion drill followed, closing with a dress parade. The commanding officers were next assembled, and Gen. Ward presented Adjt. W. H. Murphy a handsome Ward-Burton rifle, as a testimonial of the esteem of himself and staff. The rifle is of forty-five calibre, calculated for use with the new United States cartridges, and was originally intended for presentation to the Sultan of Turkey. After the dismissal of the regiment, a select programme was performed by the regimental band, under the leadership of Mr. Dodworth. A large number of guests were present, among them being Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance; Col. Underhill, and Major Dewitt.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Ben Holladay, of San Francisco, is at the Gilsey House.

Paymaster Thomas H. Halsey, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Gen. R. B. Ayres, United States Army, and Rev. George Hamilton, of Quebec, are at the Brevoort House.

George B. Roberts, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and Prof. W. C. Cattell, of Easton, Penn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. G. W. Gile, United States Army, and Gen. J. G. Blunt, of Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. John E. Mulford, of Richmond; Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, and Benjamin F. Greene, of the Navy Department, are at the Astor House.

THE WILKES-CHAMBERLAIN SUIT.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the case of George Wilkes came up, being his application for a writ to review the proceedings had before Justice Otterbourg, wherein Mr. Wilkes was committed in default of $1,000 bail. Wilkes' counsel stated to the court that, in violation of his parole, and without the permission of his counsel, Wilkes had left the country. Judge Brady therefore dismissed the application.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser Almiroty, of the steam-ship Columbus, for the prompt delivery of our Havana mails and correspondence.

The examination of the senior classes of the School of the Collegiate Dutch Church, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth street, will be held this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Yale Alumni Association will hold its fifth social meeting for the present season at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, this evening.

Controller Green reports the receipts of his department yesterday to amount to $72,117 08. There was paid to the laborers on boulevards and avenues, to the 18th inst., $41,724 44.

Prof. R. P. Stevens will read a paper before the Polytechnic Association, Room No. 21 Cooper Union, this evening, on "The First Belt of Iron Ores on the Atlantic Coast."

Herman Havemeyer, aged thirty-eight years, of No. 37 Henry street, fell from the stoop of his residence while intoxicated, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The City of Brooklyn, which arrived in this port yesterday from Europe, brought 32,612 letters and ninety-six bags of papers, and the Calabria, which sailed yesterday with the European mails, took 25,940 letters and fifty bags of papers.

The Treasurer of the Evangelical Alliance acknowledges the receipt of $1,430 99 additional contributions to the "Emile Cook" fund, which, with $5,308 09 already acknowledged, makes $6,739 08 total contributions.

Owing to the unprecedentedly stormy weather during the past month the work of repairing the embankment at the range at Creedmoor cannot be completed by May 1. The opening of the range will be duly announced.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction will visit Hart's Island on May 12 for the purpose of inspecting the school-ship Mercury, and to ascertain what progress has been made by the establishment of this public institution.

The closing exercises of the Industrial School of the Middle Reformed Dutch Church took place yesterday afternoon at the church, corner Fourth street and Lafayette place. The exercises consisted chiefly in singing by the girls and addresses by Rev. Dr. Geger and Rev. Dr. Hutton.

Mr. Charles O'Conor yesterday concluded his argument for a perpetual injunction to preclude George Washington Bowen from instituting further suits for the recovery of Mme. Jumel's property from Nelson Chase. Judge Blatchford allowed Mr. Levi S. Chatfield a week in which to prepare his response.

Yesterday Coroner Woltman was informed of the death of Henry Mohr at No. 86 Greenwich street, who was kicked in the abdomen, in a quarrel, by Ernst Moller, of Seventeenth street, Brooklyn. Moller was arrested and taken to the Tombs yesterday. The inquest is to be held on Saturday next.

Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop, who complained that S. A. Goldstein, a clerk in the employ of her late husband, had broken open his desks, and who was referred by Justice Morgan to the Surrogate for redress, yesterday complained to that gentleman. He referred her to his chief clerk, who, in turn, referred her to a lawyer for the purpose of ascertaining the proper remedy in the premises.

The New-York Schuetzencorps, a well-known German riflemen's association of long standing, recently reorganized, gave an annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. A feature of the occasion was a banner presentation. Two splendid flags, one American and the other a German, were presented to the Schuetzencorps with appropriate ceremonies by the ladies of the members of the organization.

The contest in the matter of the will of the late John Pearsall was commenced yesterday before Surrogate ~~Hutchings.~~ The decedant left his property, which amounts to about $100,000, to his widow. The will is contested by the heirs at law, on the ground that it was not validly executed. The subscribing witnesses were examined yesterday. They swore to the genuineness of their signatures, and to that of the testator.

A meeting of the Liquor-dealers Protective Union was held last night at Masonic Hall. The Chairman reported, on behalf of the Committee on Legislation, that, all attempts at securing a bill in favor of the liquor-dealers having failed, the committee had turned their attention to preventing legislation to their detriment. They had succeeded signally in the defeat of one bill, and had reason to hope for continued success.

The Local Board of Steam-boat Inspectors, consisting of Messrs. Simonson, Matthews, and Thatcher, met at their office, at No. 23 Pine street, yesterday morning, to continue the investigation into the East River collision of April 21, between the steamers Electra and City of Boston, and the tugs Camille and Christian. Owing to the absence of several witnesses the examination was adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

A meeting of the Laborers' Union was held last night at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand streets. The proposed reestablishment of the ten hours' working day was the principal subject discussed, and resolutions were passed declaring the intention of the laborers to strike at once, if the attempt was made, and providing for the payment of the funds of the union to married men $8, and to single men $5, as long as the strike might last.

The Trustees of the Home for Destitute Children of Seamen, on Staten Island, appeal for aid on behalf of the institution. The Home, the only charity of the kind in the State, must shortly close its doors, and its inmates, some 100 children, must again be thrown upon the world, unless assistance is afforded by the benevolent public. The management of the Home is careful and economic, and is controlled by ladies living in this City and Staten Island. The anniversary of the Home will take place to-morrow. Communications can be addressed to Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling slip.

BROOKLYN.

There were 779 cases of contagious disease reported to the Board of Health during the past eight weeks.

The Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church is to undergo extensive repairs and be handsomely decorated during the coming Summer.

Work on the new fire-alarm tower, at the corner of North First and Fourth streets, has been suspended, the contractor being unable to finish the work without exceeding the appropriation.

Benjamin Birkman, aged twenty years, residing in Elm street, had his hands badly lacerated by a circular-saw, in Merrill's machine shop, yesterday morning. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities will meet at No. 37 Willoughby street at 10 o'clock this morning, to close the business of the board under the old and reorganize under the new law, which goes into effect at noon to-day.

Wm. Hall, aged twenty, was arrested by Officer Hilbey, of the Fourth Precinct, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the act of forcing his way through the window of a store at the corner of Lafayette and Classon avenues.

The examination in the case of Timothy Finnin, arrested in connection with the Panormo murder, was again postponed yesterday, owing to the absence of Detective Corr. Finnin will probably be discharged to-day.

A boy named Patrick Nolan was committed for trial, by Justice Eames, yesterday, on a charge of hurling a brick through the window of a North Second street car. The car was filled with passengers at the time, one of whom was hit on the shoulder with the brick.

The Thirteenth Ward Republicans are desirous of organizing within the original ward association a club after the model of the Fifteenth Ward "Senate Club," the main object of which is to provide funds to defray the expenses of the association at large.

A Mrs. Jacob Weurlik asked the Mayor yesterday to write to the Mayor of San Francisco, requesting the latter official to cause the arrest of her husband, who had fled to that city. Mrs. Weurlik was referred to Police Commissioner Jourdan, who has the matter under advisement.

A rumor was current in the vicinity of the City Hall yesterday to the effect that an effort would be made during the last hours of the session at Albany to change the standing of the commissions of this city, making each of them to consist of two members, one Republican and one Democrat.

A citizen, residing at No. 43 Lexington avenue complained to the Mayor yesterday that the block on which he lives has not been cleaned for two years. The complaint states that on the block referred to the mud is ankle deep, and the gutters so clogged up as to prevent drainage.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad yesterday:

John Halsey, Charles R. Marvin, John P. Douglass, James Binns, Wm. B. Hunter, Frederick A. Schroeder, John Wilson, W. G. Taaks, Wm. Schwarzwaelder, Henry Knight, Newbery H. Frost, Wm. Richardson, Curtis Noble. For Inspectors of Election—Robert Robins, Adam T. Dodge, M. Fraser Boen.

Shots were heard on Clay street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by two citizens, who, on going to their front windows, saw two men hurrying away with a wounded man. It is supposed that the men were thieves, and that one of their number got shot in trying to board one of the vessels lying in the neighborhood.

The committee appointed by the Board of Education to take evidence with reference to the assault of Mr. [illegible] on Mr. [illegible] have concluded their investigation, and find that Mr. Fitzgibbon committed an unwarrantable assault on Mr. Bergen, and recommend that he be "severely reprimanded" by the board.

Mayor Hunter thinks that it is unjust to the people of the Eastern District to have the offal of the Western District dumped at the Wallabout Dock. There should be two docks, the Mayor thinks—one for each district—and they should be built far out into the stream, so that the droppings from the scows would be carried away by the current.

Mr. Len McGarry was informed by Corporation Counsel De Witt, yesterday, that the city could not be held responsible for the injury to his house caused by the falling of the adjoining house on Stockton street on Friday morning. Mr. De Witt said that the city could not be held liable for the malfeasance or non-feasance of its officers, so that if the Department of Fire and Buildings was to blame for the accident, Mr. McGarry could not proceed against it.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Village Trustees of Edgewater on Tuesday evening, Mr. William B. Townsend, of Clifton, was appointed Police Justice to fill the place made vacant by the removal of Thomas Everett, to serve until the election which will take place on the last Monday in May. Mr. Townsend qualified and took his seat yesterday.

The schooner A. E. Martin, 250 tons, Capt. A. C. Ross, with a crew of five men, bound from Baltimore to Boston with coal, was wrecked on the Jersey coast on Tuesday morning. She was beating up in a heavy gale, and when off the south end of the Woodlands sprung a leak, when the Captain put back, and was finally obliged to run her ashore at Barnegat. The Captain and men were taken off the wreck at 5 o'clock in the evening by the Sandy Hook pilot-boat Enchantress No. 18, and landed at Stapleton yesterday morning.

LONG ISLAND.

There are some strange rumors in circulation in Huntington and Riverhead in regard to the character of some of the testimony for the defense to be adduced upon the trial of the Kelsey case at the adjourned term of the Suffolk County Court of Oyer and Terminer on the third Monday in May, to which time all the cases have been adjourned. Among other things, it is alleged that a man will be produced who prepared the legs found in Oyster Bay Harbor, and which have played such a prominent part in the case. There will also be much testimony as to the identity of the person or persons seen at various times, and in various parts of the country, and supposed to be Kelsey. On the other hand, a strong point will be made by the prosecution of the fact that Kelsey's whereabouts, if alive, is still a mystery, the utmost efforts of the defense having failed to discover him; and the interest taken by the State authorities in the case is evidenced by the attendance of Attorney General Barlow as an aid in the prosecution.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of the Newark officials and contractors is still in progress in the Essex County Courts, and without any immediate prospect of its being brought to a close.

Joseph T. Crowell was re-appointed City Treasurer of Rahway. Mr. Crowell, a Democrat, was supported by the solid Republican vote, and opposed by the Democrats. The question was one between the tax-payers and politicians.

The struck jury in the Albany Street Bridge case, which has occupied the attention of the Middlesex County Court, New-Brunswick, for the past week, yesterday returned a verdict. The trial was to ascertain the value of the bridge over the Raritan at Albany street, which has been in use for near a century. After an absence of nearly two hours the jury returned the following verdict: We find for the plaintiff an assess value of the bridge at $40,000, and that of the franchise at $13,300, and the value of the land between the left wing and the abutments at $4,700, making a total of $58,000.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; market fairly active and prices steady at $5@$5 45 for fair to good; $5 60@$6 55 for choice to extra shipping Steers; $4@$4 50 for Stockers; shipments, 2,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; market fairly active and a shade higher for good; dull and weak for common, with a large number of the latter class unsold in pens; inferior and common sold in a small way at $4 75@$5; fair to good, $5 25@$5 50; choice to extra, $5 65@$6; shipments, 11,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; a fair demand at $5 25@$7 50 for common to extra.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 29.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, short sight, currency, 111@113 premium; on London, 163@165 premium. Spanish Gold, 240@242. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50.

[Advertisement.]
THE LEADING "SPRING STYLE" OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—Mr. Adams, Mr. Fawse, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edmonson, D. Wilson, Mrs. J. F. Blachley, Miss Blachley and maid, R. J. Yates, S. F. Leone, J. Nelson, L. Moler, John Ewing, John Bradshaw and wife, Miss Bradshaw, Robert Fraser, Wm. Booth, Lieut. Commander N. W. Folger, Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Cunningham, Frank Martine, Mrs. S. Howard and child, Rev. J. W. Dalies, John H. Baldwin, Wm. Booth and child, Signor J. Campanini, wife, man and maid servant, D. W. C. Farrington and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stirling, J. Walsh, J. Shea, Mrs. E. T. Young, infant and servant, Miss C. Young, Miss Jessie Young, Master Eddie Young, W. C. King, Geo. M. Irwin, Mr. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Spence and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Rumsey, J. G. Rowald, John Jochmus, Mr. and Mrs. A. Garnier and child, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Tobias, two infants, and maid, G. W. Gregory, T. H. Harper, Mrs. Spencer Green, Miss Green, Horace Webster, Very Rev. Y. Druen, Miss Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. J. Hoguet, Mrs. Alder and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Muller, Mr. Clapp, Henry Chambers, Alex. Duncan, W. H. Hubbard, B. W. Walcott, Mr. Black, Capt. Hincks, Francis Cisneros, T. W. Sterry, H. J. Plate, A. F. Plate, Henry Upsall, E. R. Gardner, J. C. Smith, S. C. Smith, W. F. Hammond.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Leese, L. R. Casey, C. D. Myers, W. H. Kirkland, D. W. Jones, E. Casswell, Mr. and Mrs. Close, Miss Close, Alex. Rhind, R. Merriman, Miss M. Reilly, Mrs. A. S. Stuart, E. Day, D. E. Clapp, Dr. T. C. Van Meigs, G. J. Griffith, R. W. Davenport, Rev. Alban Craddock, Mr. Dana, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wingt, M. L. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, J. T. Burgess, C. Cremin, Mr. Stocks and son, Mrs. Bradbury and four children, W. Harris, L. Kapeller, W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, S. Robson, J. F. Lloyd, J. M. Sutherland and son, Mr. and Mrs. Sissons, B. E. Green, J. Granthy, Mrs. Granthy, Miss Diamond, Mme. De Fovals, Mr. Fletcher, F. Johnson, E. Radley, Mr. Mosey, Mr. Walpole.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—F. Leake and child, Miss Sabin, Mr. Parson, W. Allan, A. F. Eden, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Brett, S. Decker and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Macauley and servant, Miss Susan Small, Miss Mary Russell, Mrs. Johnson and child, Rev. J. Galvin, Rev. E. J. Sheely, Mr. Clowes, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Kitson, Mr. Wood, Owen Jones, H. Brady, E. Moore, T. J. Verdon, T. M. Rowlands, John Murgatroyd, W. Barton, Joshua Thomas, P. Dixon, Jacob Samuel, D. Adams, Mr. Armstrong, Thomas Brown, David Jones, Thomas Jonas, Miss Mary O'Brien, Mrs. Martha Stanton, Miss Elise Webster, Wm. Bishop, Wm. Odgers, John Rule, John Brady.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—Mrs. M. Rolands and two children, B. Spencer, T. B. Conger, W. H. Gilson, Mrs. A. Gilson, two children, and three servants, Mrs. A. Apnard, daughter, and servant, Mrs. Amelia Van De Water and servant, John Van De Water, Dr. Knowlton, A. Knowlton, Sofia Knowlton, Jose A. Gonzales, J. W. Stevenson, A. B. Safford, B. Froilan, Lopez y Garcia, E. Montaria, E. Perez, A. Grau, Dr. A. P. Horsey, M. Gonzales, A. Bianca Spada, A. Gonzales, F. Henriquez, F. Piesen, M. Centragal, J. M. Dickinson, three children, and two servants, Wm. Reuchturning, Chas. L. Befoy, A. W. Schlesinger, P. N. Clark, M. Rodriguez, A. Moron, S. S. Park, Emina McManomony.

In steam-ship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.—George Jones, W. E. Rouse, W. B. Rowe, Nicholas Holman, Mrs. Elizabeth Deacon, Charles Williams.

In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Barr and daughter, Mr. Culbertson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:00 | Sun sets..........6:55 | Moon sets...4:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6.38 | Gov. Island...7:27 | Hell Gate...8:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................WEDNESDAY, April 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Koln, (Ger.,) Francke, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Freeman, Lagnavra, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Barks Chimeo, (Norw.,) Haave, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Oberon, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Vigo, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Insula Capri, (Norw.,) Danielsen, Gloucester, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Franklin, (Norw.,) Clementsen, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.; Maria Pace, (Ital.,) Testori, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Frigate Bird, (Br.,) Tonnesen, Marseilles, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Henry Middleton, Brower, Governors' Harbor, R. Staples; Kendron, (Br.,) Moses, Yarmouth, N. S., Heney & Parker; Susana Blaisdell, Sawyer, Anjier for orders, Carver & Barnes; Watchful, Gill, Boston; Jonas Smith, Hodgkinson, St. Kitts.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool April 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 46 cabin and 1,030 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. April 18, lat. 51 11, lon. 13 52, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; same day, lat. 51 04, lon. 14 34, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 43 08, lon. 46 33, passed a bark-rigged straight-stem steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 53, lon. 47 36, was in co. with steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool, for New-York; 25th, lat. 41 31, lon. 54 36, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 26th, lat. 41 21, lon. 57 02, exchanged night-signals with a steamer bound E., showing three lights in a triangular form; 27th, lat. 41 01, lon. 64 21, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 40 52, lon. 66 18, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship [illegible] 16, with mdse. and three cabin and [illegible] passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced [illegible] erly winds the entire passage; April [illegible] 55 30, passed a Guion steamer bound [illegible] day, lat. 42 15, lon. 56 40, passed steamer [illegible] hence for Glasgow; 27th, lat. 41, lon. 65 20, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; 28th, 40 miles [illegible] Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship California, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Washington, (Ger.,) Arnold, Stettin April 2, Copenhagen 4th, and Antwerp 11th, with mdse. and 31 cabin and 459 steerage passengers to Chas. [illegible] berg & Co. Has had strong Westerly gales with tremendous head seas the entire passage; April 19, lon. 22, no lat., spoke a Norwegian bark, from Waterford, for New-York, showing signal letters H K V A.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool April 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 55 cabin and 655 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst; April 24, lat. 42, lon. 49 15, passed ship Leicester, (Br.,) bound E.; 26th, lat. 41 09, lon. 61 32, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 25th, lat. 41 20, lon. 54 38, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 40 32, lon. 63 41, passed a Guion and an Inman steamer and steam-ship Spain, bound E.

Steam-ship Atalanta, (Ger.,) Mangelsen, Yokohama Jan. 28, Copee Feb. 4, Singapore 19th, Port Said March 22, and Gibraltar April 5, with mdse. to Stolsberg, Ruperti & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana April 25, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Leyburne, Cardiff April 12, with mdse. and 7 cabin and 65 steerage passengers to Archibald Baxter.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, April 26, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans, April 22, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Frank, Wallace, Marseilles 72 ds., with mdse. to James Henry; April 25, lat. 37 30, lon. 73, had a heavy gale from E.; carried away main top-gallant yard; Nov. 10, on the outward passage, in lat. 39 24, lon. 24 55, Benj. R. Curtis, seaman, of Peacedale, R. I., fell overboard and was drowned.

Bark Lucia C., (Ital.,) Cacace, Marseilles 44 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 24.

Bark George, (Ger.,) Segelken, Bremen 58 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales, and been 16 ds. W. of the Banks; in lat. 46, lon. 45, passed large quantities of ice.

Brig American Union, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Sagua 11 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Skiddy, Monford & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Brig Herman, (of Stockton,) Hichborn, Montevideo 65 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Schr. Helen J. Holway, Thompson, Sagua, 9 ds., with molasses to Waydell & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Was 5 ds. north of Hatteras with strong westerly gales.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Pensa, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar, &c. to H. A. Sone & Son.

Schr. Mary A. Withers, Willey, Santiago 15 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to P. K. Staples.

Schr. Helen, G. King, (of Calais,) Crosby, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with timber to C. F. Snow.

Schr. J. S. Moulton, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with timber to C. F. Snow.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Emigrant, McCluskey, Providence.

Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Providence.

Schr. Fred Hall, Carroll, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Storm Child, Keany, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Helen Mar, Hammond, New-London.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Pierce, New-London.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Portsmouth.

Schr. Gertrude, Plummer, Portsmouth.

Schr. Empire, Ryan, Orland, for Rondout.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Somerset.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, W. N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Koln, for Bremen; Calabria, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; ships Kate Davenport and Herald, for Melbourne; Silver Eagle, for London; Enoch Train, for Liverpool; barks Evening Star, for Rotterdam; Teresa, for Cienfuegos; Sarah E. Kingsbury, for Aspinwall; brigs S. N. Collymore, for Pernambuco; Elizabeth Winslow, for Cardenas; schrs. Susan P. Thurlow, for Cardenas; Chimo, for Fernandina; Neily Potter, for Washington, N. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, April 29.—Arr. steamers Marathon, from Liverpool; Reading, from Philadelphia; ship Sarah Hignett, from Calcutta; barks Witch of the Tees, from Colombo; Titania, from Santos; brigs Westwood, from Ponce; Julia F. Carney, from Philadelphia; Henry Perkins, from Port Johnson; schrs. Annie W. Barker, from Porto Rico; Annie R. Lewis, from Jamaica; Irving, from Barbados; Moses Patten, from Cardenas; Alzena, from do.; Helen Hastings, from Cienfuegos; G. P. Pomeroy, from Pensacola; Marietta Steelman, from Mobile; A. J. Fabens, from Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 29.—Arr. brig Graf Von Arnim, Penim, from Rio for orders.

HAVANA, April 28.—Arr. steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Vera Cruz for New-York, to sail 29th.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 29.—The Anchor Line steamer India sailed for Glasgow to-day.

The steam-ship Delta, from London, via Halifax, has arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States revenue steamer Manhattan, Lieut. Eric Gabrielson commanding, returned this A. M. from a cruise to the eastward. She rendered assistance to the schr. S. M. Tailor, (of Northport,) ashore on Eaton's Point, Long Island, by running a hawser from the tug-boat H. F. Hammel to the stranded vessel in a heavy gale on Tuesday, the 28th. The schr. was rescued from her perilous position at 10 P. M., and towed into Huntington Bay in a sinking condition.

Schr. Annie E. Martin, (of Philadelphia,) Capt. Ross, from Baltimore April 23, for Boston, with coal, sprung a leak April 28, 15 miles E. S. E. of the Woodlands. With all hands at the pumps, the water gained about 18 inches an hour. Was spoken by pilot-boat Enchantress, No. 18, and, finding it impossible to save the vessel, abandoned her with 4½ feet of water in her hold. The Captain and crew were brought to this port by the Enchantress.

Steamer Isaac Bell, Blakeman, from Richmond, which arr. at an early hour of the morning, April 29, reports, April 28, 17 miles N. of Barnegat, fell in with the schr. Annie E. Martin, (of Philadelphia,) abandoned, sails, spars, &c., in good order, vessel leaking slightly, and towed her into port.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 29.—Sld. for the United States, Tarpeian, Kong Carl, Marianna Ferro, H. President, Deal.

Arr. out from the United States on the 28th inst., Leonard, Evelyn, Forest Queen, Edmund Kay, Nornen, and Casilda.

Also arr. out from the United States, Assyria.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., April 28.—Sld., steam-ship Rotterdam, Jansen, New-York.

MOVILLE, April 29.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Portland April 18, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, April 29.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York April 16, for Glasgow, touched here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—The State Line steam-ship State of Louisiana, Capt. Stewart, from New-Orleans April 9, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 29.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Breckastein, from New-York April 18, arr. here at 7 A. M. to-day, and proceeded to Bremen.

REAL BARGAINS
IN
CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE,
AND
GAS FIXTURES.
In order to dispose promptly of $100,000 worth of surplus stock left over since the panic, and to make room for new Spring goods,
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway,
Offer the following inducements on a portion of their stock:
Twenty to forty per cent. discount on $50,000 worth of Gas Fixtures.
Twenty per cent. discount on $30,000 worth of China and Glass Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.
Twenty-five per cent. discount on $20,000 worth of Cutlery and Fine Plated Ware.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Furniture
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOOD SUITES IN TERRY, SATINE, &c.
$125, Formerly $165.
All styles Window-shades and Fixtures put up in best manner at low prices.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE; PERambulators, $8. Send for circular. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PEACH COUNTRY.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PEACH CULTURE IN DELAWARE.

LARGE AND SMALL ORCHARDS—THE PEACH KING—THE AVERAGE YIELD AND COST OF SHIPPING—THE ESTIMATED CROP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT PENN, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

In my last letter I predicted that the strawberry crop of this peninsula would be more than 10,000,000 quarts, or about 1,400 car-loads. Should the weather prove propitious and the prices remunerative, doubtless that amount, if not more, will be shipped to New-York and Philadelphia. It will come principally from the lower section, where peaches will be exceedingly scarce.

This point (Port Penn) is well known as the principal shipping point on the Delaware River of peaches. In fact, with the exception of St. Augustine, a mile below, it is the only point from which they are shipped in any considerable quantities. Should any one desire to see peaches growing in magnificent quality and quantity, he should make a trip to this village about the middle of August, the time of the picking of the Early Yorks and Early Crawford varieties. I think a ride from Port Penn for twenty miles through the peach-growing section of this country during the coming Summer, when there will be a full crop of peaches, would prove of unusual interest. Even now it well repays one for the time and expense of taking it.

Only half a mile out of town commences the fine orchard of Dr. David Stewart, which contains 12,000 trees, and stretches along the public road for a distance of nearly a mile. This orchard has borne continuously since first coming to maturity, some seven years since, which is something very unusual for a peach orchard. As a rule they generally bear every other year. It is situated within half a mile of the Delaware Bay, and is bounded on the south by the water, which at every tide for three or four hours covers St. Augustine Marsh. It is supposed that the climatic influence of the tide-water aids in protecting the buds from the weakening influence of overbearing. This orchard is capable of producing 50,000 baskets, but will probably yield only about 25,000 baskets this year. Adjoining is the orchard of Mr. Thomas F. Dilworth, which contains 5,000 trees in bearing, and is one of the finest on the Peninsula. This orchard two years ago, and not then having its full growth, yielded about 16,000 baskets, and some varieties yielded fully eight baskets to the tree, or 900 baskets to the acre. This orchard is capable of producing 30,000 baskets, and doubtless will yield this year fully 20,000. The owner is preparing to plant another orchard of 6,000 trees. On the farm of Mr. Jos. Cleaver there is another orchard of 6,000 trees, in excellent condition, and they will probably yield 25,000 baskets. Adjoining Mr. Cleaver's farm is that of Mr. McMullen, on which is a very beautiful small orchard of 2,000 trees, which will doubtless yield 5,000 baskets. A short distance above Mr. McMullen's farm, and also adjoining that of Mr. Cleaver, is a large farm belonging to Mr. A. J. Vandegrift, containing an orchard of upward of 8,500 trees, which will probably yield 30,000 baskets. Adjoining Mr. Vandegrift's farm is that of Mr. Thos. F. Craven, upon which is growing a vigorous young orchard of 9,000 trees, just in its prime, which may safely be calculated on for a yield of 35,000 baskets. This farm lies upon either side of the State road, and adjoining it is the farm of Mr. Jas. M. Vandegrift, which also is largely planted in peaches, and from which probably 15,000 baskets may be shipped. Just off the State road can be seen the two fine farms of Mrs. Miffin, in which are large orchards in good condition, containing 5,000 trees, from which a crop of 12,000 or 15,000 baskets of peaches is expected. These orchards all are situated either along or within sight of the public road leading from Port Penn to Boyd's Corner, a distance of three and a half miles. In this short drive, (and we have not reached the peach country yet,) we have passed through a section of country upon which are growing peach orchards numerous and large enough to yield 250,000 baskets of peaches, and which will probably produce 160,000 baskets this year.

From Boyd's Corner we pass along the State road until we reach within a few hundred yards of McDonough, the home of Commodore McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain. A part of the estate belonging to the McDonoughs, and which had been in their possession for a century or more, has become a part of the estate of Mr. S. Shellcross, the peach king of Delaware. Through that land passes the road known as the Mill road, which we took, after leaving the State road, in order to pass through Mr. Shellcross' orchards. Mr. Shellcross has made a special effort to have his orchards on the public road as much as possible, so that, while he is undoubtedly the peach king, if extent of orchards and amount of production entitle him to that title, his orchards look more extensive than they really are.

His original estate was upward of 1,000 acres, and commenced at the old mill, and then for a distance of upward of five miles his lands lay along a public road, and sometimes on either side. Wherever he has owned lands on the road he has planted it in peaches, and consequently his grain-farming operations are never in view of the public. His farm is about the centre of the great peach country, and he has in planting an immense orchard of about 120,000 trees. Of this vast quantity he has in bearing perhaps 90,000 trees. These trees are capable of yielding, should they each bear, which is a very common thing for peach-trees to do, five baskets per tree—450,000 baskets. But it is a singular fact that while small orchards of 2,000 trees and less will sometimes average five baskets to the tree, large orchards have never been made to produce anything approaching that quantity. And it is highly improbable that Mr. Shellcross will be able to gather more than 200,000 baskets of peaches from his orchard.

Perhaps it would not be uninteresting to consider the labor and cost of gathering and shipping that quantity of peaches to the markets.

Before counting the cost of picking it may be well to state that the largest and most enterprising peach grower cannot afford to plant much more than one half of his land in peaches, otherwise he would have to purchase food for the stock required to cultivate and manage the orchards. In the first place, before a grower is ready to pick his peaches he must have on hand a good supply of baskets, at least enough to last him ten days if he ship to New-York, and enough to ship about two-thirds of his crop if he ship to Philadelphia, from whence baskets are scarcely ever returned with any degree of regularity, and never more than one-half of the quantity sent. Consequently, when Mr. Shellcross commences picking, his stock of baskets is supposed to be 30,000 at least. These baskets cost about thirteen cents for the commonest kind, consequently $6,500 worth of baskets are required to undertake the picking of such an orchard. The peach season lasts about thirty-five days, and to ship 200,000 baskets in that time requires that there be picked about 6,500 baskets per day. Fifty baskets per day being above the average amount picked by a laborer, it requires 130 men to pick them. Every five men will keep a culler busy. The peaches are all culled in well-managed orchards before they are put into baskets for shipment. That requires twenty-five cullers. To keep a supply of baskets to the pickers and cullers, and take the peaches to the culling-houses, require about ten men, ten boys, and ten horses and wagons. To ship one day's picking of this size to the railroad requires about ten wagons, with two horses each, ten men, or one to each wagon, two or three loaders in the orchard, and an extra help or two at the railroad station. That is, to pick, cull, and ship one day's ordinary picking from this orchard requires at least 190 men, beside the overseers, and at least thirty horses. But as no horses could stand such constant work without rest, it would require forty horses. The daily expense on laborers' wages and horse-feed does not fall far short of $400. Therefore, to pick and ship such an orchard, under the most auspicious circumstances, would exceed $12,000. To this must be added the cost of fully 40,000 baskets, which would be lost in shipping the fruit from such an orchard, and that would put the cost of shipment at about $17,000, and a large enough sum, one would naturally suppose, but, in fact, it cannot be done for that price, and a grower thinks himself very fortunate if he can move his peaches from his orchard to the shipping point at a cost of ten cents per basket.

But the great difficulty of managing the gathering and shipment of so extensive an orchard is the fact that the fruit ripens so unevenly. For example, there is usually a lapse of three or four days between the ripening of the "Early Yorks" and the "Crawford's Early," and a like time between the "Crawfords" and the "Old Mixeus." Yet they sometimes all ripen during the same week, and so it is with other varieties. All orchards are planted with a view of keeping up a constant supply of ripe fruit until the fruit is all gathered, and care is usually taken to keep the supply as regular as possible. So it can easily be seen that when the three varieties mentioned ripen within the week there must be a day when the amount of peaches picked will be far above the average, perhaps three times as great.

Now if it takes 200 laborers to secure 6,000 baskets, it requires 500 to gather 15,000 baskets, the probable amount ripe on the "big" day. On that occasion every available hand on the farm, the farm hands' wives and children, in fact any one old enough to know a peach from a potato, is pressed into the orchard, and then not unfrequently thousands of baskets are lost. It is estimated that under a like circumstance two years ago Mr. Shellcross lost from 20,000 to 25,000 baskets of fruit.

From Shellcross Corner to Middletown the drive is through a very level country, over beautiful and excellent roads, a distance of three or four miles, passing through the lands of the Messrs. Cochran, Brady, Williams, and other well-known growers. It would be in vain to attempt to describe their peach orchards, and I have not the information to give the number of trees in each orchard, and, therefore, can only say that, turn whichever way you may, on all sides may be found orchards of the finest growth, looking unusually healthy and vigorous, giving every promise of an abundant yield. From Boyd's Corner, by the way of Shellcross', to Middletown, is about ten miles, and in making that drive we have passed through the heart of the peach section of New-Castle County, and, undoubtedly, no like amount of territory, nor any other drive of ten miles of road in the world, exhibits so great a forest of fruit-trees, and for miles around roads leading from the road over which we passed, the same extensive display of peach orchards is made. The Messrs. Cochran number the trees of their orchards, not by the hundreds, but by the thousands, and an orchard containing less than 2,500 is not considered an orchard at all in this section, but only a few trees.

From Middletown we turn back, going by a road a mile or so to the south, passing through the village of Odessa. From Middletown to Odessa there is not a rod of the road that does not pass along the edge of a peach orchard; between Odessa and McDonough there are several of the largest kind, and from McDonough to St. Augustine the road lies through an unbroken line of orchards. The first of these is that of Mr. Gasaway Walkins. Next to him is the fine farm—one of the most beautiful in respect to its situation and improvement—of Mr. Geo. Kaisner, who made a national reputation as the author of the phrase, "The eyes of all Delaware are upon you," when he appeared as a witness for the impeachment of Ex-President Johnson. Then comes the orchards of Mr. Isaac Wood, Messrs. Higgins, C. J. Vandegrift, L. G. Vandegrift, Sr. and Jr., Mr. Walters, and lastly, at Augustine, the orchard of Mr. J. B. Alrichs, the only orchard in Newcastle County that produced anything approaching a crop last year.

Back from this road, to the north of it, is situated a small farm belonging to the heirs of the late Martin Vandegrift, which is quite historical here, as it was the fortunate pecuniary result of a small orchard planted by the late Mr. Vandegrift on this farm, that awakened the land-owners of this neighborhood to a renewed attempt to grow peaches. I say renewed, because at a place only a few miles above Port Penn the first peach orchard planted in Delaware for a profit was situated. This orchard was the joint venture of a Mr. Reeves and the late millionaire of Philadelphia, Henry Ridgeway, of whom it is said that when he was near death, and the attending physician had announced the fact, with an inquiry whether he regretted leaving the world, he said: "Oh Doctor, if it were not for one thing I would willingly die, but that makes me wish I could live for fifty more years." "What is that?" asked the Doctor, compassionately. Mr. Ridgeway solemnly replied: "I desire to know how small the Jerseymen will get their peach baskets by that time."

Messrs. Reeves & Ridgeway's venture proving successful, the Messrs. Reynolds commenced the cultivation of peach orchards, and in a few years were the great peach growers of the country, their orchards becoming famous both in New-York and Philadelphia. For about ten years they were very successful, and then their orchards went to decay, and all attempts to renew them proved futile, and it was thought that peaches would not grow along the Delaware. And from 1850 to 1860 few, if any, peaches were grown in this neighborhood. But a small orchard of 2,000 trees, planted by Mr. Martin Vandegrift, came into bearing in 1859, and from that time until 1864 he had a crop every year, and frequently realized a profit of $2 per basket, and sometimes sold peaches from his orchard for weeks at a time at above $5 per basket.

In 1872, the season of the last crop from here, Middletown shipped to market 625,703 baskets. It is probable that 750,000 will be shipped from there this season. Mt. Pleasant, four miles above, shipped 304,715 to New-York and perhaps 70,000 to Philadelphia, making a total shipment of 375,000 baskets shipped in 1872. From present indications 400,000 baskets may be expected to be shipped from that point this year. From Port Penn and St. Augustine the prospects are such as to warrant an estimate of 175,000 from there. All these points of shipment are in St. George's Hundred, a township containing about sixty square miles. If the entire State of Delaware were planted in peach-trees, as is this Hundred, one year's crop would yield upward of 26,000,000 baskets of peaches. And this peninsula, every foot of which will grow good peaches, could be made to produce 75,000,000 baskets, so that lovers of this delicious fruit need have no fear that there will be any scarcity. In a week or so when the weather becomes settled, and the extent of the injury done to the crop in the lower peninsula can be safely estimated, I shall be able to give from data in hand an estimate of the probable peach crop, which I think will not vary from the absolute yield 100,000 baskets. It is almost certain, however, that Newcastle County will have a full crop, and a full crop from that county means upward of 1,400,000 baskets.

The peach growers of this section, as a class, are intelligent and well-educated men, as it is very evident that no such business as peach-growing could be conducted by any but intelligent men. Sometimes they find that their commission merchants do not understand this, and look upon the peach growers as "country pumpkins," and treat them accordingly. A few years since quite a number of the most extensive and most intelligent of the growers concluded to send their fruit to a certain commission man; but at the end of the season there was some discrepancy, growing out of the loss of baskets, and some of the growers waited on the commission merchant—who is a very worthy man, and pretty generally esteemed as honest—and it was soon found that the difficulty arose from imperfect book-keeping. However, this did not satisfy the commission merchant, and he wrote to his agent that he did not propose to be instructed in the management of his business by a lot of ignorant countrymen. This letter fell into the hands of one of the parties, who immediately took some copies of it and posted them around the country, and that ended the commission merchant's business in that section. As the leading one of these "ignorant countrymen" was Delaware's Representative in Congress, the Delawareans did not like it.

EFFECTS OF THE CRUSADE.

In an article mentioning some of the local effects of the woman's crusade against liquor-selling, the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says: "During the present year seven distilleries have been in operation in the Third Ohio District, but after the 1st of May, which is the beginning of the internal revenue year, but three of them will be continued. This decrease in the manufacture will be attributed by the temperance people to the woman's crusade against the saloons, and the distillers themselves assign the same cause, but they think the suspension will be only temporary, and that whisky will soon advance to such a price as will justify them in continuing its manufacture. During the temperance agitation there was a much greater falling off of the sale by the quantity than there was in the consumption of the article. There will also be a large falling off in the number of those who will take out a retail-dealer's license for the coming year. The dram seller carries on his business in violation of law, and notwithstanding the fact there is not such a public sentiment as will secure the enforcement of the legislative enactments on the subject, yet there are many men who have become wearied with the vexation of the business, and propose to retire from it from sheer disgust rather than from any conscientious scruples they entertain. A large number of grocers, who have kept bars in connection with their establishments, have indicated their intention not to take out license after the 1st of May. The profits of the business, they say, are not commensurate with the vexation and risk growing out of it. The number of retail-dealers' licenses issued on the 1st of May in the Third District (not in Dayton alone) will be about 100 less than at the same date last year. But there is a fact worthy of note in connection with this falling off. The places that are being closed up are the least obnoxious ones. In Dayton it is estimated that the falling off in the number of retail dealers' licenses will be about fifty."

A FRENCH TICHBORNE CASE.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* writes: "I must now say a few words about a lawsuit just over in Paris, and which strangely contrasts with your famous Tichborne case. In spite of having been recognized by Lady Tichborne, who held to be his mother, the verdict of the jury was against the claimant. Here a young lady claims to be the daughter of a certain lady; this lady won't acknowledge her, and yet the finding of the tribunal is in favor of the young lady. The facts of this curious lawsuit may be thus briefly stated: A French lady, the Countess D'Yron, had married, in 1832, an Englishman, Mr. Samuel Smith, who died in 1836. A few years later she married a second time. At the time of her second marriage she had with her a little girl, not her own daughter she said, but a girl she had fetched from a London workhouse, and whom she had adopted. In 1856 this girl, for the education of whom the Countess had largely provided, married, against her wishes, a certain M. De Trémogain, so she discontinued paying her any provision. Mme. De Trémogain is now a widow, absolutely destitute, and she claims a pension from her mother. Mme. D'Yron resists the demand on the plea that Mme. De Trémogain is not her daughter, and in proof of it she presents a certificate, signed by four medical men, and from which it appears that she never had any children, and in fact could not have any. In spite of this certificate, and on a declaration made by an English medical man, Dr. Perkins, who attended the Countess when she was plain Mme. Smith, the tribunal has just ordered her to pay her daughter a pension of £120 per annum."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Western Union	74⅞
2200	do	74½
1700	do	74⅝
1500	do	74¾
500	do	74⅞
2000	do	75
700	do	75⅛
1100	do	75¼
200	do s3.	75⅛
200	do b3.	75¼
1200	do	75⅛
50	do s10.	75
600	do	75¼
1400	do	75⅛
2500	do	75¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	98⅞
20	do	99⅛
300	do	99
1300	do	99⅛
900	Erie	36
100	do	36⅛
500	Pacific Mail	45⅞
800	do	45½
700	do	45⅝
100	do s3.	45⅝
2100	do	45¾
700	do	45⅞
2500	do	46
400	do	46⅛
500	do	46¼
800	do	46⅜
200	do	46¼
100	do	46⅛
600	Lake Shore	77⅞
200	do	77½
500	do	77⅝
1600	do	77¾
700	do	77⅞
3300	do	78
3000	do c.	78
400	do b3.	78⅛
300	do	78
1000	do	77⅞
400	do	77¾
600	do	78
1000	Union Pacific	34⅞
100	do	34¾
1000	do s3.	34¾
600	do	34⅞
800	do	35
1100	do	35⅛
1500	do	35¼
100	do c.	35¼
100	Rock Island	99¾
200	do	99⅞
20	do	100
100	North-west s3.	46¾
100	do b30.	47
100	do c.	47
100	do s3.	47
300	do c.	47⅛
200	do	47⅛
100	do	47¼
100	do b10.	47½
100	do	47⅜
600	do	47½
200	do	47⅝
100	St. Paul Pref	58½
100	St. Paul c.	38¼
100	do	38⅜
100	do c.	38¼
100	do	38⅜
200	do	38½
100	do b30.	38⅝
100	Tol. & Wab	42⅝
300	do	42⅝
200	do	42¾
200	do	42⅞
100	do c.	42⅝
100	do	42¾
200	Del., L. & W. c.	106¾
100	Ohio & Miss	27½
22	At. & Pac. Pref	15
300	C., C. & I. C	22½
20	do	22⅝
200	do s3.	22
300	do	22⅛
300	do	22¼
400	Han. & St. Jo	30
300	do	30½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	12.120⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C	12.117
500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122
10,000	do	12.122
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	12.118⅞
52,000	do	118¾
$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	120½
20,000	do	12.120⅝
10,000	do	120¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N	120
20,000	do	12.120⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	12.120½
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup	65
1,000	do b. c.	64½
10,000	Va. 6s, Cons.	51
3,000	C. & N. W. C. cou. gold bs.	86
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	107
1,000	Erie 4th	94½
1,000	do b. s.	94
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	88½
14,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	105⅛
3,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	105
12,000	M. C. 7s..b. c.	98⅛
6,000	C. P. G. bds	94⅞
6,000	Un. Pac. 1st	86⅝
2,000	Un. P. 10s, In.	88
3,000	U. P. S. F. b. c.	70½
2,500	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106½
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88
5,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	92½
1,000	do	92½
12	Merchants' Bank	120
50	B'k of Commerce	120
210	Sp. M. Coal..b. c.	70
300	Mar. L. & M..b. c.	6
800	Am. Dist. Tel	54
1500	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	99¼
100	do	99⅛
1000	do	99¼
500	do s3.	99⅛
900	do	99⅛
500	do	99
300	do	98⅞
5	do	99⅛
2550	do	99
100	do s5.	99
100	do	99
100	Erie b. c.	36
200	do	35¼
100	do	35⅛
500	do	35¼
72	C., C., C. & I..b. c.	65
100	do	66
200	W. U. Tel. b. c. s3.	75⅜
800	do b3.	75⅛
1900	do	75¼
1100	do	75⅜
500	do c.	75⅜
1300	do	75⅜
200	do	75½
800	do	75⅝
200	do	75¾
600	do s3.	75⅞
200	do	75⅝
700	do	75½
800	do	75⅝
50	do	76
1200	do	75¼
1800	do	75⅜
200	do c.	75⅜
500	do	75⅜
500	do	75⅛
500	do	75½
1400	do	75¼
400	do b3.	75⅜
800	do	75¼
1000	do s3.	75⅛
400	do	75
2200	do	75⅛
100	do b3.	75¼
1600	do	75⅛
110	Mich. Cen..b. c.	79
100	St. L. & I. M. b. c.	33
50	do	34
100	Pac. Mail. b. c. b3.	46¼
500	do	46⅜
100	do s3.	46⅜
100	do	46¼
300	do	46½
100	do	46½
300	do	46⅝
500	do	46⅝
600	do	46⅞
500	do	46¾
100	do	46⅝
200	do	46½
1300	do	46⅜
300	do s3.	46¼
200	do s3.	46⅛
820	do	46¼
200	do c.	46⅛
500	do s3.	46⅛
700	do	46¼
1000	do	46⅛
600	do	46¼
10	Chi. & Alt..b. c.	103
40	N. J. Cent..b. c.	105¼
200	T., W. & W...b. c.	42⅞
300	do	43
400	do	43¼
300	do	43
300	do	42⅞
200	do	42¾
600	D., L. & W. b. c. c.	106⅞
300	do	107
11	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	133
500	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	78
100	do	77⅞
300	do	78
100	do	78⅛
2600	do	78
100	do b30.	78⅛
300	do	78
1100	do	77⅞
100	do	77¾
800	do	77⅞
600	do	77⅝
1200	do	77¾
100	do	77⅝
800	do s3.	77⅞
200	do	77⅝
100	do	77¾
500	Union Pacific. b. c.	35⅛
600	do	35⅜
1100	do	35¼
3400	do	35⅜
1500	do	35⅝
100	do	35⅝
800	do	35½
100	do	35¼
2500	do	35¼
100	do b3.	35⅜
800	do	35⅛
500	do	35⅛
300	do	35
500	do	34⅞
200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	27⅝
100	do	27½
100	do	27⅜
500	C. & N. W...b. c.	47⅝
100	do	47¾
300	do	48
100	do	48
200	do s3.	48¼
300	do	48⅛
100	do	48⅜
200	do	48⅛
100	do s3.	48¼
200	do	48
400	do	47⅞
200	do	47⅞
200	do	47⅝
100	do b3.	47⅞
200	do b3.	47⅝
260	Chi. & R. I..b. c.	100
100	do	100⅛
200	do	100⅛
100	do b10.	100¼
800	do	100¼
500	do	100⅜
800	do	100¼
100	do c.	100¼
500	do	100⅛
100	C., M. & St. P. b. c. s10.	38¾
100	do s3.	38¾
100	do b30.	38⅞
100	do b3.	38¾
100	do	39
200	do	39⅛
500	do	39¼
100	do	39⅜
200	do	39½
700	do	39⅜
100	do	39
300	do	38⅞
300	do	39
200	do	38¾
100	H. & St. Jo..b. c.	31
400	do	31½
100	do s3.	31¼
100	do	31⅛
100	do	31
100	do	30¾
600	do	31
100	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	35
500	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	22⅝
160	do	22½
700	do	22⅝
200	do	22½
300	do	22⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500	West. Union..s3.	75
300	do	75
300	do c.	75
500	do	75
1200	do	75⅛
1300	do	75¼
1000	do	75½
300	do	75⅜
500	do	75¼
400	do	75⅛
100	do c.	75
2500	do	75
1300	do	74⅞
3800	do	74¾
200	do s3.	75
600	Pacific Mail	46½
300	do	46½
1200	do	46½
300	do	46⅜
100	do	46¼
500	do	46⅛
500	do	46
500	do	45⅞
600	N. Y. C. & Hud.	99⅛
200	do s3.	99⅛
200	do	99
600	do	98⅞
100	Erie	35
100	do	34⅞
200	do	34⅝
100	do	34¾
200	St. Paul	38⅜
100	do	38⅜
800	Lake Shore	77⅝
100	do b3.	77⅝
25	do c.	77⅝
500	do	77¾
300	do	77⅝
300	do	77½
1200	do	77¼
200	do c.	77¼
200	do	77⅜
100	do	77½
100	Del., Lack. & W.	107
50	do	107⅛
100	Union Pacific	35⅛
100	do	35⅛
1200	do	35
600	do c.	35
200	do	35⅛
300	do s3.	35¼
100	do	35⅛
100	do b3.	35⅛
600	do s3.	35
100	do	35
1300	do	34⅞
100	do	35
200	do b3.	35
300	do	35⅛
400	North-western	47⅞
600	do	47¾
100	do	47½
200	do	47⅜
200	do	47¼
200	do b3.	47½
100	do	47⅜
100	do	47¼
100	Ohio & Miss.	27¼
100	Rock Island	100¼
200	do s3.	100⅜
100	do b3.	100½
100	do	100¼
300	do b10.	100½
100	do	100⅛
200	do	100
100	Toledo & Wab.	42⅞
200	do	43
100	do	42⅝
100	do	42½
100	Han. & St. Jo	31⅜
100	do	31¼
100	do	31
100	H. & St. Jo. Pref. b3.	36
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	37½
100	C., C. & I. C.	22¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Un. P. 7s L. G.	80
1,000	L. Dock Bds.	98½
10,000	Cen. P. G. Bs.	94⅞
3,000	C. & N. W. C.	90
200	Spring Mt. Coal	72
500	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	98⅞
25	do	99
100	do	98¾
200	do	98⅝
800	do	98¾
100	Harlem	129
300	West. U. Tel. b. c.	74⅞
300	do b3.	75
1300	do	75
100	do b3.	75⅛
600	do	74⅞
1300	do	74¾
500	do s3.	74⅝
7800	do	74¾
200	do b3.	74⅞
400	do	74⅞
400	do	74¾
700	do	74½
500	do	74⅝
200	do	74½
100	do	74¾
210	N. Y. Cen. b. c.	105½
400	Pacific Mail...b. c.	46
300	do s3.	46
1200	do	46⅛
600	do s3.	46⅜
400	do	46
300	do	45⅞
300	do	45¾
500	do	45⅝
600	do	45½
300	do	45⅝
500	do s3.	45½
1700	do	45⅝
400	do	45⅞
100	do c.	45⅞
200	do	45⅝
300	do	45⅞
300	Erie R. b. c. s3.	34⅞
100	do	34¾
100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	22⅜
100	do s3.	22¼
100	do s3.	22¼
800	L. S. & M. So..b. c.	77⅝
550	do	77½
600	do	77⅜
200	do s3.	77¼
400	do b3.	77⅜
400	do	77⅜
800	do	77½
500	do s3.	77¼
100	do	77⅛
100	Panama b. c.	108
50	do	108½
200	Union Pac. b. c.	35
100	do b3.	35
900	do	34⅞
300	do	34¾
1700	do	34⅞
700	do s3.	34¾
300	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	47⅝
400	do c.	47¼
600	do	47¼
100	do s3.	47⅜
200	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	38⅝
900	do	38¼
200	do b3.	38¼
500	do	38⅜
100	do	38¼
200	C. & R. I. b. c. b3.	100⅛
100	do b3.	100
400	T., W. & W. b. c.	42½
100	do	42⅝
50	Del., L. & W.	107
100	do b. c.	107
5	P., F. W. & C. G.	93
100	Ohio & M..b. c. s3.	27⅛
300	do	26⅞
100	do	26¾
300	do s30.	26⅞
600	do	26½
200	do	26⅜
100	O. & M. Pf. b. c. s3.	50
20	Morris & Essex	94¼
100	Han. & St. Jo b. c.	31¼
100	do b3.	31⅜
100	do	31⅛
200	do	31
100	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	36
100	Atlan. & P. Pf. b. c.	14¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	120
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	120¾
65,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120¼
$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	116¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	119⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000	Western Union	74⅛
2000	do b3.	74
2600	do	74
100	do s3.	73⅞
1500	do	73⅞
2000	do	74
400	do b3.	74⅛
500	do b3.	74
700	do	74⅛
300	do s3.	74
700	do	74
800	do s3.	73⅞
300	do s3.	74
200	do b3.	73⅞
500	Erie s3.	34¾
1400	do	34⅝
300	do	34½
100	do	34⅝
100	N. W. Pf. s5.	66¾
100	do b3.	66¾
100	do	66¾
100	North-western	47¼
100	do	47⅛
800	do	47
1200	do	46⅞
100	do	46¾
800	Union Pacific	34¾
1700	do	34⅝
2500	do	34½
100	do s3.	34½
500	do s3.	34⅜
2000	do b3.	34⅛
100	St. Paul	38¼
100	do	38⅛
100	do	38
100	do	37⅞
100	do	37⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	98⅞
300	do	98⅝
100	Pacific Mail	45⅝
100	do	45½
600	do	45⅝
50	do	45¼
100	do b3.	45½
200	do	45½
400	do	45⅜
500	do s3.	45¼
300	do	45¼
800	Lake Shore	77⅛
2000	do	77
900	do	76⅞
100	do	77
500	do	77⅛
100	do	77
300	do	76⅞
100	Rock Island s3.	99½
300	St. Paul	37½
100	do b3.	37½
100	do	37¾
200	do	37⅞
200	do s3.	37⅝
300	Toledo & Wabash	42⅛
500	do	42
100	do	41⅞
200	Ohio & Miss.	26½
100	do	26⅝
100	do	26¾
100	do	26½
200	do b3.	26⅝
100	Han. & St. Jo. s3.	30½
300	do	30¾
400	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	36
100	C., C. & I. C.	22¼
100	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	15

WEDNESDAY, April 29—P. M.

The buoyant Share speculation at the Stock Exchange is the feature of Wall street to-day. The *Bull* account was handled with great boldness and ability through the forenoon, Western Telegraph being the objective point. And upon the advance and enormous transactions in this Stock the whole market went up 1 @2 ₱ cent. on yesterday's prices, and 1½ to 3 ₱ cent. on the sales of Monday. At the early Board the transactions were most conspicuous, in amount, in Telegraph, New-York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, North-west, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Pacific Mail. The fluctuations in Western Telegraph were rapid both ways, to 75¾ ₱ cent. in the morning down to 73¾ ₱ cent. in the afternoon, standing about 74⅛ ₱ cent. near 3 o'clock. There was some disposition to realize on most of the Stocks which had so rapidly advanced since Monday, late in the day, and at the close of the Exchange the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds of the United States continue firm on both the Domestic and Foreign demand, and there was a fair business done in the old Railroad Mortgages at steady figures. The Southern State Bonds attract very little attention.

Exchange shows renewed strength to-day at $4 87½ to the £ Sterling, and as the Cable advises that the Bank of England is losing some Gold to the Continent, the Gold Room here was firmer at one time during the forenoon, but still unsettled as between sales at 113¼ @112⅞ ₱ cent. The closing figure, 113⅛ ₱ cent. There may have been some impression made on the market by rumors from Washington to the effect that nothing more will be done on the Currency question, but it is very questionable whether any calculation, either way, can be safely made on *this* point.

Closing Quotations—APRIL 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States new 5s	116¾	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121¾	121¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¾	120¾
American Gold	113	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½	$4 87½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	99⅝	99¾
Pacific Mail	45½	45¼
St. Paul Common	38	37¾
Western Union	74½	74
Union Pacific	34½	34½
Lake Shore	77¼	76⅞
Toledo and Wabash	42¼	42⅛
Harlem	127	127½
North-west	46¾	46¾
North-west Preferred	66	66½
C., C. and Indiana Central	22⅝	22¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¾	106¾
Central New-Jersey	105½	105¾
Panama	108½	108½
Erie	36¼	34½
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	26½

The Sub-Treasury paid out $432,000 Gold Interest to-day. The whole amount prepaid for May account is $1,916,000. The Coupons are presented slowly. The Cunard steamer Scotia is reported to have a large amount, sent forward for collection for European holders. The May Interest altogether due on United States 5-20s is $11,250,000, and on New 5 ₱ cents, $3,750,000—total, $15,000,000.

The Share speculation at the very close of business lost all the extra advance of the morning, and prices, it will be noted, are generally lower than last night.

The Customs receipts to-day are $281,000.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	120	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	120¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	122	5-20 reg., '67	119⅞
5-20 reg., '62	115¾	5-20 coup., '67	120¾
5-20 coup., '62	118⅝	5-20 reg., '68	119¾
5-20 reg., '64	116¾	5-20 coup., '68	120⅜
5-20 coup., '64	120¾	10-40 reg.	115
5-20 reg., '65	116¾	10-40 coup.	115¼
5-20 coup., '65	121¾	5s, coup., '81	116⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	119¾	6s, currency, '95-9	115¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, Gd. Ln, '91	112
Conn. 6s	102¾	N. Y. 5s, Gd. Ln, '75	105
Georgia 7s, N. Bds.	90	N. Y. 5s, Gd. Ln, '76	105
Georgia 7s, Endor'd.	80	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. and July	42
Georgia 7s, Gd. Bds.	65	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. off, Jan. and July	25
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., off, April and October	35
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. 6s, New Bonds, April and October	13
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Mich. 6s, '78-79	101	Rhode Island 6s	102½
Mich. 6s, '83	101	South Carolina 6s	20
Mich. 7s, '78	103	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	7
Missouri 6s	94¼	S. C. 6s, April & O.	16
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	91	Tenn. 6s, old	83
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Un.	90½	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C.	64¼
N. Y. Reg. B'nty Ln.	107⅜	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex C.	64
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	107½	Tenn. 6s, new series	64¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	110	Virginia 6s, old	31
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, New Bonds	31
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, Consol Bonds	50½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110		
N. Y. 6s, Gd. R., '87	112		
N. Y. 6s, Gd. C., '87	112		
N. Y. 6s, Gd. Ln., '83	112		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

American Exchange	110½	Mercantile	110
Central National	101¼	Merchants'	120
Chatham	115	Merchants' Ex.	110
Commerce	119⅞	Nassau	108
Continental	100	New-York	127½
Corn Exchange	123	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	85
Fulton	145	Ninth National	100
Germania	103	Oriental	161
Gold Exchange	110	Pacific	150
Grocers	100	Park	141
Irving	124	People's	140
Market	118⅛	Republic	107
Mec. Bank'g As.	x75	Shoe and Leather	150

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	103⅞	104
Camden and Amboy	122	122½
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	114	....
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	19	19¼
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	87¾	88
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96¼

The Toledo and Wabash May Interest is advertised to be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. will pay the May Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Road.

The Scrip Coupons of the Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road are advertised to be paid at the Farmers' Trust.

The Sioux City and St. Paul Road May Interest is advertised to be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

Mr. H. G. Marquand, Banker, No. 120 Broadway, will pay the May Interest of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road.

The Guaranteed Interest of the Port Royal Road will be paid for account of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company by the American Exchange Bank May 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞ TO BANKERS AND LAWYERS.—Conveniently ocated offices to let in building No. 12 Wall st., opposite the Stock Exchange. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	39	Resin, bbls	898
Bees-wax, pkgs	10	Spirits Turp., bbls	131
Copper, bbls	34	Moss, bales	34
Flour, bbls	11,798	Beef, pkgs	141
Meal, bbls	100	Pork, pkgs	8
Wheat, bushels	131,840	Cut-meats, pkgs	447
Corn, bushels	78,800	Lard, tcs	611
Oats, bushels	33,600	Butter, pkgs	2,980
Rye, bushels	2,225	Cheese, pkgs	322
Malt, bushels	2,900	Stearine, pkgs	202
Peas, bushels	1,800	Tallow, pkgs	10
Garden-seed, bags	181	Grease, pkgs	65
Cotton, bales	1,543	Pea-nuts, bags	149
Eggs, bbls	3,942	Pea-nuts, bushels	750
Hops, bbls	12	Starch, pkgs	128
Hides, No	84	Tea, pkgs	209
Hides, bdls	575	Tobacco, hhds	123
Leather, sides	5,061	Tobacco, pkgs	597
Tar, bbls	400	Wool, bales	224
Crude Turp., bbls	585	Whisky, bbls	738

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Maria Pace, for Cork—31,392 bushels Corn.

By the bark Frigate Bird, for Marseilles—3,472 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Insula Capri, for Gloucester—21,426 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Franklyn, for Cork—30,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Koln, for Bremen—100 bxs. Starch, 808 cases Tobacco, 3 bbls. Casings, 3 bales Furs, 44 bales Tobacco, 150 tcs. Lard, 17 tcs. Honey, 1,476 bxs. Cheese, 3,790 bags Corn, 692 bags Rye, 40 bbls. Shoepegs, 50 bxs. Bacon, 126 hhds. Tobacco, 342 bales Cotton, 1 Phaeton, 115 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the schr. G. A. Blaisdell, for Angier—18,570 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been quite moderately sought after at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. for the best samples. Pearls inactive, but firm at $9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been quoted steady, within the range of 34c.@36½c. for fair to very choice ₱ lb., on a fair inquiry.

CANDLES—Sell slowly within our range; Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a limited trade, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$20; Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 50,000 tons were disposed of at $4 37½@$5 32½c., as against $4 22½@$5 30 in March.

COFFEE—Rio quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, leading to freer dealings, embracing sales of 4,235 bags by the South America, 6,000 bags by the Watch, and 4,209 bags by the St. Ursula on private terms, and 4,897 bags by the Anina, reported at 19c., gold. Other kinds quiet and irregular.

COCOA—The offerings of desirable stock are limited, and trade is slow. Maracaibo last sold for home use at 28c., gold, the remainder of stock shipped hence from first hands. Caracas is plenty, within the range of 17c.@35c., gold, for ordinary to extra choice, but is quiet. Guayaquil has been selling in job lots rather freely, on the basis of 10½c., gold, and none now reported in first hands. San Domingo available at 7½c.@8c., gold, but dull.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady on a moderate demand for early delivery. Sales, 1,472 bales, including 134 bales to shippers, 628 bales to spinners, 27 bales to speculators, and 683 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been more active at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,200 bales, (of which 4,000 bales were on last evening, and 14,200 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 17⅛c.@17 5-32c.; May, 17¼c.@17 5-16c.; June 17⅝c.@17 21-32c.; July, 18 1-16c.; August, 18⅜c.; September, 18⅛c.@18 5-32c.; October, 17 13-16c.; November, 17 11-16c.; December, 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,543 bales, including 428 bales from Norfolk, 777 bales from Savannah, 68 bales from Wilmington, 20 bales from Washington, N. C., and 250 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,867 bales, and thus far this week 22,154 bales, against 23,046 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,561,320 bales, against 3,234,059 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 22,849 bales; to the Continent, 14,398 bales. Stock in New-York—139,934 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 438,761 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅜	16½	16 11-16	16 11-16
Low Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Good Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜

EGGS—Have been in moderate request within the range of 18½c.@22½c. for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 20c.@21c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered less freely, and quoted firmer in the instance of desirable and shipping Extras, 10c.@15c. better, with a moderate demand noted; Superfine and No. 2 stock has been in rather more request. The sales reported since our last have been 10,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 60, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 15, chiefly at $5 80@$6; inferior to good Extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 70@$7 85; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 75, mostly at $6 50@$6 65; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 65@$7 75, ₱ bbl.; and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour steady, on sales of 800 bbls....Rye Flour firm, with sales reported of 480 bbls., mainly at $5 65@$6 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal active at full rates; sales, 1,750 bbls., including 1,250 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 50, delivered.

GRAIN—The better grades of Spring Wheat have been in comparatively light supply and good demand at an advance of fully 1c. a bushel. The inquiry has been mainly for shipment. The poorer qualities have not been in favor with buyers, and have been difficult to place, prices showing much irregularity. Winter Wheat has been scarce and in some request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at $1 61@$1 64 for No. 1 Spring; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., which is particularly scarce; $1 55@$1 55½, mainly at $1 55 for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 53@$1 55 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 62 for ungraded Spring, car lots, and $1 66 for Red Western, car stock. For forward delivery rather more demand has been noted, with sales reported of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, deliverable May 1 to 25th, at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Corn has been quite actively sought after at an advance of 1c. a bushel. The demand has been in part for prime stock, wanted to deliver on maturing contracts. The later dealings indicated less firmness. Sales have been reported of 112,000 bushels at 86½c.@88c. for fair ordinary to strictly choice old Mixed Western, 83c.@87c. for inferior to choice new do., chiefly at 85c.@86½c. for fair to prime samples; 86c.@87½c. for White Western, 86c.@88c. for Yellow do....Rye firm and in fair demand; offerings for immediate delivery limited. Sales, 2,000 bushels car stock, to arrive, on private terms, and 8,000 bushels Western, to arrive from the Canal, at $1 10 ₱ bushel....Barley steady, with sales reported of 2,500 bushels California at $1 50, and 8,000 bushels Hungarian on private terms....Nothing new in Malt....Oats quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, on a good demand and restricted offerings of prime. Sales, 51,000 bushels at 66c.@68c. for fair ordinary to choice White Western, and 64c.@66c. for Mixed do....Feed salable and firm within the range of $29@37 ₱ ton....Hay strong and wanted. Straw quiet at former figures.

HEMP—Has been rather slow of sale, within the previous range. Sales, 100 bales Jute, on private terms, and 700 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c.@2½c., currency. American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 7¾c.@8c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3½c. ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in slack request, with Bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.@12¼c.

HIDES—The market has been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 3,738 Dry Rio Grande, 250 Mexican, and 500 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 114,500 Hides and 468 bales do., (against 240,700 Hides and 975 bales do. same time last year,) and included 27,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 25,300 Dry Montevideo, 14,500 Dry Rio Grande, 14,500 Dry Central American, 2,400 Dry Bogota, 6,600 Dry California, 8,500 Dry Mexican, 15,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 326 bales Calcutta Cow, 142 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—A comparatively slow trade is noted in most kinds, buyers purchasing only to meet urgent wants, on the basis of about previous quotations. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; Californians, 28c.@38c., ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate for most kinds of stock, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. We quote Sole: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California: good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Overcrop, 26c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in quite moderate request at former quotations. Sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. at 24¾c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....A very slow movement has been reported in all kinds of iron, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. Sales include 80 tons Eglinton Pig at $35@$36 ₱ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$36; Glengarnock, $37 50@$38; Coltness, $39@$39 50; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $34@$35; No. 2 do. $31@$32; Forge, $26@$30; English Rails at $57, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails at $40; Wrought Scrap at $40....Pig-lead has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet, with foreign at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 30@$6 35, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c....Spelter has been inactive at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign; 7c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been quite moderately inquired for, and has been rather easier in price. Sales have been reported of 100 slabs Straits at 24¾c.; 10 tons L. and F. at 21¾c.@22c.; 20 tons Refined English at 22¾c., gold. The closing quotations are 24¾c., gold, for Straits; 21¾c.@22c. do. for English; 26½c.@27c. for Bancs; 22¾c.@23c., do., for Refined English....Tin Plates have been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $10 62½, gold, for shipment, and 750 bxs. Charcoal Terne on private terms; I. C. Charcoal quoted $10 50@$10 75, gold; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8 25, do.; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 50, do.; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8, do.

MOLASSES—Inactive at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, closing in favor of sellers, on reduced offerings of stock; sales have been reported 6,300 bbls. Strained at $2 67½@$2 70, closing with $2 70 bid....Tar and Pitch about as last noted....Spirits Turpentine quiet with 41c. asked, and 40c. bid for Merchantable; sales 100 bbls. at 40c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of 7⅜c.@7½c. for early delivery, and 7⅝c. for June; sales, 4,500 bbls., June options, at 7⅝. Shipping stock quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c....Refined has been in less request and rather easier in price, with prompt deliveries quoted here at 15¾c., and first half of May options at 15⅞c. Sales, 3,000 bbls. May, and 3,000 bbls. June options on private terms. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 5,500 bbls., deliverable within the first ten days of May, at 15¾....Refined, in cases, quiet within the range of 20c.@21c....Naphtha dull at 9⅛c.@9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for early delivery, with new Western Mess quoted at $16 87½@$17, and other kinds about as before; sales, 30 bbls. Rumps at $14 75, and 100 bbls. Short Clear at $21. And for forward delivery, dull, with sales reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, June option, at $16 90, with May options quoted at $16 75....Dressed Hogs in request at 7¾c. for City....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at about previous prices. Sales, 10 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs., at 10c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs., at 11c.; 1,800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11½c.@12c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c....Bacon has been steady, but quiet; sales, 425 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.@10½c., with Western do. quoted at 9⅞c., and Western Short Clear at 10½c....Lard has been offered less freely, and quoted a shade higher, with a good demand noted, partly for refined for shipment to the Continent. Sales for early delivery embrace 250 tcs. old Western Steam at $10¼c.@10⅜c., the latter for fancy; 53 tcs. new do. at 10⅛c., closing at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; 425 tcs. City Steam, in lots, at 10¼c.; and 1,000 tcs. Refined at 10½c.@10⅝c.; quoted at the close at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; and for forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., May options, at 10 3-16c., quoted later at 10¼c.@10 5-16c.; 1,500 tcs., June, at 10⅜c.@10 7-16c., and 1,250 tcs., July, at 10½c.@10 9-16c., closing at 10 9-16c....Beef quiet at unchanged prices; 80 bbls. sold....Butter has been in moderate request, with firkins and tubs quoted at from 27c.@37c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and 37c.@40c. for prime to choice; 37c.@40c. for prime to choice do., pails; 20c.@36c. for Western; 28c.@32c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 20c.@26c., and Grease Butter ranging from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb....Cheese has been quoted stronger, with a good inquiry noted. State Factory, new, fair to choice, quoted at 14½c.@17c.; Skimmed and half Skimmed, 6c.@13c.; Western Skimmed and half Skimmed, 5c.@13c.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher. And State Factory, old product, at from 12c.@17½c. for fair ordinary to strictly choice.

RICE—Has been selling to a moderate extent, in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½, free, and $3 50@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in limited request, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 80@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected and somewhat nominal at 5¾c.@6c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Linseed has been scarce and wanted; 12,000 bags Calcutta, May shipments, reported sold at $2 40, gold, ₱ bushel; quoted nominal at $2 70@$2 72½, gold, here. Clover has been in very moderate demand at 10c.@10¾c. Other kinds dull....Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bushel....Timothy at $2 75@$3 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been steady and moderately inquired for.

SOAP—Has been in fair request in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw quiet, the firmer views of holders operating against an active business; sales 350 hhds. about scant fair to scant good refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; with fair do. quoted at 7 9-16c.@7⅝c., and good do. at 7⅞c.; 225 hhds. Molasses Sugar and Muscovado at 7 5-16c., and 13 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 8⅛c....Refined in good request, with prices well maintained, sellers having any existing advantage.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 120,000 lbs., in lots, at 7½c.@7¾c. for good to choice; market about steady....Stearine quiet, with best samples quoted at 11½c. Of Grease Stearine, 25 tcs. sold at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to 98c. on sales of 250 bbls., in lots.

WOOL.—The scant offerings of desirable lots, and the generally very firm views of holders, have operated against free dealings, although a good demand has been noted, mostly for manufacturing, though in part for trade account; sales have been reported since our last of equal to 225,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at from 48c.@56c., chiefly at 51c.@55c.; 21,000 lbs. Unwashed Stock at 39c.@40c.; 7,700 lbs. Washed, on private terms; 23,000 lbs. Combing, part at 65c.; 190 bales and 17,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 37½c.@50c., mainly at 46c.@50c.; 131 bales Oregon at 36c.@41c.; 500 lbs. Nevada at 33c.; 61,500 lbs. Texas at from 21c.@37c.; 29,000 lbs. California Spring on private terms; 70 pks. and 180,000 lbs. California Fall at 17c.@25c.; 5,000 lbs. California Pulled at 28c.; 74 bales California Lambs, part at 24c.; 600 bales Donskoi and Mediterranean, the former on private terms and the latter at from 13½c.@28½c.; 185 bales Rio Grande on private terms, and 5,000 lbs. Domestic Noils reported at 51c. A lot of 21 bales new California has been received, for which a bid of 33c. was said to have been declined. A small lot of new Virginia Fleece has also arrived, and is held at 35c.@37c, for unwashed XX and XXX. In San Francisco some activity in new clip is noted, on the basis of 26½c.@27c., gold.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active. Grain room has been offered sparingly, and berth rates have been quoted stronger, checking the outward movement. Vessels on charter have been moderately sought after, chiefly for the Grain and Petroleum trades, with shipowners firm in their views, on a reduced supply of tonnage....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; and by steam, 170 bales do. at ¼@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 36,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₱ bushel; 25 bales Hair at ¼d. ₱ lb. Also a German brig, with Mahogany, reported from Porto Plata, at 62s. 6d....For London, by sail, 900 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. per bbl.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 12d.@12½d., in bags, ₱ bushel; 350 tons Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton, 8s., ₱ tierce, and 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 25 bales Hair at 45s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d., with option of Bristol, at 11d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl..For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, about 450 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Antwerp or Rotterdam, an American bark, 483 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, on private term, quoted at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent direct, a German bark, 347 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, and an American ship, 909 tons, with about 6,000 quarters do., on private terms; also a German bark, 500 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., rumored, but rumor not confirmed....For Bremen, by steam, 350 bales Cotton, about 13,000 bushels Grain, 150 tcs. Lard, 975 pks. Tobacco, and 2,200 pks. Merchandise, at full current rates....For Hamburg, a German bark, 490 tons, hence, with general cargo, at £1,000....For Lisbon, an American brig, 516 tons, hence, with Staves, and back with Salt, from Cadiz, to Gloucester, Mass., on private terms....For Venice or Trieste, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence with about 20,000 cases Petroleum on private terms....For ports north of Hatteras, a British brig, 338 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cienfuegos, at 40c.; a British brig, 250 tons, with do., from Mayaguez, at 37½c.; another, 174 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Arroyo, at 40c. and $3 75; a British brig, 244 tons, and a British schooner, 174 tons, with Sugar, from Cardenas, at $5 75; an American schooner, 154 tons, with Sugar, from Sagua, at $5 75....For Boston, a British schooner, 194 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, reported from Arroyo, at 40c. and $3 75....For Providence, an American schooner, 179 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c....For a port on the Sound, an American schooner, 357 tons, (now here,) with Lumber from Jacksonville, at $10 50....For New-York, an American schooner, 192 tons, with resawed Lumber, from Bucksville, at $10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was fair on this forenoon. Thirty-one cars of horned Cattle were sold off at One Hundredth street, and 75 cars of horned Cattle were nearly all sold off at Harsimus Cove. Prices ranged from 10c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9¼ cwt. on 57 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows of fair quality were scarce and sold from $50@$70 ₱ head. Veals were brisk from 7c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Shorn Sheep sold from 5½c@7¼c. ₱ lb. Woolly Sheep from $6 80@$9 ₱ cwt. Yearling Lambs sold at 8c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs were held on sale, as also were several car loads of Sheep. This trade was slow. Live Hogs were not quoted. City Dressed sold generally at 7¾c. ₱ lb., with coarse quality Hogs at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

C. Khan sold for self 85 still-fed Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; Coney & McPherson sold for selves 184 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9 cwt.; for S. W. Allerton & Co., 121 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; H. Meyer sold for self 91 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt. The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had on sale 689 head of horned Cattle, which were in part sold as follows: W. J. Thompson sold 72 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head for the top lots, weights from 8½ cwt. to 9¼ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold 60 coarse, but fat, Missouri Steers at from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; D. Waixel sold 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; S. Schuster sold 27 still-fed Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

There were no fresh Sheep, and no sales of Sheep or Lambs, at Harsimus Cove. At Fortieth street Market P. Lerch sold 182 woolly Ohio Sheep, average weight 66 lbs. ₱ head, at $6 80 per cwt.; 45 shorn Ohio Sheep, average weight 96 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; had on sale one car of Sheep.

Judd & Buckingham sold for week ending April 29, 1874, 2,777 Sheep, average price $6 50 ₱ head; range of prices 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 34 shorn State Sheep, weight 2,580 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 58 yearling State Lambs, shorn, weight 3,810 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 75 woolly State Sheep, weight 6,920 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; held on sale, 37 choice Spring Lambs; sold 6 Calves, weight 670 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb; 28 Calves, weight 3,590 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight, 165 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 900 lbs., and 4 Spring Lambs, weight 210 lbs., were sold on private terms. P. McCabe sold 4 Cows from $50@$70 ₱ head; had 18 Cows due. At One Hundredth Street Yards 40 Veals, average weight 150 lbs. ₱ head, sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Direct from Slaughter-houses—City-dressed Beef, in Sides, 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.; in Fore-quarters, 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.; in Hind-quarters, 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; in Ribs, from 12c.@16c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Veal, from 9½c.@16c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Mutton, from 8c.@13c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Spring Lambs, from $7@$10 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending April 27, 1874—1 Steer, 3,706 Sheep, 53 Calves, 5,033 Hogs, 29 Horses—all on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,300 Sheep, 396 Veals, 9,507 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—478 Sheep, 136 Veals, 18 Cows due.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 15 cars reported to arrive, were 1,564 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,239 head, or 367 cars against 424 cars the same time last week. The market was active and strong at about ⅛c. advance on last week's prices. The quality is of a superior grade. The supply of medium and butchers' stock is short of the demand. The bulk of the trade is confined to country dealers and local butchers. Eastern buyers bought sparingly. The attendance was good. About 1,600 head were disposed of. Sales of 1,250 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 811 to 1,478 lbs., at $5 25@$6 80; 156 head Texas Stillers, ranging from 952 to 1,059 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 35; 72 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,111 to 1,162 lbs., at $5 80@$5 85; 15 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,191 lbs., at $5 50; 97 head choice Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,257 lbs., at $5 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,200 head, against 5,800 head for the same time last week. The market was firm and active at yesterday's rates. The supply was not equal to the demand; clipped Sheep, $5 50@$7; wooled Sheep, $7@$8. Sales of 180 head Michigan wooled Sheep, averaging 102 lbs., at $8; 144 head Illinois wooled Sheep, averaging 100 lbs., at $7 60; 61 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 72 lbs., at $6 25; 184 head Ohio clipped Sheep, averaging 106 lbs., at $7. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,100 head, against 11,300 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at $5 25@$5 50 for Yorkers, $5 60@$5 80 for heavy Hogs.

SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday morning a middle-aged woman became entangled in a coil of rope attached to a heavy derrick in front of a new building in Philadelphia, and was dragged nearly to the roof of the building. When extricated the unfortunate woman was found to be dead.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 29.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for April 30:

Nos. 221½, 220, 224, 226, 227, 228, 213, 229, 230, 231.

This is the last day calendar for this session. There will be no day calendar made for Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
34—Swift vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
35—Same vs. Same.
66—Bixby vs. Westcott.
67—McGowan vs. Green, &c.
69—Creamer vs. Green, &c.
72—Hammond vs. Earle, &c.
73—James vs. Cox.
85—Vansenschidt vs. Fresco Painters' Union.
93—In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
95—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.
97—Collins vs. Merry.
110—Ford vs. Moore.

Nos.
111—Dunmore, Jr., vs. Moore.
112—Same vs. Same.
120—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—In the matter of Voorhis.
145—Clute vs. Emmerich.
168—Mason vs. Partridge.
169—Sawyer vs. Partridge.
170—Kilburn vs. Partridge.
208—Mangam, vs. Bishop, Administrator.
272—McHarg vs. McAllister.
279—Simpson vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
282—Beekman, Receiver, vs. Helmbold.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
263—Hunter et al. vs. Colvin et al.
295—Walker vs. Walker.
298—Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Co. et al.
299—Same vs. Same.
300—Same vs. Same.
305—Tuska vs. Fettretch et al.
220—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.
35—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
42—Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
43—Murphy et al. vs. Dickinson et al.
44—Murphy vs. Gamble.
91—Pool vs. Stevens.
9—Emmet, &c., vs. Seton et al.

Nos.
49—Hastings, &c., vs. Drew et al.
62—Scott vs. Honeywell et al.
89—Clark, Administrator, vs. Griswold.
92—Hines vs. Mooney et al.
71—Koffman vs. Treadwell et al.
117—Prentiss vs. George et al.
120—Arnaud vs. Buddensiek.
129—Erie Railway Company vs. Barr.
134—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
145—Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.
147—Gusthal vs. Illig et al.
314—Sutton vs. Kittredge.
140—Karst vs. Marks et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
3126—Bartlett vs. The Mayor, &c.
3128—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
1588—Berringer vs. Wengenroth.
2016—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
994—Bruce et al. vs. Zachoch et al.
396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
1490—Kelly, Administrator, vs. N. Y. R. R. & T. Co.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1287—Marshall, &c., vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.

Nos.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1756—Swift vs. the Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
92—Schwarts vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1976—Withaus et al. vs. Tyson.
3198—O'Neil vs. The Mayor, &c.
3204—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
3226—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
3258—McKeon vs. The Mayor, &c.
1378—Taylor et al. vs. Weston et al.
1668—Curtiss et al. vs. Kendrick.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Saturday, May 2, at 12 M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet the first Monday in May for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1783—Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

2605—Murray vs. Walsh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

NEW-YORK OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

The People vs. Edward Hobday; forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter, &c., Union Square National Bank; Weiskopf vs. Tevew; Carroll vs. Carroll; Bank of New-York vs. Romer; memorandums.

Noel vs. Plum; Hansett vs. Thomas; motions denied.

Brandt vs. Crogger; order granted.

In the matter, &c., Miller; order of reference.

Doremus vs. Doremus; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Beattie vs. The Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company; motion to appoint Receiver granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Westbrook.

Orcott vs. Pratt. See opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Moss et al. vs. Heusted; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Grocers' Bank vs. McKinley et al.; judgment for plaintiff; findings of fact signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Gillespie vs. Gillespie; motion denied.

Demarest vs. Demarest; issue settled.

Chiampa vs. Simonet; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Brown vs. Kessler; motion to place cause on Special Calendar for June granted.

Nilen vs. Warren; motion to continue injunction granted.

In the matter, &c., Hazard; motion to compel assignee to pay petitioner a proportional part of the first dividend granted.

Von Strobel vs. Von Strobel. See momorandum.

Corlies vs. New-York and London Manufacturing Company; case settled.

Barry vs. Stanley. See opinion.

Moore vs. Rand; motion for stay granted.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Underhill vs. Bryant; judgment for plaintiff. See momorandum.

Kemp vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

The May term of this court will commence on Monday, 11th inst. By order of the court.

WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾@92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 32½@32¾; do. preferred, 54.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £210,000. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 72½c.

5 P. M. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Erie preferred, 53. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

LONDON, April 29—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 6s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 9d.@30s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March at 8 7-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable April and May at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable April, at 8 5-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April and May, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 90s. ₱ tierce. Bacon, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,600 bales were American.

3:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¾.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 867 bales; gross, 867 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,113; to the Continent, 2,274 bales; coastwise, 431 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,150 bales; stock, 29,296 bales.

MOBILE, April 29.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 34 bales; exports coastwise, 57 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,976 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16½c.@16⅝c.; net receipts, 657 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,707 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 18,581 bales.

NORFOLK, April 29.—Cotton firmer; Low Middling, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; net receipts, 999 bales; exports to Great Britain, 62 bales; coastwise, 745 bales; sales, 360 bales; stock, 7,521 bales.

GALVESTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 451 bales; exports coastwise, 918 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 42,031 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 29.—Cotton—Demand good; offerings very light; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 86 bales; sales, 363 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 123 bales; exports coastwise, 48 bales; stock, 1,435 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 361 bales; gross, 361 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 38,724 bales.

READY TO MATCH HIM.

A cool bit of impudence that occurred in the store of a New-Orleans merchant a few days ago is thus described by the *Picayune*: "A ragged, forlorn-looking urchin entered the store, and addressing the merchant, piteously asked 'a nickel to get my mother a loaf of bread—please, Sir.' A jovial neighbor, also a merchant, with a slight twinkle in his eye, thinking to have a joke with the boy, produced a nickel and said: 'My son, this nickel I worked for; now, what will you do for it?' Quick as thought the boy 'went down into his clothes,' and producing a nickel, exclaimed: 'I'll match you, Sir!'"

THE PEACH COUNTRY.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PEACH CULTURE IN DELAWARE.

LARGE AND SMALL ORCHARDS—THE PEACH KING—THE AVERAGE YIELD AND COST OF SHIPPING—THE ESTIMATED CROP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT PENN, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

In my last letter I predicted that the strawberry crop of this peninsula would be more than 10,000,000 quarts, or about 1,400 car-loads. Should the weather prove propitious and the prices remunerative, doubtless that amount, if not more, will be shipped to New-York and Philadelphia. It will come principally from the lower section, where peaches will be exceedingly scarce.

This point (Port Penn) is well known as the principal shipping point on the Delaware River of peaches. In fact, with the exception of St. Augustine, a mile below, it is the only point from which they are shipped in any considerable quantities. Should any one desire to see peaches growing in magnificent quality and quantity, he should make a trip to this village about the middle of August, the time of the picking of the Early Yorks and Early Crawford varieties. I think a ride from Port Penn for twenty miles through the peach-growing section of this country during the coming Summer, when there will be a full crop of peaches, would prove of unusual interest. Even now it well repays one for the time and expense of taking it.

Only half a mile out of town commences the fine orchard of Dr. David Stewart, which contains 12,000 trees, and stretches along the public road for a distance of nearly a mile. This orchard has borne continuously since first coming to maturity, some seven years since, which is something very unusual for a peach orchard. As a rule they generally bear every other year. It is situated within half a mile of the Delaware Bay, and is bounded on the south by the water, which at every tide for three or four hours covers St. Augustine Marsh. It is supposed that the climatic influence of the tide-water aids in protecting the buds from the weakening influence of overbearing. This orchard is capable of producing 50,000 baskets, but will probably yield only about 25,000 baskets this year. Adjoining is the orchard of Mr. Thomas F. Dilworth, which contains 5,000 trees in bearing, and is one of the finest on the Peninsula. This orchard two years ago, and not then having its full growth, yielded about 16,000 baskets, and some varieties yielded fully eight baskets to the tree, or 900 baskets to the acre. This orchard is capable of producing 30,000 baskets, and doubtless will yield this year fully 20,000. The owner is preparing to plant another orchard of 6,000 trees. On the farm of Mr. Jos. Cleaver there is another orchard of 6,000 trees, in excellent condition, and they will probably yield 25,000 baskets. Adjoining Mr. Cleaver's farm is that of Mr. McMullen, on which is a very beautiful small orchard of 2,000 trees, which will doubtless yield 5,000 baskets. A short distance above Mr. McMullen's farm, and also adjoining that of Mr. Cleaver, is a large farm belonging to Mr. A. J. Vandegrift, containing an orchard of upward of 8,500 trees, which will probably yield 30,000 baskets. Adjoining Mr. Vandegrift's farm is that of Mr. Thos. F. Craven, upon which is growing a vigorous young orchard of 9,000 trees, just in its prime, which may safely be calculated on for a yield of 35,000 baskets. This farm lies upon either side of the State road, and adjoining it is the farm of Mr. Jas. M. Vandegrift, which also is largely planted in peaches, and from which probably 15,000 baskets may be shipped. Just off the State road can be seen the two fine farms of Mrs. Miffin, in which are large orchards in good condition, containing 5,000 trees, from which a crop of 12,000 or 15,000 baskets of peaches is expected. These orchards all are situated either along or within sight of the public road leading from Port Penn to Boyd's Corner, a distance of three and a half miles. In this short drive, (and we have not reached the peach country yet,) we have passed through a section of country upon which are growing peach orchards numerous and large enough to yield 250,000 baskets of peaches, and which will probably produce 160,000 baskets this year.

From Boyd's Corner we pass along the State road until we reach within a few hundred yards of McDonough, the home of Commodore McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain. A part of the estate belonging to the McDonoughs, and which had been in their possession for a century or more, has become a part of the estate of Mr. S. Shellcross, the peach king of Delaware. Through that land passes the road known as the Mill road, which we took, after leaving the State road, in order to pass through Mr. Shellcross' orchards. Mr. Shellcross has made a special effort to have his orchards on the public road as much as possible, so that, while he is undoubtedly the peach king, if extent of orchards and amount of production entitle him to that title, his orchards look more extensive than they really are.

His original estate was upward of 1,000 acres, and commenced at the old mill, and then for a distance of upward of five miles his lands lay along a public road, and sometimes on either side. Wherever he has owned lands on the road he has planted it in peaches, and consequently his grain-farming operations are never in view of the public. His farm is about the centre of the great peach country, and he has in planting an immense orchard of about 120,000 trees. Of this vast quantity he has in bearing perhaps 90,000 trees. These trees are capable of yielding, should they each bear, which is a very common thing for peach-trees to do, five baskets per tree—450,000 baskets. But it is a singular fact that while small orchards of 2,000 trees and less will sometimes average five baskets to the tree, large orchards have never been made to produce anything approaching that quantity. And it is highly improbable that Mr. Shellcross will be able to gather more than 300,000 baskets of peaches from his orchard.

Perhaps it would not be uninteresting to consider the labor and cost of gathering and shipping that quantity of peaches to the markets.

Before counting the cost of picking it may be well to state that the largest and most enterprising peach grower cannot afford to plant much more than one half of his land in peaches, otherwise he would have to purchase food for the stock required to cultivate and manage the orchards. In the first place, before a grower is ready to pick his peaches he must have on hand a good supply of baskets, at least enough to last him ten days if he ship to New-York, and enough to ship about two-thirds of his crop if he ship to Philadelphia, from whence baskets are scarcely ever returned with any degree of regularity, and never more than one-half of the quantity sent. Consequently, when Mr. Shellcross commences picking, his stock of baskets is supposed to be 30,000 at least. These baskets cost about thirteen cents for the commonest kind, consequently $6,500 worth of baskets are required to undertake the picking of such an orchard. The peach season lasts about thirty-five days, and to ship 200,000 baskets in that time requires that there be picked about 6,500 baskets per day. Fifty baskets per day being above the average amount picked by a laborer, it requires 130 men to pick them. Every five men will keep a culler busy. The peaches are all culled in well-managed orchards before they are put into baskets for shipment. That requires twenty-five cullers. To keep a supply of baskets to the pickers and cullers, and take the peaches to the culling-houses, require about ten men, ten boys, and ten horses and wagons. To ship one day's picking of this size to the railroad requires about ten wagons, with two horses each, ten men, or one to each wagon, two or three loaders in the orchard, and an extra help or two at the railroad station. That is, to pick, cull, and ship one day's ordinary picking from this orchard requires at least 190 men, beside the overseers, and at least thirty horses. But as no horses could stand such constant work without rest, it would require forty horses. The daily expense on laborers' wages and horse-feed does not fall far short of $400. Therefore, to pick and ship such an orchard, under the most auspicious circumstances, would exceed $12,000. To this must be added the cost of fully 40,000 baskets, which would be lost in shipping the fruit from such an orchard, and that would put the cost of shipment at about $17,000, and a large enough sum, one would naturally suppose, but, in fact, it cannot be done for that price, and a grower thinks himself very fortunate if he can move his peaches from his orchard to the shipping point at a cost of ten cents per basket.

But the great difficulty of managing the gathering and shipment of so extensive an orchard is the fact that the fruit ripens so unevenly. For example, there is usually a lapse of three or four days between the ripening of the "Early Yorks" and the "Crawford's Early," and a like time between the "Crawfords" and the "Old Mixeus." Yet they sometimes all ripen during the same week, and so it is with other varieties. All orchards are planted with a view of keeping up a constant supply of ripe fruit until the fruit is all gathered, and care is usually taken to keep the supply as regular as possible. So it can easily be seen that when the three varieties mentioned ripen within the week there must be a day when the amount of peaches picked will be far above the average, perhaps three times as great.

Now if it takes 200 laborers to secure 6,000 baskets, it requires 500 to gather 15,000 baskets, the probable amount ripe on the "big" day. On that occasion every available hand on the farm, the farm hands' wives and children, in fact any one old enough to know a peach from a potato, is pressed into the orchard, and then not unfrequently thousands of baskets are lost. It is estimated that under a like circumstance two years ago Mr. Shellcross lost from 20,000 to 25,000 baskets of fruit.

From Shellcross Corner to Middletown the drive is through a very level country, over beautiful and excellent roads, a distance of three or four miles, passing through the lands of the Messrs. Cochran, Brady, Williams, and other well-known growers. It would be in vain to attempt to describe their peach orchards, and I have not the information to give the number of trees in each orchard, and, therefore, can only say that, turn whichever way you may, on all sides may be found orchards of the finest growth, looking unusually healthy and vigorous, giving every promise of an abundant yield. From Boyd's Corner, by the way of Shellcross', to Middletown, is about ten miles, and in making that drive we have passed through the heart of the peach section of New-Castle County, and, undoubtedly, no like amount of territory, nor any other drive of ten miles of road in the world, exhibits so great a forest of fruit-trees, and for miles around roads leading from the road over which we passed, the same extensive display of peach orchards is made. The Messrs. Cochran number the trees of their orchards, not by the hundreds, but by the thousands, and an orchard containing less than 2,500 is not considered an orchard at all in this section, but only a few trees.

From Middletown we turn back, going by a road a mile or so to the south, passing through the village of Odessa. From Middletown to Odessa there is not a rod of the road that does not pass along the edge of a peach orchard; between Odessa and McDonough there are several of the largest kind, and from McDonough to St. Augustine the road lies through an unbroken line of orchards. The first of these is that of Mr. Gasaway Walkins. Next to him is the fine farm—one of the most beautiful in respect to its situation and improvement—of Mr. Geo. Kaisner, who made a national reputation as the author of the phrase, "The eyes of all Delaware are upon you," when he appeared as a witness for the impeachment of Ex-President Johnson. Then comes the orchards of Mr. Isaac Wood, Messrs. Higgins, C. J. Vandegrift, L. G. Vandegrift, Sr. and Jr., Mr. Walters, and lastly, at Augustine, the orchard of Mr. J. B. Alrichs, the only orchard in Newcastle County that produced anything approaching a crop last year.

Back from this road, to the north of it, is situated a small farm belonging to the heirs of the late Martin Vandegrift, which is quite historical here, as it was the fortunate pecuniary result of a small orchard planted by the late Mr. Vandegrift on this farm, that awakened the land-owners of this neighborhood to a renewed attempt to grow peaches. I say renewed, because at a place only a few miles above Port Penn the first peach orchard planted in Delaware for a profit was situated. This orchard was the joint venture of a Mr. Reeves and the late millionaire of Philadelphia, Henry Ridgeway, of whom it is said that when he was near death, and the attending physician had announced the fact, with an inquiry whether he regretted leaving the world, he said: "Oh Doctor, if it were not for one thing I would willingly die, but that makes me wish I could live for fifty more years." "What is that?" asked the Doctor, compassionately. Mr. Ridgeway solemnly replied: "I desire to know how small the Jerseymen will get their peach baskets by that time."

Messrs. Reeves & Ridgeway's venture proving successful, the Messrs. Reynolds commenced the cultivation of peach orchards, and in a few years were the great peach growers of the country, their orchards becoming famous both in New-York and Philadelphia. For about ten years they were very successful, and then their orchards went to decay, and all attempts to renew them proved futile, and it was thought that peaches would not grow along the Delaware. And from 1850 to 1860 few, if any, peaches were grown in this neighborhood. But a small orchard of 2,000 trees, planted by Mr. Martin Vandegrift, came into bearing in 1859, and from that time until 1864 he had a crop every year, and frequently realized a profit of $2 per basket, and sometimes sold peaches from his orchard for weeks at a time at above $5 per basket.

In 1872, the season of the last crop from here, Middletown shipped to market 625,703 baskets. It is probable that 750,000 will be shipped from there this season. Mt. Pleasant, four miles above, shipped 304,715 to New-York and perhaps 70,000 to Philadelphia, making a total shipment of 375,000 baskets shipped in 1872. From present indications 400,000 baskets may be expected to be shipped from that point this year. From Port Penn and St. Augustine the prospects are such as to warrant an estimate of 175,000 from there. All these points of shipment are in St. George's Hundred, a township containing about sixty square miles. If the entire State of Delaware were planted in peach-trees, as is this Hundred, one year's crop would yield upward of 26,000,000 baskets of peaches. And this peninsula, every foot of which will grow good peaches, could be made to produce 75,000,000 baskets, so that lovers of this delicious fruit need have no fear that there will be any scarcity. In a week or so when the weather becomes settled, and the extent of the injury done to the crop in the lower peninsula can be safely estimated, I shall be able to give from data in hand an estimate of the probable peach crop, which I think will not vary from the absolute yield 100,000 baskets. It is almost certain, however, that Newcastle County will have a full crop, and a full crop from that county means upward of 1,400,000 baskets.

The peach growers of this section, as a class, are intelligent and well-educated men, as it is very evident that no such business as peach-growing could be conducted by any but intelligent men. Sometimes they find that their commission merchants do not understand this, and look upon the peach growers as "country pumpkins," and treat them accordingly. A few years since quite a number of the most extensive and most intelligent of the growers concluded to send their fruit to a certain commission man; but at the end of the season there was some discrepancy, growing out of the loss of baskets, and some of the growers waited on the commission merchant—who is a very worthy man, and pretty generally esteemed as honest—and it was soon found that the difficulty arose from imperfect book-keeping. However, this did not satisfy the commission merchant, and he wrote to his agent that he did not propose to be instructed in the management of his business by a lot of ignorant countrymen. This letter fell into the hands of one of the parties, who immediately took some copies of it and posted them around the country, and that ended the commission merchant's business in that section. As the leading one of these "ignorant countrymen" was Delaware's Representative in Congress, the Delawareans did not like it.

EFFECTS OF THE CRUSADE.

In an article mentioning some of the local effects of the woman's crusade against liquor-selling, the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says: "During the present year seven distilleries have been in operation in the Third Ohio District, but after the 1st of May, which is the beginning of the internal revenue year, but three of them will be continued. This decrease in the manufacture will be attributed by the temperance people to the woman's crusade against the saloons, and the distillers themselves assign the same cause, but they think the suspension will be only temporary, and that whisky will soon advance to such a price as will justify them in continuing its manufacture. During the temperance agitation there was a much greater falling off of the sale by the quantity than there was in the consumption of the article. There will also be a large falling off in the number of those who will take out a retail-dealer's license for the coming year. The dram seller carries on his business in violation of law, and notwithstanding the fact there is not such a public sentiment as will secure the enforcement of the legislative enactments on the subject, yet there are many men who have become wearied with the vexation of the business, and propose to retire from it from sheer disgust rather than from any conscientious scruples they entertain. A large number of grocers, who have kept bars in connection with their establishments, have indicated their intention not to take out license after the 1st of May. The profits of the business, they say, are not commensurate with the vexation and risk growing out of it. The number of retail dealers' licenses issued on the 1st of May in the Third District (not in Dayton alone) will be about 100 less than at the same date last year. But there is a fact worthy of note in connection with this falling off. The places that are being closed up are the least obnoxious ones. In Dayton it is estimated that the falling off in the number of retail dealers' licenses will be about fifty."

A FRENCH TICHBORNE CASE.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* writes: "I must now say a few words about a lawsuit just over in Paris, and which strangely contrasts with your famous Tichborne case. In spite of having been recognized by Lady Tichborne, who held to be his mother, the verdict of the jury was against the claimant. Here a young lady claims to be the daughter of a certain lady; this lady won't acknowledge her, and yet the finding of the tribunal is in favor of the young lady. The facts of this curious lawsuit may be thus briefly stated: A French lady, the Countess D'Yron, had married, in 1832, an Englishman, Mr. Samuel Smith, who died in 1836. A few years later she married a second time. At the time of her second marriage she had with her a little girl, not her own daughter she said, but a girl she had fetched from a London workhouse, and whom she had adopted. In 1856 this girl, for the education of whom the Countess had largely provided, married, against her wishes, a certain M. De Trémogain, so she discontinued paying her any provision. Mme. De Trémogain is now a widow, absolutely destitute, and she claims a pension from her mother. Mme. D'Yron resists the demand on the plea that Mme. De Trémogain is not her daughter, and in proof of it she presents a certificate, signed by four medical men, and from which it appears that she never had any children, and in fact could not have any. In spite of this certificate, and on a declaration made by an English medical man, Dr. Perkins, who attended the Countess when she was plain Mme. Smith, the tribunal has just ordered her to pay her daughter a pension of £120 per annum."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Western Union	74⅞	1000	Union Pacific	34⅞
2200	do.	74½	100	do.	34¾
1700	do.	74⅝	1000	do.....s3.	34¾
1500	do.	74¾	600	do.	34⅞
500	do.	74⅞	800	do.	35
2000	do.	75	1100	do.	35⅛
700	do.	75⅛	1500	do.	35¼
1100	do.	75¼	100	do.....c.	35¼
200	do.....s3.	75⅛	100	Rock Island	99¾
200	do.....b3.	75¼	200	do.	99⅞
1200	do.	75⅜	20	do.	100
50	do.....s10.	75	100	North-west.....s3.	46¾
600	do.	75¼	200	do.....b30.	47
1400	do.	75⅜	100	do.....c.	47
2500	do.	75½	100	do.....s3.	47
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98⅞	300	do.....c.	47⅛
20	do.	99⅛	200	do.	47⅛
300	do.	99	300	do.	47¼
1300	do.	99⅛	100	do.....b10.	47½
900	Erie	36	100	do.	47⅜
100	do.	36⅛	600	do.	47½
500	Pacific Mail	45⅜	200	do.	47⅝
800	do.	45½	100	St. Paul Pref.	58½
700	do.	45⅝	100	St. Paul.....c.	38¼
100	do.....s3.	45⅝	100	do.	38⅜
2100	do.	45¾	100	do.....c.	38¼
700	do.	45⅞	100	do.	38⅜
2500	do.	46	200	do.	38½
400	do.	46⅛	100	do.....b30.	38⅝
500	do.	46¼	100	Tol. & Wab.	42⅞
800	do.	46⅜	300	do.	42⅝
200	do.	46¼	200	do.	42¾
100	do.	46⅛	200	do.	42⅞
600	Lake Shore	77⅜	100	do.....c.	42⅝
200	do.	77½	500	do.	42¾
500	do.	77⅝	200	Del., L. & W.....c.	106¾
1600	do.	77¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	27½
700	do.	77⅞	22	At. & Pac. Pref.	15
3300	do.	78	300	C., C. & I. C.	22½
3000	do.....c.	78	20	do.	22⅜
400	do.....b3.	78¼	200	do.....s3.	22
300	do.	78	300	do.	22⅛
1000	do.	77⅞	100	do.	22¼
400	do.	77¾	400	Han. & St. Jo.	30
600	do.	78	300	do.	30½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	120⅛	$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64	120½
2,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	117	20,000 do.	120⅝
500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122	10,000 do.	120¾
10,000	do.	122	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	120
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	118⅞	20,000 do.	120⅛
52,000	do.	118¾	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	120½
			7,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.	115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	65	200	T., W. & W...b. c.	42⅞
1,000	do.....b. c.	64½	300	do.	43
10,000	Va. 6s, Cons.	51	400	do.	43¼
3,000	C. & N. W. C. con. gold bs.	86	100	do.	43
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	107	300	do.	42⅞
1,000	Erie 4th.	94½	700	do.	42¾
1,000	do.....b. c.	94	600	D., L. & W.b. c. c.	106⅞
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	88½	200	do.	107
14,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	105¾	11	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	133
3,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	105	500	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	78
12,000	M. C. 7s..b. c.	98¾	100	do.	77⅞
6,000	C. P. G. bds.	94⅞	100	do.	78
6,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	86⅝	2600	do.	78⅛
2,000	Un. P. 10s, In.	88	100	do.....b30.	78⅛
3,000	U. P. S. F.b. c.	70½	300	do.	78
2,500	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106½	1100	do.	77⅞
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88	800	do.	77¾
5,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	92½	600	do.	77⅝
1,000	do.	92½	1200	do.	77¾
12	Merchants' Bank	120	100	do.....s3.	77⅝
50	B'k of Commerce	120	300	do.	77½
210	Sp. M. Coal..b. c.	70	500	do.....s3.	77⅝
300	Mar. L. & M..b. c.	6	500	Union Pacific.b.c.	35⅛
800	Am. Dist. Tel.	54	600	do.	35¼
1500	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	99¼	1100	do.	35⅜
100	do.	99⅜	3400	do.	35½
1000	do.	99¼	1500	do.	35⅝
500	do.....s3.	99⅛	200	do.	35½
900	do.	99⅛	800	do.	35¼
500	do.	99	100	do.	35⅛
300	do.	98⅞	2500	do.	35¼
5	do.	99⅜	100	do.....b3.	35⅜
2550	do.	99	800	do.	35¼
100	do.....s5.	99	100	do.	35⅛
100	do.....s3.	99	500	do.	35
100	Erie.....b. c.	36	300	do.....s3.	34⅞
200	do.	35¼	200	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	27⅝
100	do.	35⅛	100	do.	27½
500	do.	35¼	100	do.	27⅜
72	C., C., C. & I..b. c.	65	500	C. & N. W...b. c.	47⅝
100	do.	66	200	do.	47¾
200	W. U. Tel.b. c.s3.	75⅜	100	do.	48
800	do.....b3.	75⅛	300	do.	48
1900	do.	75½	200	do.....s3.	48¼
1100	do.	75⅝	100	do.	48⅜
500	do.....c.	75⅝	300	do.	48½
1300	do.	75¾	100	do.	48⅝
200	do.....c.	75¾	200	do.	48½
800	do.	75⅞	100	do.....s3.	48¼
200	do.	75¾	400	do.	48
600	do.	75⅝	400	do.	47¾
200	do.....s3.	75⅝	200	do.	47⅞
700	do.	75¾	100	do.	47¾
800	do.	75⅝	100	do.	47⅝
50	do.	76	100	do.....b3.	47⅝
1200	do.	75½	200	do.....b3.	47⅝
1800	do.	75⅜	100	do.....s3.	47⅝
200	do.....c.	75⅜	260	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	100
500	do.	75¼	100	do.	100⅛
500	do.....c.	75⅛	200	do.	100½
1400	do.	75⅛	100	do.....b10.	100¼
400	do.	75¼	100	do.	100¼
800	do.....b3.	75⅜	800	do.	100½
1000	do.	75¼	500	do.	100⅜
400	do.....s3.	75⅛	100	do.	100¼
2200	do.	75	500	do.....c.	100⅛
100	do.	75⅛	100	do.	100⅛
1600	do.....b3.	75⅛	100	C., M. & St. P. b. c. s10.	38¾
100	do.	75⅛	100	do.....s3.	38¾
110	Mich. Cen....b. c.	79	100	do.....b30.	38⅞
100	St. L. & I. M.b. c.	33	300	do.....b3.	38¾
50	do.	34	200	do.	39
100	Pac. Mail.b. c.b3.	46¼	500	do.	39⅜
500	do.	46⅜	100	do.	39½
100	do.....s3.	46⅜	200	do.	39⅝
300	do.	46⅜	700	do.	39½
100	do.	46½	300	do.	39⅜
300	do.	46⅜	100	do.	39
500	do.	46½	300	do.	38⅞
600	do.	46⅝	100	do.	39⅛
500	do.	46⅞	200	do.	38¾
100	do.	46¾	100	H. & St. Jos..b. c.	31
100	do.	46⅝	400	do.	31½
200	do.	46½	100	do.....s3.	31¼
1300	do.	46⅜	100	do.	31⅛
300	do.....s3.	46⅜	100	do.	31
200	do.....s3.	46¼	100	do.	30¾
820	do.	46¼	600	do.	31
200	do.....c.	46¼	100	H. & St. J. Pf.b. c.	35
500	do.....s3.	46⅛	500	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	22⅜
700	do.	46¼	160	do.	22½
1000	do.	46⅜	700	do.	22⅝
600	do.	46¼	200	do.	22½
10	Chi. & Alt...b. c.	103	300	do.	22⅜
40	N. J. Cent...b. c.	105¼			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500	West. Union..s3.	75	100	Del., Lack. & W.	107
300	do.....c.	75	50	do.	107⅛
300	do.	75	100	Union Pacific	35
500	do.	75⅛	100	do.	35⅛
1200	do.	75¼	1200	do.	35
1300	do.	75⅜	600	do.....c.	35
1000	do.	75½	300	do.	35⅛
300	do.	75⅜	200	do.....b3.	35¼
500	do.	75¼	300	do.....b3.	35⅛
400	do.	75⅛	100	do.	35⅛
100	do.....c.	75	100	do.	35⅛
2500	do.	75	600	do.....s3.	35
1300	do.	74⅞	300	do.	35
3800	do.	74¾	1300	do.	34⅞
200	do.....s3.	74⅝	300	do.	35
600	Pacific Mail	46⅛	200	do.....b3.	35
300	do.	46⅜	100	do.	35⅛
1200	do.	46½	400	North-western	47⅞
300	do.	46⅜	600	do.	47¾
100	do.	46¼	500	do.....c.	47½
500	do.	46⅛	200	do.	47⅜
500	do.	46	300	do.	47¼
500	do.	45⅞	300	do.....b3.	47½
600	N. Y. C. & Hud.	99⅛	100	do.	47⅜
200	do.....s3.	99⅛	300	do.	47½
200	do.	99	100	Ohio & Miss.	27¼
600	do.	98⅞	100	Rock Island	100¼
100	Erie	35	200	do.....s3.	100⅜
100	do.	34⅞	100	do.....b3.	100½
200	do.	34⅝	100	do.	100¼
100	do.	34¾	300	do.....b10.	100¼
200	St. Paul	38⅜	200	do.	100⅛
100	do.	38⅝	100	do.	100
800	Lake Shore	77⅞	100	Toledo & Wab.	42⅞
100	do.....b3.	77⅞	200	do.	43
25	do.....c.	77⅝	100	do.	42⅝
500	do.	77¾	100	do.	42½
300	do.	77⅝	300	Han. & St. Jo.	31⅛
300	do.	77½	100	do.	31¼
1200	do.	77¼	100	do.	31
200	do.....c.	77¼	100	H.&St.Jo.Pref.b3.	36
200	do.	77⅜	100	Pacific R. of Mo..	37½
100	do.	77½	100	C., C. & I. C...s3.	22¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Un. P. 7s L. G.	80	800	L. S. & M. So..b.c.	77⅝
1,000	L. Dock Bds.	98½	550	do.	77½
10,000	Cen. P. G. Bs.	94⅞	600	do.	77⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. C.	90	200	do.....s3.	77¼
200	Spring Mt. Coal	72	400	do.	77¼
500	N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	98⅞	400	do.....b3.	77⅜
25	do.	99	800	do.	77⅜
100	do.	98¾	500	do.....s3.	77¼
200	do.	98⅝	100	do.	77⅛
800	do.	98¾	100	Panama.....b.c.	108
100	Harlem	129	50	do.	108½
300	West. U. Tel..b.c.	74⅞	200	Union Pac.....b.c.	35
300	do.....b3.	75	200	do.....b3.	35
1300	do.	75	900	do.	34⅞
100	do.....b3.	75⅛	300	do.	34¾
600	do.	74⅞	1700	do.	34⅞
1300	do.	74¾	700	do.....s3.	34¾
500	do.....s3.	74⅝	300	Chic. & N. W..b.c.	47⅜
7800	do.	74¾	400	do.....c.	47¼
200	do.....b3.	74⅞	600	do.	47¼
400	do.	74⅞	100	do.....s3.	47⅛
400	do.	74¾	200	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	38⅝
700	do.	74⅝	900	do.	38¼
500	do.	74½	200	do.....b3.	38¼
200	do.	74¼	500	do.	38⅜
100	do.	74⅜	100	do.	38¼
210	N. Y. Cen....b.c.	105½	200	C. & R. I..b.c.b3.	100⅛
400	Pacific Mail....b.c.	46	100	do.....b3.	100
300	do.....s3.	46	400	T., W. & W...b.c.	42½
1200	do.	46⅛	100	do.	42⅜
600	do.....s3.	46⅛	50	Del., L. & W.	107
400	do.	46	10	do.....b.c.	107
300	do.	45⅞	5	P., F. W. & C. G..	93
300	do.	45¾	100	Ohio & M..b.c.s3.	27⅛
500	do.	45⅝	300	do.	26¾
600	do.	45½	100	do.	26⅝
300	do.	45⅝	500	do.....s30.	26½
500	do.....s3.	45½	600	do.	26½
1700	do.	45¾	400	do.	26⅝
400	do.	45⅞	100	O. & M. Pf.b.c.s3.	50
100	do.....c.	45⅞	20	Morris & Essex..	94¼
200	do.	45¾	100	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	31¼
300	do.	45⅝	100	do.....b3.	31⅜
300	Erie R......b.c.s3.	34⅞	200	do.	31⅜
100	do.	34¾	100	do.	31
100	C., C. & I. C....b.c.	22⅜	100	H. & St. J. Pf.b.c.	36
100	do.....s3.	22¼	100	Atlan. & P. Pf.b.c.	14¾
100	do.....b3.	22¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000	U.S.6s,R.,'81	120	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅛
6,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64	120¾	2,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65	116¾
65,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120¼	2,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67	119⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000	Western Union	74¼	100	N. W. Pf......s5.	66¾
2600	do.	74⅛	100	do.....b3.	66¾
2600	do.	74	100	do.	66¾
100	do.....s3.	73⅞	100	North-western	47¼
1500	do.	73⅞	400	do.	47⅛
2000	do.	74	800	do.	47
400	do.....b3.	74	1200	do.	46⅞
500	do.....b3.	74⅛	400	do.	46¾
700	do.	74⅛	800	Union Pacific	34¾
300	do.....s3.	74	1700	do.	34⅝
700	do.	74	2500	do.	34½
800	do.....s3.	73⅞	500	do.....s3.	34½
300	do.....b3.	74	2000	do.....b3.	34½
200	do.	73⅞	100	St. Paul	38¼
500	Erie.....s3.	34⅜	100	do.	38⅛
1400	do.	34⅝	100	do.	38
300	do.	34½	100	do.	37⅞
100	do.	34⅝	100	do.	37⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	98½	300	St. Paul	37½
300	do.	98⅝	100	do.....b3.	37½
100	Pacific Mail	45⅝	100	do.	37¾
100	do.	45½	100	do.	37⅞
600	do.	45⅜	200	do.....s3.	37⅜
50	do.	45¼	300	Toledo & Wabash	42⅛
100	do.....b3.	45½	500	do.	42
200	do.	45½	100	do.	41⅞
400	do.	45⅝	200	Ohio & Miss.	26½
500	do.....s3.	45¼	100	do.	26⅜
300	do.	45¼	100	do.	26¾
800	Lake Shore	77⅛	100	do.	26½
2000	do.	77	200	do.....b3.	26⅜
900	do.	76⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo...s3.	30½
100	do.	77	300	do.	30⅜
500	do.	77⅛	400	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	36
100	do.	77	100	C., C. & I. C.	22¼
300	do.	76⅞	100	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	15
100	Rock Island...s3.	99½			

WEDNESDAY, April 29—P. M.

The buoyant Share speculation at the Stock Exchange is the feature of Wall street to-day. The *Bull* account was handled with great boldness and ability through the forenoon, Western Telegraph being the objective point. And upon the advance and enormous transactions in this Stock the whole market went up 1 @2 ₱ cent. on yesterday's prices, and 1½ to 3 ₱ cent. on the sales of Monday. At the early Board the transactions were most conspicuous, in amount, in Telegraph, New-York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, North-west, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Pacific Mail. The fluctuations in Western Telegraph were rapid both ways, to 75¾ ₱ cent. in the morning down to 73¾ ₱ cent. in the afternoon, standing about 74⅛ ₱ cent. near 3 o'clock. There was some disposition to realize on most of the Stocks which had so rapidly advanced since Monday, late in the day, and at the close of the Exchange the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds of the United States continue firm on both the Domestic and Foreign demand, and there was a fair business done in the old Railroad Mortgages at steady figures. The Southern State Bonds attract very little attention.

Exchange shows renewed strength to-day at $4 87½ to the £ Sterling, and as the Cable advises that the Bank of England is losing some Gold to the Continent, the Gold Room here was firmer at one time during the forenoon, but still unsettled as between sales at 113¼ @112⅞ ₱ cent. The closing figure, 113⅛ ₱ cent. There may have been some impression made on the market by rumors from Washington to the effect that nothing more will be done on the Currency question, but it is very questionable whether any calculation, either way, can be safely made on *this* point.

Closing Quotations—APRIL 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States new 5s	116¾	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121¾	121¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¾	120¾
American Gold	113	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½	$4 87½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	99⅝	99¾
Pacific Mail	45½	45¼
St. Paul Common	38	37¾
Western Union	74½	74
Union Pacific	34½	34½
Lake Shore	77¼	76⅞
Toledo and Wabash	42¼	42⅛
Harlem	127	127½
North-west	46¾	46¾
North-west Preferred	66	66½
C., C. and Indiana Central	22⅝	22¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¾	106¾
Central New-Jersey	105½	105¾
Panama	108½	108½
Erie	36¼	34½
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	26½

The Sub-Treasury paid out $432,000 Gold Interest to-day. The whole amount prepaid for May account is $1,916,000. The Coupons are presented slowly. The Cunard steamer Scotia is reported to have a large amount, sent forward for collection for European holders. The May Interest altogether due on United States 5-20s is $11,250,000, and on New 5 ₱ cents, $3,750,000—total, $15,000,000.

The Share speculation at the very close of business lost all the extra advance of the morning, and prices, it will be noted, are generally lower than last night.

The Customs receipts to-day are $281,000.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	120	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	120¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	122	5-20 reg., '67	119⅞
5-20 reg., '62	115¾	5-20 coup., '67	120¾
5-20 coup., '62	118⅝	5-20 reg., '68	119¾
5-20 reg., '64	116¾	5-20 coup., '68	120⅜
5-20 coup., '64	120¾	10-40 reg.	115
5-20 reg., '65	116¾	10-40 coup.	115¼
5-20 coup., '65	121¾	5s, coup., '81	116⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	119¼	6s. currency, '95-9	116¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, Gd. Ln, '91	112
Conn. 6s	102¾	N. Y. 5s, Gd. Ln, '75	105
Georgia 7s, N. Bds.	90	N. Y. 5s, Gd. Ln, '76	105
Georgia 7s, Endor'd.	80	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. and July	42
Georgia 7s, Gd. Bds.	65	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. off, Jan. and July	25
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., off, April and October.	35
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. 6s, New Bonds, April and October.	13
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Mich. 6s, '78-79	101	Rhode Island 6s	102½
Mich. 6s, '83	101	South Carolina 6s	20
Mich. 7s, '78	103	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	7
Missouri 6s	94¼	S. C. 6s, April & O.	16
Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Is.	91	Tenn. 6s, old	83
Mo. 6s. Asy. or Un.	90½	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C.	64¼
N. Y. Reg. B'nty Ln.	107⅜	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex C.	64
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	107½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	64¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	110	Virginia 6s, old	31
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, New Bonds	31
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, Consol Bonds.	50½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110		
N. Y. 6s, Gd. R., '87	112		
N. Y. 6s, Gd. C., '87	112		
N. Y. 6s, Gd. Ln., '83	112		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

American Exchange	110½	Mercantile	110
Central National	101¼	Merchants'	120
Chatham	115	Merchants' Ex.	110
Commerce	119⅞	Nassau	108
Continental	100	New-York	127½
Corn Exchange	123	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	85
Fulton	145	Ninth National	100
Germania	103	Oriental	161
Gold Exchange	110	Pacific	150
Grocers	100	Park	141
Irving	124	People's	140
Market	118⅛	Republic	107
Mec. Bank'g As.	x75	Shoe and Leather	150

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	103⅞	104
Camden and Amboy	122	122½
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	114	
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	19	19¼
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	87¾	88
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96¼

The Toledo and Wabash May Interest is advertised to be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. will pay the May Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Road.

The Scrip Coupons of the Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road are advertised to be paid at the Farmers' Trust.

The Sioux City and St. Paul Road May Interest is advertised to be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

Mr. H. G. Marquand, Banker, No. 120 Broadway, will pay the May Interest of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road.

The Guaranteed Interest of the Port Royal Road will be paid for account of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company by the American Exchange Bank May 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞ TO BANKERS AND LAWYERS.—Conveniently located offices to let in building No. 12 Wall st., opposite the Stock Exchange. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	39	Resin, bbls.	898
Bees-wax, pkgs.	10	Spirits Turp., bbls.	131
Copper, bbls.	34	Moss, bales	34
Flour, bbls.	11,798	Beef, pkgs.	141
Meal, bbls.	100	Pork, pkgs.	8
Wheat, bushels	131,840	Cut-meats, pkgs.	447
Corn, bushels	78,800	Lard, tcs.	611
Oats, bushels	33,600	Butter, pkgs.	2,980
Rye, bushels	2,225	Cheese, pkgs.	322
Malt, bushels	2,900	Stearine, pkgs.	202
Peas, bushels	1,800	Tallow, pkgs.	10
Garden-seed, bags	181	Grease, pkgs.	65
Cotton, bales	1,543	Pea-nuts, bags	149
Eggs, bbls.	3,942	Pea-nuts, bushels	750
Hops, bbls.	12	Starch, pkgs.	128
Hides, No.	84	Tea, pkgs.	209
Hides, bdls.	575	Tobacco, hhds.	123
Leather, sides	5,061	Tobacco, pkgs.	597
Tar, bbls.	400	Wool, bales	224
Crude Turp., bbls.	585	Whisky, bbls.	738

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Maria Pace, for Cork—31,392 bushels Corn.

By the bark Frigate Bird, for Marseilles—3,472 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Insula Capri, for Gloucester—21,426 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Franklyn, for Cork—30,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Koln, for Bremen—100 bxs. Starch, 808 cases Tobacco, 3 bbls. Casings, 3 bales Furs, 44 bales Tobacco, 150 tcs. Lard, 17 tcs. Honey, 1,476 bxs. Cheese, 3,790 bags Corn, 692 bags Rye, 40 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 bxs. Bacon, 126 hhds. Tobacco, 342 bales Cotton, 1 Phaeton, 115 pkgs. Agricultural Implements.

By the schr. G. A. Blaisdell, for Angier—18,570 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been quite moderately sought after at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. for the best samples. Pearls inactive, but firm at $9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been quoted steady, within the range of 34c.@36½c. for fair to very choice ₱ lb., on a fair inquiry.

CANDLES—Sell slowly within our range; Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a limited trade, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$20; Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 50,000 tons were disposed of at $4 37½@$5 32½c., as against $4 22½@$5 30 in March.

COFFEE—Rio quoted ¾c. ₱ lb. lower, leading to freer dealings, embracing sales of 4,235 bags by the South America, 6,000 bags by the Watch, and 4,209 bags by the St. Ursula on private terms, and 4,897 bags by the Anina, reported at 19c., gold. Other kinds quiet and irregular.

COCOA—The offerings of desirable stock are limited, and trade is slow. Maracaibo last sold for home use at 28c., gold, the remainder of stock shipped hence from first hands. Caracas is plenty, within the range of 17c.@35c., gold, for ordinary to extra choice, but is quiet. Guayaquil has been selling in job lots rather freely, on the basis of 10½c., gold, and none now reported in first hands. San Domingo available at 7½c.@8c., gold, but dull.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady on a moderate demand for early delivery. Sales, 1,472 bales, including 134 bales to shippers, 628 bales to spinners, 27 bales to speculators, and 683 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been more active at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c., ₱ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,200 bales, (of which 4,000 bales were on last evening, and 14,200 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 17⅛c.@17 5-32c.; May, 17¼c.@17 5-16c.; June 17⅝c.@17 21-32c.; July, 18 1-16c.; August, 18⅜c.; September, 18⅛c.@18 5-32c.; October, 17 13-16c.; November, 17 11-16c.; December, 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,543 bales, including 428 bales from Norfolk, 777 bales from Savannah, 68 bales from Wilmington, 20 bales from Washington, N. C., and 250 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,867 bales, and thus far this week 22,154 bales, against 23,046 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,561,320 bales, against 3,234,059 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 22,849 bales; to the Continent, 14,398 bales. Stock in New-York—139,934 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 438,761 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅜	16½	16 11-16	16 11-16
Low Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Good Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜

EGGS—Have been in moderate request within the range of 18½c.@22½c. for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 20c.@21c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered less freely, and quoted firmer in the instance of desirable and shipping Extras, 10c.@15c. better, with a moderate demand noted; Superfine and No. 2 stock has been in rather more request. The sales reported since our last have been 10,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 60, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 15, chiefly at $5 80@$6; inferior to good Extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 70@$7 85; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 75, mostly at $6 50@$6 65; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 65@$7 75, ₱ bbl.; and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour steady, on sales of 800 bbls....Rye Flour firm, with sales reported of 480 bbls., mainly at $5 65@$6 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal active at full rates; sales, 1,750 bbls., including 1,250 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 50, delivered.

GRAIN—The better grades of Spring Wheat have been in comparatively light supply and good demand at an advance of fully 1c. a bushel. The inquiry has been mainly for shipment. The poorer qualities have not been in favor with buyers, and have been difficult to place, prices showing much irregularity. Winter Wheat has been scarce and in some request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at $1 61@$1 64 for No. 1 Spring; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., which is particularly scarce; $1 55@$1 55½, mainly at $1 55 for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 53@$1 55 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 62 for ungraded Spring, car lots, and $1 66 for Red Western, car stock. For forward delivery rather more demand has been noted, with sales reported of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, deliverable May 1 to 25th, at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Corn has been quite actively sought after at an advance of 1c. a bushel. The demand has been in part for prime stock, wanted to deliver on maturing contracts. The later dealings indicated less firmness. Sales have been reported of 112,000 bushels at 86½c.@88c. for fair ordinary to strictly choice old Mixed Western, 83c.@87c. for inferior to choice new do., chiefly at 85c.@86½c. for fair to prime samples; 86c.@87½c. for White Western, 86c.@88c. for Yellow do....Rye firm and in fair demand; offerings for immediate delivery limited. Sales, 2,000 bushels car stock, to arrive, on private terms, and 8,000 bushels Western, to arrive from the Canal, at $1 10 ₱ bushel....Barley steady, with sales reported of 2,500 bushels California at $1 50, and 8,000 bushels Hungarian on private terms....Nothing new in Malt....Oats quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, on a good demand and restricted offerings of prime. Sales, 51,000 bushels at 66c.@68c. for fair ordinary to choice White Western, and 64c.@66c. for Mixed do....Feed salable and firm within the range of $29@37 ₱ ton....Hay strong and wanted. Straw quiet at former figures.

HEMP—Has been rather slow of sale, within the previous range. Sales, 100 bales Jute, on private terms, and 700 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c.@2½c., currency. American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 7¾c.@8c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3½c. ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in slack request, with Bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.@12¼c.

HIDES—The market has been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 3,738 Dry Rio Grande, 250 Mexican, and 500 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 114,500 Hides and 468 bales do., (against 240,700 Hides and 975 bales do. same time last year,) and included 27,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 25,300 Dry Montevideo, 14,500 Dry Rio Grande, 14,500 Dry Central American, 2,400 Dry Bogota, 6,600 Dry California, 8,500 Dry Mexican, 15,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 326 bales Calcutta Cow, 142 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—A comparatively slow trade is noted in most kinds, buyers purchasing only to meet urgent wants, on the basis of about previous quotations. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; Californians, 28c.@38c., ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate for most kinds of stock, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. We quote Sole: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Overcrop, 26c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in quite moderate request at former quotations. Sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. at 24¾c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....A very slow movement has been reported in all kinds of iron, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. Sales include 80 tons Eglinton Pig at $35@$36 ₱ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$36; Glengarnock, $37 50@$38; Coltness, $39@$39 50; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $34@$35; No. 2 do. $31@$32; Forge, $26@$30; English Rails at $57, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails at $40; Wrought Scrap at $40....Pig-lead has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet, with foreign at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 30@$6 35, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c....Spelter has been inactive at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign; 7c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been quite moderately inquired for, and has been rather easier in price. Sales have been reported of 100 slabs Straits at 24¾c.; 10 tons L. and F. at 21¾c.@22c.; 20 tons Refined English at 22¾c., gold. The closing quotations are 24¾c., gold, for Straits; 21¾c.@22c. do. for English; 26½c.@27c. for Bancs; 22¾c.@23c., do., for Refined English....Tin Plates have been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $10 62½, gold, for shipment, and 750 bxs. Charcoal Terne on private terms; I. C. Charcoal quoted $10 50@$10 75, gold; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8 25, do.; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 50, do.; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8, do.

MOLASSES—Inactive at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, closing in favor of sellers, on reduced offerings of stock; sales have been reported 6,300 bbls. Strained at $2 67½@$2 70, closing with $2 70 bid....Tar and Pitch about as last noted....Spirits Turpentine quiet with 41c. asked, and 40c. bid for Merchantable; sales 100 bbls. at 40c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of 7⅜c.@7½c. for early delivery, and 7⅝c. for June; sales, 4,500 bbls., June options, at 7⅝. Shipping stock quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c....Refined has been in less request and rather easier in price, with prompt deliveries quoted here at 15¾c., and first half of May options at 15⅞c. Sales, 3,000 bbls. May, and 3,000 bbls. June options on private terms. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 5,500 bbls., deliverable within the first ten days of May, at 15¾....Refined, in cases, quiet within the range of 20c.@21c....Naphtha dull at 9⅛c.@9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for early delivery, with new Western Mess quoted at $16 87½@$17, and other kinds about as before; sales, 30 bbls. Rumps at $14 75, and 100 bbls. Short Clear at $21. And for forward delivery, dull, with sales reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, June option, at $16 90, with May options quoted at $16 75....Dressed Hogs in request at 7⅝c. for City....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at about previous prices. Sales, 10 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs., at 10c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs., at 11c.; 1,800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11½c.@12c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c....Bacon has been steady, but quiet; sales, 425 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.@10⅛c., with Western do. quoted at 9⅞c., and Western Short Clear at 10⅛c....Lard has been offered less freely, and quoted a shade higher, with a good demand noted, partly for refined for shipment to the Continent. Sales for early delivery embrace 250 tcs. old Western Steam at 10¼c.@10⅜c., the latter for fancy; 53 tcs. new do. at 10½c., closing at 10½c.@10¼c.; 425 tcs. City Steam, in lots, at 10¼c.; and 1,000 tcs. Refined at 10½c.@10⅝c.; quoted at the close at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; and for forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., May options, at 10 3-16c., quoted later at 10¼c.@10 5-16c.; 1,500 tcs., June, at 10⅜c.@10 7-16c., and 1,250 tcs., July, at 10½c.@10 9-16c., closing at 10 9-16c....Beef quiet at unchanged prices; 80 bbls. sold....Butter has been in moderate request, with firkins and tubs quoted at from 27c.@37c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and 37c.@40c. for prime to choice; 37c.@40c. for prime to choice do., pails; 20c.@36c. for Western; 28c.@32c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 20c.@26c., and Grease Butter ranging from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb....Cheese has been quoted stronger, with a good inquiry noted. State Factory, new, fair to choice, quoted at 14½c.@17c.; Skimmed and half Skimmed, 6c.@13c.; Western Skimmed and half Skimmed, 5c.@13c.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher. And State Factory, old product, at from 12c.@17½c. for fair ordinary to strictly choice.

RICE—Has been selling to a moderate extent, in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½, free, and $3 50@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in limited request, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 80@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected and somewhat nominal at 5¾c.@6c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Linseed has been scarce and wanted; 12,000 bags Calcutta, May shipments, reported sold at $2 40, gold, ₱ bushel; quoted nominal at $2 70@$2 72½, gold, here. Clover has been in very moderate demand at 10c.@10¾c. Other kinds dull....Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bushel....Timothy at $2 75@$3 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been steady and moderately inquired for.

SOAP—Has been in fair request in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw quiet, the firmer views of holders operating against an active business; sales 350 hhds. about scant fair to scant good refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; with fair do. quoted at 7 9-16c.@7⅝c., and good do. at 7⅞c.; 225 hhds. Molasses Sugar and Muscovado at 7 5-16c., and 13 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 8⅛c....Refined in good request, with prices well maintained, sellers having any existing advantage.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 120,000 lbs., in lots, at 7½c.@7¾c. for good to choice; market about steady....Stearine quiet, with best samples quoted at 11½c. Of Grease Stearine, 25 tcs. sold at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to 98c. on sales of 250 bbls., in lots.

WOOL.—The scant offerings of desirable lots, and the generally very firm views of holders, have operated against free dealings, although a good demand has been noted, mostly for manufacturing, though in part for trade account; sales have been reported since our last of equal to 225,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at from 48c.@56c., chiefly at 51c.@55c.; 21,000 lbs. Unwashed Stock at 39c.@40c.; 7,700 lbs. Washed, on private terms; 23,000 lbs. Combing, part at 65c.; 190 bales and 17,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 37½c.@50c., mainly at 46c.@50c.; 131 bales Oregon at 36c.@41c.; 500 lbs. Nevada at 33c.; 61,500 lbs. Texas at from 21c.@37c.; 29,000 lbs. California Spring on private terms; 70 pkgs. and 180,000 lbs. California Fall at 17c.@25c.; 5,000 lbs. California Pulled at 28c.; 74 bales California Lambs, part at 24c.; 600 bales Donskoi and Mediterranean, the former on private terms and the latter at from 13½c.@28½c.; 185 bales Rio Grande on private terms, and 5,000 lbs. Domestic Noils reported at 51c. A lot of 21 bales new California has been received, for which a bid of 33c. was said to have been declined. A small lot of new Virginia Fleece has also arrived, and is held at 35c.@37c. for unwashed XX and XXX. In San Francisco some activity in new clip is noted, on the basis of 26½c.@27c., gold.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active. Grain room has been offered sparingly, and berth rates have been quoted stronger, checking the outward movement. Vessels on charter have been moderately sought after, chiefly for the Grain and Petroleum trades, with ship-owners firm in their views, on a reduced supply of tonnage....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; and by steam, 170 bales do. at ¼@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 36,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₱ bushel; 25 bales Hair at ¼d. ₱ lb. Also a German brig, with Mahogany, reported from Porto Plata, at 62s. 6d....For London, by sail, 900 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. per bbl.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 12d.@12½d., in bags, ₱ bushel; 350 tons Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton, 8s., ₱ tierce, and 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 25 bales Hair at 45s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d., with option of Bristol, at 11d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl..For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, about 450 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Antwerp or Rotterdam, an American bark, 483 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, on private term, quoted at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent direct, a German bark, 347 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, and an American ship, 909 tons, with about 6,000 quarters do., on private terms; also a German bark, 500 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., rumored, but rumor not confirmed....For Bremen, by steam, 350 bales Cotton, about 13,000 bushels Grain, 150 tcs. Lard, 975 pkgs. Tobacco, and 2,200 pkgs. Merchandise, at full current rates....For Hamburg, a German bark, 490 tons, hence, with general cargo, at £1,000....For Lisbon, an American brig, 516 tons, hence, with Staves, and back with Salt, from Cadiz, to Gloucester, Mass., on private terms....For Venice or Trieste, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence with about 20,000 cases Petroleum on private terms....For ports north of Hatteras, a British brig, 338 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cienfuegos, at 40c.; a British brig, 250 tons, with do., from Mayaguez, at 37½c.; another, 174 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Arroyo, at 40c. and $3 75; a British brig, 244 tons, and a British schooner, 174 tons, with Sugar, from Cardenas, at $5 75; an American schooner, 154 tons, with Sugar, from Sagua, at $5 75....For Boston, a British schooner, 194 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, reported from Arroyo, at 40c. and $3 75....For Providence, an American schooner, 179 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c....For a port on the Sound, an American schooner, 357 tons, (now here,) with Lumber from Jacksonville, at $10 50....For New-York, an American schooner, 192 tons, with resawed Lumber, from Bucksville, at $10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 29, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was fair on this forenoon. Thirty-one cars of horned Cattle were sold off at One Hundredth street, and 75 cars of horned Cattle were nearly all sold off at Harsimus Cove. Prices ranged from 10c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9¼ cwt. on 57 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows of fair quality were scarce and sold from $50@$70 ₱ head. Veals were brisk from 7c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Shorn Sheep sold from 5½c@7¼c. ₱ lb. Woolly Sheep from $6 80@$9 ₱ cwt. Yearling Lambs sold at 8c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs were held on sale, as also were several car loads of Sheep. This trade was slow. Live Hogs were not quoted. City Dressed sold generally at 7¾c. ₱ lb., with coarse quality Hogs at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

C. Khan sold for self 85 still-fed Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; Coney & McPherson sold for selves 184 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9 cwt.; for S. W. Allerton & Co., 121 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; H. Meyer sold for self 91 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt. The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had on sale 689 head of horned Cattle, which were in part sold as follows: W. J. Thompson sold 72 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head for the top lots, weights from 8½ cwt. to 9¼ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold 60 coarse, but fat, Missouri Steers at from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; D. Waixel sold 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; S. Schuster sold 27 still-fed Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

There were no fresh Sheep, and no sales of Sheep or Lambs, at Harsimus Cove. At Fortieth street Market P. Lerch sold 182 woolly Ohio Sheep, average weight 66 lbs. ₱ head, at $6 80 per cwt.; 45 shorn Ohio Sheep, average weight 96 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; had on sale one car of Sheep.

Judd & Buckingham sold for week ending April 29, 1874, 2,777 Sheep, average price $6 50 ₱ head; range of prices 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 34 shorn State Sheep, weight 2,580 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 58 yearling State Lambs, shorn, weight 3,810 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 75 woolly State Sheep, weight 6,920 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; held on sale, 37 choice Spring Lambs; sold 6 Calves, weight 670 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb; 28 Calves, weight 3,590 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight, 165 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 900 lbs., and 4 Spring Lambs, weight 210 lbs., were sold on private terms. P. McCabe sold 4 Cows from $50@$70 ₱ head; had 18 Cows due. At One Hundredth Street Yards 40 Veals, average weight 150 lbs. ₱ head, sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Direct from Slaughter-houses—City-dressed Beef, in Sides, 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.; in Fore-quarters, 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.; in Hind-quarters, 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; in Ribs, from 12c.@16c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Veal, from 9½c.@16c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Mutton, from 8c.@13c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Spring Lambs, from $7@$10 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending April 27, 1874—1 Steer, 3,706 Sheep, 53 Calves, 5,033 Hogs, 29 Horses—all on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,300 Sheep, 396 Veals, 9,507 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—478 Sheep, 136 Veals, 18 Cows due.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 15 cars reported to arrive, were 1,564 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,239 head, or 367 cars against 424 cars the same time last week. The market was active and strong at about ⅛c. advance on last week's prices. The quality is of a superior grade. The supply of medium and butchers' stock is short of the demand. The bulk of the trade is confined to country dealers and local butchers. Eastern buyers bought sparingly. The attendance was good. About 1,600 head were disposed of. Sales of 1,250 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 811 to 1,478 lbs., at $5 25@$6 80; 156 head Texas Stillers, ranging from 952 to 1,059 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 35; 72 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,111 to 1,162 lbs., at $5 80@$5 85; 15 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,191 lbs., at $5 50; 97 head choice Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,257 lbs., at $5 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,200 head, against 5,800 head for the same time last week. The market was firm and active at yesterday's rates. The supply was not equal to the demand; clipped Sheep, $5 50@$7; wooled Sheep, $7@$8. Sales of 180 head Michigan wooled Sheep, averaging 102 lbs., at $8; 144 head Illinois wooled Sheep, averaging 100 lbs., at $7 60; 61 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 72 lbs., at $6 25; 184 head Ohio clipped Sheep, averaging 106 lbs., at $7. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,100 head, against 11,300 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at $5 25@$5 50 for Yorkers, $5 60@$5 80 for heavy Hogs.

SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday morning a middle-aged woman became entangled in a coil of rope attached to a heavy derrick in front of a new building in Philadelphia, and was dragged nearly to the roof of the building. When extricated the unfortunate woman was found to be dead.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 29.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for April 30: Nos. 221½, 220, 224, 226, 227, 228, 213, 229, 230, 231.

This is the last day calendar for this session. There will be no day calendar made for Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
34—Swift vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
35—Same vs. Same.
66—Bixby vs. Westcott.
67—McGowan vs. Green, &c.
69—Creamer vs. Green, &c.
72—Hammond vs. Earle, &c.
73—James vs. Cox.
85—Vansenschidt vs. Fresco Painters' Union.
93—In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
95—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.
97—Collins vs. Merry.
110—Ford vs. Moore.

Nos.
111—Dunmore, Jr., vs. Moore.
112—Same vs. Same.
120—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—In the matter of Voorhis.
145—Clute vs. Emmerich.
168—Mason vs. Partridge.
169—Sawyer vs. Partridge.
170—Kilburn vs. Partridge.
208—Mangam vs. Bishop, Administrator.
272—McHarg vs. McAllister.
279—Simpson vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
282—Beekman, Receiver, vs. Helmbold.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
263—Hunter et al. vs. Colvin et al.
295—Walker vs. Walker.
298—Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Co. et al.
299—Same vs. Same.
300—Same vs. Same.
305—Tuska vs. Fettretch et al.
220—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.
35—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
42—Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
43—Murphy et al. vs. Dickinson et al.
44—Murphy vs. Gamble.
91—Pool vs. Stevens.
9—Emmet, &c., vs. Seton et al.

Nos.
49—Hastings, &c., vs. Drew et al.
62—Scott vs. Honeywell et al.
89—Clark, Administrator, vs. Griswold.
92—Hines vs. Mooney et al.
71—Koffman vs. Treadwell et al.
117—Prentiss vs. George et al.
120—Arnaud vs. Buddensiek.
129—Erie Railway Company vs. Barr.
134—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
145—Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.
147—Gusthal vs. Illig et al.
314—Sutton vs. Kittredge.
140—Karst vs. Marks et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
3126—Bartlett vs. The Mayor, &c.
3128—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
1588—Berringer vs. Wengenroth.
2016—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
994—Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch et al.
396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
1490—Kelly, Administrator, vs. N.Y.R.R. & T. Co.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1287—Marshall, &c., vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.

Nos.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1756—Swift vs. the Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
92—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1976—Withaus et al. vs. Tyson.
3198—O'Neil vs. The Mayor, &c.
3204—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
3226—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
3258—McKeon vs. The Mayor, &c.
1378—Taylor et al. vs. Weston et al.
1668—Curtiss et al. vs. Kendrick.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Saturday, May 2, at 12 M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet the first Monday in May for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1783—Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

2605—Murray vs. Walsh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

NEW-YORK OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

The People vs. Edward Hobday; forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter, &c., Union Square National Bank; Weiskopf vs. Tevew; Carroll vs. Carroll; Bank of New-York vs. Romer; memorandums.

Noel vs. Plum; Hansett vs. Thomas; motions denied.

Brandt vs. Crogger; order granted.

In the matter, &c., Miller; order of reference.

Doremus vs. Doremus; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Beattie vs. The Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company; motion to appoint Receiver granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Westbrook.

Orcott vs. Pratt. See opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Moss et al. vs. Heusted; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Grocers' Bank vs. McKinley et al.; judgment for plaintiff; findings of fact signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Gillespie vs. Gillespie; motion denied.

Demarest vs. Demarest; issue settled.

Chiampa vs. Simonet; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Brown vs. Kessler; motion to place cause on Special Calendar for June granted.

Nilen vs. Warren; motion to continue injunction granted.

In the matter, &c., Hazard; motion to compel assignee to pay petitioner a proportional part of the first dividend granted.

Von Strobel vs. Von Strobel. See momorandums.

Corlies vs. New-York and London Manufacturing Company; case settled.

Barry vs. Stanley. See opinion.

Moore vs. Rand; motion for stay granted.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Underhill vs. Bryant; judgment for plaintiff. See momorandum.

Kemp vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

The May term of this court will commence on Monday, 11th inst. By order of the court.

WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾@92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 32½@32¾; do. preferred, 54.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £210,000. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 72½c.

5 P. M. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Erie preferred, 53. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

LONDON, April 29—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 6s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 9d.@30s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March at 8 7-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable April and May at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable April, at 8 5-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April and May, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 90s. ₱ tierce. Bacon, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,600 bales were American.

3:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¾.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 867 bales; gross, 867 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,113; to the Continent, 2,274 bales; coastwise, 431 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,150 bales, stock, 29,296 bales.

MOBILE, April 29.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 34 bales; exports coastwise, 57 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,976 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16½c.@16⅝c.; net receipts, 657 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,707 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 18,581 bales.

NORFOLK, April 29.—Cotton firmer; Low Middling, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; net receipts, 999 bales; exports to Great Britain, 62 bales; coastwise, 745 bales; sales, 360 bales; stock, 7,521 bales.

GALVESTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 451 bales; exports coastwise, 918 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 42,031 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 29.—Cotton—Demand good; offerings very light; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 86 bales; sales, 363 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 123 bales; exports coastwise, 48 bales; stock, 1,435 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 361 bales; gross, 361 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 38,724 bales.

READY TO MATCH HIM.

A cool bit of impudence that occurred in the store of a New-Orleans merchant a few days ago is thus described by the *Picayune*: "A ragged, forlorn-looking urchin entered the store, and addressing the merchant, piteously asked 'a nickel to get my mother a loaf of bread—please, Sir.' A jovial neighbor, also a merchant, with a slight twinkle in his eye, thinking to have a joke with the boy, produced a nickel and said: 'My son, this nickel I worked for; now, what will you do for it?' Quick as thought the boy 'went down into his clothes,' and producing a nickel, exclaimed: 'I'll match you, Sir!'"

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

EXAMINATION OF THE NICARAGUAN LINE BY THE COMMISSIONERS COMPLETED—THE PARTY LEAVE FOR DARIEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 7, 1874.

In my last letter, of the 19th of March, I informed you of the arrival of the Inter-oceanic Canal Commissioners at Fort San Carlos, on Lake Nicaragua, after a complete examination had been made by them of the eastern division of the proposed route by this State. They were detained at San Carlos until the afternoon of the 21st, when the lake steamer arrived from Granada, and soon after it left with the party on board for San Jorge, on the western coast of the lake, about two and a half miles north of the mouth of the Rio del Medio, the entrance of the western division. During their stay at San Carlos the Commissioners made a thorough examination of the bar extending from the head of the River San Juan some eight miles into the lake, of the Rio Frio, coming into the lake at this point, and of the adjacent country. The bar is composed of mud and stiff clay, and a channel is proposed to be dredged across it 80 feet wide at the bottom, slopes of 6 to 1, respectively of horizontal and vertical distances, and a mean depth of cut of 8 feet, which, once completed, it is expected the traffic will be sufficient to keep open to the desired depth. In the Rio Frio 15 feet depth of water was found up to about a mile from its mouth, or the outlet; and a grass called in the country "gamalate" was observed to grow on the banks to a depth of 12 feet below the surface of the water, which will probably prove to be a good protection to the slopes of the canal against the washing of steamers. The soundings taken in the lake show a greater depth of water than that represented in the profiles prepared by the late surveying expedition, and, therefore, a less amount of work than that estimated for. The Lake of Nicaragua lies in a north-westerly direction, is about 110 miles long and 35 wide, and has an elevation of 107 feet above sea level. It has been adopted as the summit level of the canal, which will traverse, from the outlet at Fort San Carlos to the mouth of the Rio del Medio, a distance of 56.50 miles. From the end of the bar extending in front of the outlet to 1,300 feet from the western shore no improvement of any kind will be required, the depth varying from 30 to 120 feet. Some excavation in rock under water will be necessary to obtain a suitable entrance for the canal, although to what extent cannot at present be stated, as no detailed survey has been made of the locality. It has been estimated as if the whole excavation had to be made in rock, but a more thorough examination may show that a thick coating of compact gravel overlies the rock, in which case the estimated cost would be considerably reduced. Many excellent and well-protected harbors exist in this lake, and, in fact, for ships of the size for which the canal is intended the whole lake could be considered as an immense harbor, capable of offering shelter and protection to all vessels coming into it. Vessels could here undergo repairs and store provisions without endangering the health of their crews, as a healthier climate does not exist in the world. It is a natural, inexhaustible reservoir of fresh water, which at its lowest stage, in the extreme dry season, discharges by its outlet, the River San Juan, over 12,000 cubic feet per second, more than thirty times the amount necessary for all the requirements of the proposed canal, which is to extend from its shore to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Although the lake drains a large area of territory, the waters in coming into it distribute themselves uniformly over its vast area, and no sudden rise or fall ever takes place. The River San Juan, its only outlet, does not receive any large tributary before its confluence with the River San Carlos, where the canal is taken from the river and located inland to Greytown; and hence that portion of the river intended to be used for the canal as slack-water navigation will not, like other tropical rivers, be subject to sudden floods, which might interrupt navigation and endanger the proposed works. In crossing the lake frequent soundings were taken, and the depths recorded, and specimens of the material on the bottom were also obtained, showing mud and stiff clay in the bar and clean sand and gravel in all depths over twenty feet past the bar. An iron bar, twenty feet long and one inch thick, was used to ascertain the depth of the soft material composing the bar, and by its own weight, without any effort on the part of those handling it, the rod sunk in ten feet depth of mud and clay, underlying ten feet of water.

At 8 in the morning of the 22d the steamer arrived at San Jorge, on the western coast of the lake. Commander E. P. Lull went ashore in the first boat, and immediately on landing set about procuring the required number of horses for the party to commence the examination of that portion of the proposed route from the lake to the Pacific. He sent a communication to Don José Chamorro, of Rivas, a distinguished gentleman of the country, who, like Mr. Ran Runnels, an American citizen, residing at Virgin Bay, has rendered many valuable services to the late surveying expedition. Mr. Chamorro soon responded, arriving from Rivas with ten saddle horses and mules. He came to present his respects to the party and offer his services as a private citizen and as Prefect of the department. A courier soon after arrived from Mr. Runnels, with a friendly letter to Commander Lull, placing at his disposal his house and his means and influence in the country.

By 11 A. M. the whole party was mounted and on their way to the mouth of the Rio del Medio, about two and a half miles from the landing place, the entrance of the canal by the line surveyed by the last expedition and recommended as the most favorable from the lake to the Pacific, terminating at the port of Brito, with a distance of 16.33 miles by the line located, and an extreme elevation of 127 feet above the adopted summit level. This distance was traveled along the shore of the lake in order to make use of this opportunity for its inspection. On arriving at the mouth of the river the trail was soon found, and after getting all the information desired at this place as to the nature of the ground, the direction of the prevailing winds, and amount of work to be done, the trail was followed by the party to a point about three miles from the lake called El Vergel, where the line intersects the road from Virgin Bay to Rivas. This portion of the line was located along the general direction of the valley of the stream, intersecting it at several points, across beautiful fields of coffee, cacao, plantains, and bananas, these surrounded by magnificent rows of mango and orange trees, planted around the squares into which each estate is divided, as a protection against the strong easterly winds prevailing in this part of the isthmus.

At about 100 feet from the lake the ground has an elevation of about ten feet above the proposed surface of the water in the canal, and at about a mile from the same point fifteen feet of elevation are obtained, when the ground commences to rise more rapidly, with occasional depressions, as it intersects the stream, reaching a rise of some forty feet at the last point examined on the road. At El Vergel, an abandoned indigo estate, the party took the road to Rivas, where they arrived about 4 P. M. Pleasant accommodations and an acceptable dinner had been prepared for them at the only hotel in the town. At 5 o'clock next morning they were again in the saddle, and after an hour of pleasant riding through a series of richly-cultivated estates of cacao and coffee, they were again placed on the line to be examined at the point where they left it the day before. They followed it along the same valley of the Rio del Medio, open and extensively cultivated, of moderate inclination, and sufficiently wide at every place for the location of the canal and deposit of the waste material resulting from the excavations. The valley is here confined by two continuous ranges of hills, of variable elevations, limiting the water-shed of the stream to very small proportions. By 9 o'clock the party reached the estate Jesus Maria, traversed by the line, whose owner received them with the same kindness he had on previous occasions shown to the officers of the surveying expedition. The line here leaves the valley of the Rio del Medio, which turns to the north, and follows the valley of another small ravine coming from the west, and emptying into the Del Medio at this point. Continuing the inspection, the origin of this ravine, at the summit of the pass through the divide, was soon reached. This point is 5.84 miles from the lake, and in the centre line of a valley about 2,000 feet wide, bounded by high hills, and nearly level in a direction perpendicular to the line, and with but little rise and fall in 1,000 feet on the line, each side of the culminating point, which is 127 feet above the adopted summit level for the canal. From there the line pursues the general direction of another ravine, and falling rapidly intersects, in about a half a mile, the ravine Chocolata, and at a further distance of 1.92 miles from the summit, or 7.76 from the lake, falls into the valley of the Rio Grande, near the estate Las Cerdas, where the adopted plane of the summit level, if prolonged, would intersect the Pacific slope.

To obtain a better location the line here cuts across two bends of the Rio Grande, and new channels are proposed for the stream. The difference of level between mean high lake and high water at Brito, the terminus of the line, is 103.14 feet, an elevation which is proposed to be overcome by ten locks 400 feet long between mitre sills, 70 feet wide, and 10.31 feet lift each. The first of these locks is proposed to be located a short distance below Las Cerdas, at the end of the summit level, which will extend from Lock No. 1 of the Eastern Division, at Castillo, across the lake to this, the first lock of the Western Division, a distance of 102 miles. From Lock No. 1 to Brito the line was located over an equally inclined plane, with a fall of about twelve feet to the mile, and the remaining locks are located at such places where the surface of the water in the canal reaches an elevation above the ground in excess of what has been adapted as the maximum height for the embankments. The trail was followed from Las Cerdas to La Flor, a small estate about three and a half miles from Brito, and the location of this portion of the line over a firm soil thickly covered with the best constructive woods in the country, and easily drained into the Rio Grande, was considered by the Commissioners to be excellent. Before reaching La Flor the line intersects a large stream coming from the north called Rio Tola. The surface of the water in this stream is, in the dry season, about eleven feet below the bottom of the canal, and its amount of flow very small—less than 100 cubic feet per hour. It is proposed to pass this stream under the canal by a culvert of four arches, and computing its flow in the rainy season from the highest water marks on the trees and banks, and the fall of the bed per mile, and doubling this amount, this last volume will pass by the culvert under the canal, with an accumulation of the water of only four feet above the crown of the arches. Detailed surveys and maps have been made for this special work.

At La Flor, a high spur projecting from the cordillera confining the extensive valley of Tola, traversed by that portion of the line just described, comes to the right bank of the Rio Grande, and to avoid this hill the canal is proposed to occupy a portion of the channel of the river, which will be diverted by a new channel and embankment across a sharp bend of low land. This is easily accomplished by deflecting the direction of the canal by a gentle curve, at the end of which the line falls into and traverses the valley of Brito, of the same formation and inclination, and offering the same advantages as that of Tola. The trail was again followed to near the harbor, when, owing to the late hour, the party returned by a good road to the hacienda Ulemany of Don J. Chamorro, about six miles distant.

Early next morning they started again, and, striking the trail where they left it the day before, followed it to the harbor. This is formed by an indentation of the high and rocky bluffs forming the coast. An artificial harbor is proposed to be made here by means of a breakwater and dredging from the inner slope of this jettee, at twenty-six feet depth of water below low tide, to the foot of the tide-lock, a distance of about 1,800 feet; and from a line extending westerly from the same point at the lock, 800 feet northerly, to the base of a steep hill about 200 feet high, and extending to the outer line of the coast, where it abruptly ends with an elevation of about 250 feet. From a small spur projecting from the foot of this hill some distance into the sea, and ending at thirty feet depth of water, the jettee is to be constructed in a southerly direction for a distance of 800 feet, ending at forty feet below low tide. The proposed basin will comprise an area of about twenty-five acres, which, it is thought, will be sufficient to meet the traffic of the canal, particularly when we take into consideration its proximity to the lake, where vessels can find an ample, safe, and pleasant anchorage; and should an interruption take place in the western division of the canal, the small harbors of Nacascola and San Juan del Sur could accommodate a large number of ships. The material to be dredged in the harbor seems to be, from its appearance and the boring made by the late expedition, compact sand. For the construction of the breakwater the material may have to be brought from a hill over a mile distant, as the rock forming the hill at the point does not seem to be of the required hardness. The rise and fall of the tide at this place is nine feet, and a tide-lock of nine feet lift is proposed, in combination with Lock No. 10, at the entrance of the harbor, in order that vessels may get in or out of the canal at any stage of the tide. After a full examination of the locality, the party returned to Rivas, where they arrived at 5 P. M., feeling to a great extent the effects of the continuous riding in the hot sun during the last three days.

The proposed Rio del Medio route had been thoroughly examined, and there only remained for the Commissioners the examination and inspection of the route proposed by Col. Childs, and surveyed by the expedition of 1872 from the mouth of the River Lajas, about three miles south of the Rio del Medio, to the habor of Brito. This line intersects that of the Rio del Medio, near the house of Las Cerdas, at 9.49 and 8.00 miles respectively, from the lake, by one or the other route, and thence to Brito they coincide and form the same line; the examination, therefore, had only to be made from the lake to the point of intersection. Before the other line was surveyed this one was considered to be a very favorable one, on account of its low elevation of only 43.78 feet above high lake, in crossing the divide. But now the Rio del Medio route is considered to be the more advantageous of the two, and as such is recommended by Commander Lull and Mr. Menocal, the civil engineer of the late surveying expeditions, even if its cost would exceed that of the other by four or five millions of dollars.

In leaving the lake the Lajas line occupies the bed of the river of the same name to San Pablo, 1.54 miles from the lake, where the river is proposed to be diverted by an embankment and artificial channel, about two miles long, and made to discharge into the lake about one mile south of its present mouth. At San Pablo the lines take a more westerly direction, and after crossing a plain of moderate elevation, at about two and one-quarter miles from the lake, falls into the valley of the Guacoyal, a tributary of the Lajas proceeding from the summit, and which, with its tributaries, will have to be taken into the canal, following the valley of the stream and intersecting it at many points. The culminating point of the line lies in a valley about two miles wide and 43.78 feet above high lake. The width of the valley and its low elevation with relation to the surrounding country give a very large water-shed. Immediately after crossing the divide the line meets and pursues another ravine called La Cour, which, as it descends, increases considerably, when the line leaves it to the right and, traversing a rather broken country, crosses the brook Espinal, coming from the north, and which has already received into it the Ravine Cour, much increased in size after diverging from the line. This brook Espinal, dry, or nearly so in the dry season, becomes a dangerous torrent in the wet season, and to take it into the canal would not be advisable; but it cannot be avoided. About 1,000 feet after crossing the Espinal the line meets the Rio Grande, approaching from the south. This river rises in and drains a large area of the eastern slope of the Cordillera, and descending with a rapid inclination and receiving in its way many precipitous gulleys coming from the high mountains, it crosses the divide by a narrow, tortuous, and precipitous valley, confined by high spurs, which alternately approach it from both sides. At the eastern end of the valley the line, after crossing the Espinal, meets the river, and there being no room in the valley for the creek and canal, the latter will have to occupy the bed of the former and receive its waters. A ship canal of the dimensions proposed could not, however, follow the sinuous course of this stream; easier curves will have to be located, cutting across the bends, and in so doing, although a minimum radius be adopted, the line would, necessarily, have to intersect some of these high spurs, giving place to deeper cuttings than would be required in crossing the divide or summit of the water-shed of the line located, and with but little or no room for the deposit of the waste material without having it washed back into the canal by the gulleys coming from both sides. This sinuous valley would have to be followed for about a mile and a half, when the line leaves the stream and is located over moderately level ground, where it meets the Rio del Medio line, near Las Cerdas. It was to the examination of this portion of the line, from this latter point to the Espinal, and the conditions attending it that the attention of the Commissioners was called; and after a thorough inspection of the ground they at once came to the conclusion that the other route was in all respects more advantageous, even if its cost would be much greater. Major McFarland, who has had a long experience in the improvements of rivers, navigation, and building of canals, was at once impressed with this fact. The Rio del Medio line, as can be perceived from its description, only takes into the canal two small ravines, Del Medio and Chocolata, and these under so favorable circumstances that they could not be injurious to the canal.

This ended the examination of the whole route proposed, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of 181.26 miles, divided as follows:

	Miles.
Western Division, from the lake to the Pacific	16.33
Middle Division, or lake navigation	56.50
Eastern Division, actual canal 45.41	
Slack water navigation......63.02	108.43
Total	181.26

Of the 61.74 miles of actual canal to be built, 47 miles are in excavation and embankment combined, and the other 14 miles in excavation, giving a general mean depth of excavation for the whole line of 9 feet above the surface of the water in the canal.

The proposed width of the canal at the water surface is in deep excavation in rock 106 feet, in excavation in earth 128 feet, and in excavation and embankment 150 feet; giving at every place sufficient capacity for two vessels to pass each other.

In regard to the materials of construction, and means of communication, upon which the Commissioners will have to report in referring to the existing facilities for the execution of the work, they have obtained very valuable information, both by actual inspection of the ground and of works constructed in different parts of the country.

From near Las Cerdas, in the Western Division, to the harbor of Brito, the country is heavily timbered with trees of suitable size to furnish timber of the best quality required for the mechanical structures of the canal. Upon both sides of the river San Juan, from Toro rapids to the Juanillo, above the Rio Colorado, the country is also heavily timbered with very durable wood. From the lake to the western end of the summit level, stone will be encountered to a great extent, but as no quarries have been opened, it is difficult to state whether it could be found in masses sufficiently thick to produce dimension stones. Of this class, however, a very limited number, if any, will be required, as most of the works are proposed to be of concrete, as the best material adapted for works of this kind on account of its simplicity of construction and the monolithic nature of the structure, perfectly suitable to stand shocks and prevent filteration. Basalt and greenstone will be found in the shape of detached stones in large quantities, and at convenient places along the line on both sides of the lake, and, according to information obtained at Monkey Point, about forty miles north of Greytown. On the west side of the lake several specimens of excellent limestone were seen, and limestone was said to exist in large quantities within three miles of the proposed line. At one of these places, La Salecad, a lime-kiln was seen in operation. This lime is extensely used in the country, both in wet and dry masonry, and particularly in the construction of indigo vats and dams. The first are generally located by the side of permanent streams, the waters of which are raised by the dams. The Commissioners had the opportunity of seeing some of the works, constructed on the Rio del Medio, at El Castillo, El Vergel, San Felix, San Vincent, Jesus Maria, and Los Horcones, and, according to the information obtained from natives of the country, some of these works had been built over a hundred years, and notwithstanding their exposure to the action of the weather and constant pressure of the water, they were found to be in excellent condition. The lime obtained from the Tipi Tapa limestone is said to be of very superior quality. It is evident, therefore, that natural hydraulic lime of the best kind exists in the country, and that none will have to be imported. The best of clays exist in the country, and in a very primitive way the manufacture of bricks and tiles is carried on near the large towns. In examining the Rio del Medio line three brick and tile yards in operation were met with, and the party had the opportunity of examining the clay, the bricks and tiles, which were of good quality, and the system employed in the manufacture.

As to means of communication they exist along the whole line, either by land or water, and although the present roads are generally in bad condition, they could at a small cost be repaired.

It is shown by the maps, profiles, and estimates, compared with the note-books and working-sheets presented by Commander Lull and Mr. Menocal, that the cubic contents of the work to be done have been computed from the data obtained by actual survey, and from the plans prepared for the different works proposed. The whole route was located and leveled from sea to sea, taking an elevation every 200 feet in level country, and every 100, 50, or 25 feet in broken ground. Such being the case, any changes introduced in the line by a more detailed survey must necessarily be in favor of it, and tend to reduce the estimated cost.

It would be very difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of the prices at which the work could be done in this country, as its sparse population and consequent deficiency of laborers show the necessity of relying on the labor of foreigners to perform the work. The magnitude and importance of the project, and the favorable conditions of the country, as to health, fertility of soil, abundance and variety of production, and wealth in mines, will probably be an inducement to immigration, and the consequent improvement of the country.

The total estimated cost of the work at the adopted prices, and including the harbors of Brito and Greytown, amounts to $50,474,794, and, adding twenty-five per cent. for contingencies, to $63,093,493. It is expected, however, that the modifications introduced in the line by a final survey will reduce this amount from twenty to twenty-five per cent.; but as an increase will probably take place in some of the prices adopted for the purpose of estimating, it is supposed that the total cost will fall within the limits of this estimate.

On the morning of the 27th the party left Rivas for San Juan del Sur, with the object of there taking the mail steamer for Panama. They stopped on their way at Virgen Bay to pay their respects to Mr. Runnels and family, by whom they were kindly welcomed, and invited to an excellent breakfast. On the afternoon of the same day they arrived at San Juan del Sur, feeling well satisfied of having gone over the whole route, and obtained all the information required to enable them to make a complete report.

While at the harbor the Minister of Nicaragua to the United States, Mr. Emilio Benard, arrived from Managua, the capital of the State, with the object of paying his respects to the Commissioners, and to express the sentiments of the President and the country at large in this new step taken by the United States Government toward the solution of a problem in which his country is so much interested, and which, according to Mr. Benard, is a question of life or death for Nicaragua. Mr. Benard expects to be in Washington by the 1st of May, where he will be welcomed by his many friends.

On the 30th the party left San Juan del Sur in the steam-ship Ancon, arriving at Panama on the night of the 4th. On the following day they were transferred on board the United States steam-ship Saranac, where they joined Commander T. O. Selfridge, of the Atrato-Napipi route, and after the necessary preparations the party left Panama on the afternoon of the 7th inst., for Capico Bay, 280 miles south of Panama, and terminus of the Darien route, where they will land and commence the examination of that proposed route.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES,
May 1, 1874 to April 30, 1875.

The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTALISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year, beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses.)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses.)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse.)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance.)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the Second District of New-York, (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards,) liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 395 Canal street, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1874.

CORPORATION SALE OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

Sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened, at the Controller's Office, on THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for leases of franchise or right to maintain and operate certain ferries in and about the City of New-York, as follows:

1. From Slip north of and adjoining foot of Grand st., East River, to South 7th st., Brooklyn.
2. From James slip, between Piers Nos. 32 and 33, to Bridge st. and South 6th st., Brooklyn.
3. From Grand st., New-York, to Grand st., Brooklyn.
4. From Houston st., East River, to Grand st., Brooklyn.
5. From 23d st., East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.
6. From 92d st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.
7. From Chambers st., North River, to Pavonia, New-Jersey.
8. From Desbrosses st., North River, to Jersey City.
9. From Whitehall st., East River, to North Shore, Staten Island.
10. From Christopher st., North River, to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

For full information see advertisement in *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, Controller's Office, April 24, 1874.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, May 9, at 12 M., COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, May 23, at 12 M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

CHINA	May 2
GRANADA	May 16
COLORADO	May 30

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Castalia, Thursday	April 30	Utopia, Saturday	May 9
Australia, Saturday	May 2	Victoria, Tuesday	May 12
Ethiopia, Tuesday	May 5	Caledonia, Thurs	May 14
Italia, Thursday	May 7	Macedonia, Sat'day	May 16

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Calabria, Wed'day	April 29	Abyssinia, Wed'y	May 20
*Scotia, Wednesday	May 6	Parthia, Satu'day	May 23
Algeria, Saturday	May 9	*Russia, Wednesday	May 27
*Cuba, Wednesday	May 13	China, Saturday	May 30
Java, Saturday	May 16	Calabria, Wed'day	June 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	SATURDAY, May 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, May 16

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STATE LINE STEAMer, STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER, sails from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore st., at 12 o'clock M. Saturday, May 2. Passengers to be on board at 11 A. M.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday, May 2
PEREIRE	SURMONT	Saturday, May 16
VILLE DE PARIS	———	Saturday, May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	May 12, 2 P. M.
No Boat	May 19.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	June 9, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. RINGK, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. HA. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, May 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Queen..Sat., May 9, 10 A. M.	Greece..Sat., May 23, 11 A.M.
Canada..Sat., May 16, 3 P. M.	Spain...Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER........Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, May 2.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	April 30
CORINTH	May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA	April 29
ATLAS	May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	April 30
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	May 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)	May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)	May 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist*, American edition, contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 tours, price 10 cents. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Egypt May 2, price $650, gold, including everything.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP, by the "American" and "Red Star" line of steamers.

Drafts for £1 and upward issued at lowest rates.

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., 25th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 24th	12:00 M.
Tues., 28th	3:00 P. M.	Mon., 27th	2:00 P. M.
Wed., 29th	3:00 P. M.	Wed., 29th	6:30 A. M.
Thurs., 30th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 30th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., May 1	3:00 P. M.	Fri., May 1	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 2d	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 2d	7:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eaglewood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.

OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, NO. 6 NORTH 7TH ST.

CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES.

CAST-IRON FLANGE HEATING AND STEAM PIPES,

STOP VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS,

All sizes.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.

GEORGE S. STUDWELL,
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL clergyman, with high collegiate distinctions, and having had many years' experience in teaching, receives at his rooms a few pupils, or would attend at their residences to prepare for college, mercantile or other literary pursuits, or would take charge of a first-class school. Address A. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at no higher prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations from the 1st July, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
PENSACOLA, Florida.
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.
MARE ISLAND, California.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy, ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds Roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station, the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1, Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of goood quality.

All subject to inspection.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District Attorney, or Collector, must accompany each proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the marine stations.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STATIONERY.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT
OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 27, 1874.

By authority of the Quartermaster General of the Army, sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1874, for the delivery at this depot of Pittsburg Coal, Oats, Hay, and Straw, and Stationery, in quantities as required from time to time, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will also be received at this office, and at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to be opened on the same day, and at the same hour, for the delivery at that station of Hard Wood, Pittsburg Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, in such quantities as required from time to time, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

Separate bids for Fuel, Forage, and Stationery should be made.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals, and information as to the estimated quantities that will be required, terms of contract, and payment, &c., can be obtained by personal or written application to this office.

Lists of the articles of stationery required will also be furnished on application, and bidders for same will deposit samples of the articles they propose to furnish before the opening of the bids.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, in charge of Depot.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 93 Attorney st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

FREDERICK GERMANN,
FRANCIS COAN,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
ANDREW J. CASE,
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THIRD WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 67 Warren st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOHN A. GILMOUR,
GEORGE ROSSITER,
FRANCIS F. FELLERS,
DAVID HOLLIS,
GEORGE WOLF,
Board of School Trustees, Third Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 21, 1874.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
Purchasing Agent's Office, No. 309 West 23d st.,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS AND INDORSED "PROposals for Scrap Metal" will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 2, 1874, 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase and removal of the following-described lots of scrap iron and steel, bowling tires and steel tires:

	Old Wheels and Axles.	Wrot. Scrap.	Cast Scrap.
Jersey City	870 tons.	272 tons.	201½ tons.
Port Jervis	10 tons.	122½ tons.	119¾ tons.
Susquehanna	590 tons.	600 tons.	300 tons.
Elmira	500 tons.	44 tons.	....
Hornellsville	450 tons.	78 tons.	88 tons.
Buffalo	630 tons.	162 tons.	128 tons.

Also, at Jersey City, Susquehanna, Hornellsville, and Buffalo Shops, 100 tons bowling tires, and 20 tons steel tires. Successful bidders will be required to deposit fifteen per cent. of the amount awarded to them at the time of such award, and the balance, eighty-five per cent., will be payable at the time and place of delivery. This company reserves to itself the right to reject any and all bids.

H. BOWMAN,
General Purchasing Agent pro tem.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors of the above company offer for sale the following

OLD MATERIAL:

300 tons chilled car-wheels.
300 tons plates, bolts and nuts.
70 tons wrought locomotive driving-wheels.
166 tons shop scrap.
100 tons cast scrap-iron.
20 tons rail slivers.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Old Material," will be received by the undersigned up to 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, the 7th May, 1874.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid.

JOSEPH PRICE,
General Manager.

GENERAL OFFICES,
HAMILTON, April 23, 1874.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR, April 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., May 25, 1874, for furnishing the

FRESH BEEF

required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station and New-York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

R. G. RUTHERFORD,
First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., April 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING 10,000 CUBIC yards, more or less, in the main ship channel, harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office until noon, May 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guarantee specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 1, 1874, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, for the year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to the quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

BENJ. D. GREENE,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY,
UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR
CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., April 27, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN NANSEMOND River, Va., near Suffolk, will be received until noon of May 27, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL BE REceived until 12 M. on the 25th day of May, 1874, for all the fresh beef that may be required by the Subsistence Department at this post during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Information and conditions obtained of

J. M. MARSHALL,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, May 11, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.